

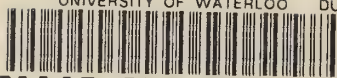
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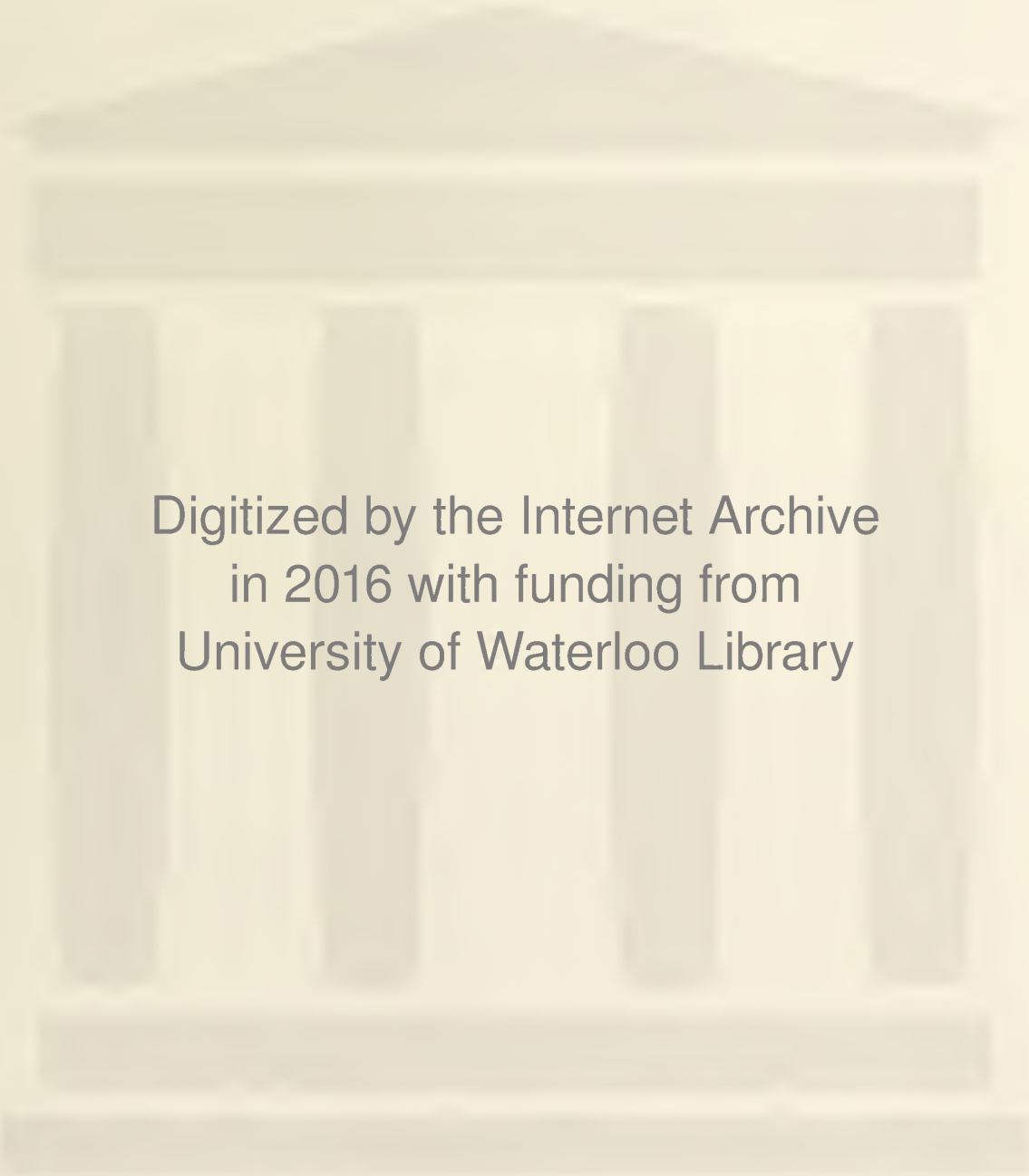
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CANADIAN INDUSTRY IN 1871

Research Report 14

INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871: A PRELIMINARY ATLAS

G.T. Bloomfield and Elizabeth Bloomfield

with L.W. Laliberté

Elizabeth Bloomfield, series editor





Cover Illustration (selected and described by G.T. Bloomfield)

The view of Whitevale, Township of Pickering, was chosen to illustrate Canadian industry in 1871. At this time, a high proportion of manufacturing activity was still located in small settlements, some of which were growing rapidly into towns. **Lovell's Directory** (1871) described Whitevale as:

A thriving village...[with] extensive flouring and woollen mills... Montreal Telegraph Co has an office here. Distant from Whitby, the county town, and a station of the Grand Trunk Railway, 13 miles. Mail daily. Population about 250.

Truman P. White has acquired the water rights at Majorville on Duffin's Creek in 1845 and developed a grist mill, a saw mill and, later, a woollen mill. By 1871 the census enumerated six significant industrial establishments employing 66 workers and with a total value of production amounting to \$125,000. The transition from waterwheels (70 horsepower) to steam engines (66 horsepower) was already apparent in the village by this date. In common with its counterparts across the country, Whitevale's basic industrial activities were closely associated with the local agricultural area. There was also considerable economic integration apparent in the ownership of several establishments by Truman P. White and in the making of staves in the sawmill for the cooper shop which in turn supplied the flour mill with basic containers for transporting the flour to market.

Unlike many of its contemporaries, Whitevale has remained about the same size ever since 1871. The 1971 census recorded a population of only 273 in the unincorporated settlement. Whitevale never achieved connection by railway, county road or provincial highway. Much of the surrounding land was acquired for the planned Pickering airport and new town in 1972/3 and today the settlement is threatened by the creation of a municipal solid waste dump for Metropolitan Toronto and the Durham Region.

The illustration was first published in the **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario** (Toronto: J.H. Bees and Co., 1877), reprinted Ross Cumming, 1972).

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Department of Geography

University of Guelph

Copies may be ordered from:

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Between 1982 and 1990, the CANIND71 Project based in the Department of Geography of the University of Guelph, computerized the full data for some 45,000 industrial establishments that were enumerated in Canada's first national census in 1871. We appreciate the shelter and support provided to the project by the Department of Geography. Creation and documentation of the CANIND71 database were substantially assisted by several grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada between 1985 and 1989. The most substantial of these were Grants 482-87-0010 and 482-88-0010 to Elizabeth Bloomfield as principal investigator. In a new phase of the project (supported in part by SSHRCC grants 410-89-0099 and 410-91-0471) Gerald Bloomfield (as principal) with Janet Mersey and Elizabeth Bloomfield have been developing computer methods of mapping the historical data in CANIND71 and associated databases.

The interest and support of all who have assisted with this project are gratefully acknowledged. Janine Grant, Barbara Sibley, Jane Turner, Jane Darch and Stephen Bellinger worked for the project for significant periods, and the quality of the final database owes much to their careful and thorough work. Peter McCaskell, first as programmer-analyst in the Department of Geography and later from the University's Computing Services, played an essential role in database management and programming through all phases of the project. Mario Finoro, chief technician of the Department of Geography, has assisted in the acquisition, setting up and maintenance of the equipment. The computer maps in this report were executed by Larry Laliberté who worked part-time for the project from 1989 to 1992, while the graphs of industrial structure were produced in final form by Marie Puddister.

INTRODUCTION: INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871

The first Census of Canada was taken at a time when the "hum of industry" was believed to be an essential sign of a community's progress, usually associated with the benefits of railway connections. Many people at this time seem to have shared Thomas Keefer's vision of "the civilizing tendency of the locomotive":

A town has been built and peopled by the operatives -- land rises rapidly in value -- the neglected swamp is cleared and the timber is converted into all sorts of wooden "notions" -- tons of vegetables, grains or grasses are grown where none grew before -- the patient click of the loom, the busy hum of the spindle, the thundering of the trip-hammer and the roaring of steam, are mingled in one continuous sound of active industry.¹

The year 1870 has been noted as the beginning of Canada's "industrial revolution".² New surveys of the economic history of nineteenth-century Canada have drawn attention to the diversity of economic activity by this date and have tended to revise an earlier emphasis on the role of "staples", the natural resources traditionally extracted and exported to Europe.³ But substantive studies of the period around 1870, by economic historians and political economists as well as geographers and historians, have had to depend either on national or provincial totals or on rather crude efforts to reconstitute published data for county units which did not correspond to the actual census districts which were defined differently from one census to the next.⁴ Some general surveys refer to individual enterprises for which some records have survived, but without any means of knowing how representative these firms were of

¹ T.C. Keefer, Philosophy of Railroads (1850), edited with an introduction by H.V. Nelles (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), p. 9.

² Ian Drummond, Progress Without Planning: the Economic History of Ontario from Confederation to the Second World War (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987); Michael B. Katz, Michael J. Doucet and Mark J. Stern, The Social Organization of Industrial Capitalism (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1982).

³ Douglas McCalla and Peter George, "Measurement, Myth and Reality: Reflections on the Economic History of Nineteenth-Century Ontario," Journal of Canadian Studies 21 (1986): 71-86.

⁴ G.W. Bertram, "Historical Statistics on the Growth and Structure of Manufacturing in Canada, 1870-1937," Papers, Canadian Political Science Association on Statistics (1962-3): 93-151; E.J. Chambers and G.W. Bertram, "Urbanization and Manufacturing in Central Canada, 1870-1890." In S. Ostry and T.K. Rymes, Papers on Regional Historical Statistics (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966); J.M. Gilmour, Spatial Evolution of Manufacturing, Southern Ontario 1851-1891 (Toronto: University of Toronto, Department of Geography, 1972).

contemporary businesses.⁵ Until now, our understanding has been based on generalizations at the national or provincial level, which cannot convey the richly variegated texture of economic activity from place to place, or on telling vignettes of specific firms out of their context of time and place.

The CANIND71 database, created from the manuscript census schedules of more than 45,000 industrial establishments, now provides rich evidence of manufacturing in Canada just after Confederation. Computer coding and processing of the full details for each establishment, including its geographical location and industry classification, allow us to generalize more confidently about the structure and spatial organization of industry. The CANIND71 database and various associated datasets offer enormous scope for research of many kinds.

In this report, we focus on Ontario's economic landscape in 1871. The 36 municipal counties of Ontario varied in the amount and intensity of "active industry", depending on how long they had been settled, how much of their population lived in cities and towns, and how well connected they were by rail or water transport. This report presents a preliminary survey of the regional diversity of industry in the province, illustrated by some results of the project's experiments in computer mapping of the CANIND71 database.

Next, we introduce the main features of the CANIND71 database, especially its geographical organization and industrial classification. Then we outline the characteristics of industrial activity that have been considered in this county-by-county survey of Ontario.

The main body of the report presents profiles of individual Ontario counties, each consisting of:

- * one page of text summarizing the structure and characteristics of industry in that county, such as scale of operations, location and distribution, industry types, use of water and steam power, workplace types, and leading firms,
- * a map of the county showing census subdistricts and railway lines,
- * bar-graphs allowing one to compare the industrial structures of Ontario, the particular county, and any urban centres with at least 2,500 population, and
- * a table providing data and percentages for each industry group in that county.

Appendices include a summary table of all Ontario counties with their census subdivisions, a set of tables ranking Ontario counties by various measures of industrial significance, and an index to the names of all Ontario census subdistricts.

⁵ Michael Bliss, Northern Enterprise: Five Centuries of Canadian Business (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1987); Ben Forster, "Finding the Right Size: Markets and Competition in Mid- and Late Nineteenth-Century Ontario," in Roger Hall et al. eds. Patterns of the Past: Interpreting Ontario's History (Toronto and Oxford: Dundurn Press, 1988).

INTRODUCTION TO THE CANIND71 DATABASE

The CANIND71 database is a machine-readable version of the original manuscript information for more than 45,000 industrial establishments counted in the first Census of Canada in 1871. This new source provides a wealth of information for the four provinces enumerated in 1871 -- New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. The 1871 census was the first to be taken on a consistent basis for the four provinces. Although similar information was collected in the Canadian censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, the manuscript schedules for industry have not survived. The 1871 census manuscripts are thus the only systematic source for industrial activity that survives in such detail from the nineteenth century. Moreover, the 1871 schedules contain a great deal of information that was never published at the time.

In using the CANIND71 data, we should understand the definitions and procedures used by the 1871 census enumerators:⁶

- * Industrial businesses found by the census enumerators as they made their rounds in early April 1871 were included, and details were recorded of their operations during the preceding twelve months.

- * An industrial establishment was defined as "a place where one or several people are employed in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption, quite irrespectively of the amount of capital employed or of the products turned out" (p. 138). No minimum value of output was set, in contrast to the United States censuses in the same period, for which only establishments with at least \$500 worth were included.

- * All repairs, mending or custom work were understood to be industrial products. Thus the definition of industrial activity was considerably broader than it would be in the twentieth century.

- * Numbers of workers or "employés" were defined to be the average number of persons actually working in the industrial establishment during the 12-month reporting period, and could consist entirely of members of the proprietor's family. The industrial workforce was subdivided by age and gender into men, women, boys (males under 16 years) and girls (females under 16 years), but the amount of wages paid to each age-gender group of worker was not separately stated.

- * Industrial establishments were recorded in the geographical units -- District, Sub-District or Division -- in which they were found "and nowhere else. The principle is essential in every case. The production is attached to the locality" (p. 139).

- * In reporting custom work such as tailoring or work done on toll such as that of some grist mills or carding mills, enumerators were told to state the real value of raw materials, even if these amounts did not pass through the accounts of the proprietor.

⁶ "Manual Containing the Census Act and Instructions to Officers Employed in Taking of the First Census of Canada, 1871," Canada Sessional Papers No. 64 (1871). Quotations are from this source.

* Though enumerators could specify the types, quantities and values of individual raw materials and products for each establishment, it was foreseen that in most cases only the aggregate dollar values or raw materials and products would be stated.

* Values of fixed capital and floating capital invested in the industrial business were distinguished rather than merged, and the number of working months was specified.

Only a very limited amount of the information collected in Schedule 6 of the 1871 census was published in the official census volumes of the 1870s.⁷ The statistical tables published at the time used various industrial types that were defined pragmatically rather than systematically, and then listed in alphabetical order. For each industry type, whether as specialized as whip making or as ubiquitous as blacksmithing, figures were published for numbers of establishments, hands employed, yearly wages, value of raw materials and value of products in each of 206 Census Districts.

No industrial data at all were published for smaller areal units such as the Census Sub-Districts, either as summaries of total industrial activity or for specific types of industry. Thus the only 1871 industrial information published for urban centres was for the six cities, the boundaries of which exactly coincided with those of one or more Census Districts. These were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Kingston. Some information collected by the enumerators was never compiled into published tables, notably for types and horse-power units of inanimate power, months of operation during the reporting period, and "floating" capital distinguished from "fixed" capital. The published totals also understated the real extent and value of industrial activity as these can now be reconstituted from the manuscript census schedules.⁸

Database Variables

The CANIND71 database has made machine-readable information about all the industrial firms counted in Canada's first national census. For each establishment, there are up to 125 variables. The firms were located in 206 Census Districts and over 1600 Census Sub-Districts in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. All details recorded by the enumerators on the manuscript census schedules have been included as basic variables in the CANIND71 database. These are: name of proprietor, kind of industrial business, geographical location, use of non-manual forms of power, numbers of workers (men, women, boys and girls), number of working months in the year, and the dollar amounts of fixed and floating capital invested, wages, raw materials and products, as well as kinds, quantities, units of measurement and values of individual raw materials and products, and additional remarks or comments.

In addition to the information transcribed from the census manuscripts, the CANIND71 database contains several variables derived by calculation or inference from the basic variables. These include the total values of raw materials or of products (when only details for component products or materials had been stated on the

⁷ Census of Canada 1871, volume III, Tables 28-55.

⁸ For a more detailed discussion of the 1871 Census procedures and a comparison of the published and manuscript data for industry in 1871, see Elizabeth Bloomfield and G.T. Bloomfield, Creating CANIND71: Procedures for Making the 1871 Census Machine-Readable (CANIND71 Research Report 4, 1989).

manuscript schedules), the value added (gross value of output less costs of raw materials when both these figures were reported), the total number of employees, and the average monthly wage per employee.

Geographical Organization

The original descriptions of geographical areas defined for the 1871 Census were researched to ensure that the codes and place names were entered accurately and consistently into the database. For ease in returning to the original schedules, we adopted the same code letters and numbers that were used in 1871 to describe the Census Districts, Census Sub-Districts and Census Enumerators' Divisions. The 206 Census Districts were intended to correspond with the Electoral Districts defined under the British North America Act 1867.⁹ Census Districts were divided into 1,701 Census Sub-Districts, which were intended to correspond with Municipal or other recognized divisions -- towns, villages, townships or city wards in Ontario, for example. The Census Sub-Districts were subdivided into nearly 3,000 Census Enumerators' Divisions, but these were defined for convenience of census-taking rather than to coincide with any other system of defining areas and no maps or written descriptions of these units have survived.¹⁰

Details of Census District name (with variable name CDISTRIC) and number (CDID), Census Sub-District name (CSD) and Census Enumerator's Division (CED) were coded for each manuscript record as it was entered into the CANIND71 database. Usually this information was written by the census enumerators on the manuscript schedules. But we had to standardize the names and codes for computer processing.

Industrial Classification

The census enumerators used natural language to describe the kinds of establishment and industrial raw materials and products they encountered.¹¹ In creating the CANIND71 database, we entered the enumerators' words into the computer record, but we also assigned standardized codes to each record to denote industry types and major groups more precisely and consistently. These codes are vital for analysis of the data.

Each record in the CANIND71 database has been assigned a code according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics.¹² Understandably, there were some problems in applying a 1970

⁹ Statutes of Canada, 33 Vict. 1870, Cap. 21, s. 4.

¹⁰ See G.T. Bloomfield, Boundaries of Canadian Census Units in 1871 (CANIND71 Research Report 10, 1990).

¹¹ See Glossary of Industrial Language (CANIND71 Research Report 5, 1989) and French-English Dictionary of Industrial Language (CANIND71 Research Report 6, 1989).

¹² For a more detailed discussion of our use of SIC codes, see G.T. Bloomfield, Standard Industrial Classifications Applied to Historical Data (CANIND71 Research Report 7, 1989). The CANIND71 classification is based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Ottawa, 1970); for French-

classification to the conditions of a century earlier. Changes in technology have eliminated some industry types that were common in 1871. The more rudimentary level of economic and business organization in 1871 meant that many enterprises combined industrial activities that would typically be separated in specialized businesses by 1970. Repair of all kinds of goods and equipment was more integrally associated with manufacture in 1871.

The appropriate code for each record was determined by study of both the stated kind of establishment and the actual products and raw materials reported in each case. Wherever possible, we chose the code that best matched the actual outputs of the business as reported for the year ending March 31, 1871. Some 700 Standard Industrial Classification codes were generalized into the 26 Major Industry Groups (or SECs) that were also coded for each record. This report discusses industrial structure in terms of these more general Major Industry Groups.

Table 1
Standard Industrial Classification:
Major Groups and SIC codes

Major Group SEC	SIC codes
Division 1 Agricultural Services	021-029
Division 2 Forestry	031-039
Division 3 Fishing	041-049
Division 4 Mines, Salt Wells etc	051-099
Division 5 Manufacturing Industries	
5.01 Food and Beverages	101-109
5.02 Tobacco Products	151-159
5.04 Leather Industries	171-179
5.05 Textile Industries	181-189
5.06 Knitting Mills	231-239
5.07 Clothing Industries	241-249
5.08 Wood Industries	251-259
5.09 Furniture Industries	261-269
5.10 Paper Industries	271-279
5.11 Printing and Publishing	281-289
5.12 Primary Metal Industries	291-299
5.13 Metal Fabricating	301-309
5.14 Machinery Industries	311-319
5.15 Transportation Equipment	321-329
5.17 Non-metallic Minerals	351-359
5.18 Petroleum & Coal Products	361-369
5.19 Chemical Industries	371-379
5.20 Miscellaneous Manufactg	391-399
Division 6 Construction Industry	401-499
Division 7 Gas and Water Utilities	572-579
Division 8 Trade (incl repair)	601-699
Division 10 Personal/business services	861-899

language equivalents we consulted Statistique Canada, Classification type des industries (Ottawa, 1990).

Table 2
Variable names in CANIND71 database

Abbreviated code names for variables in the CANIND71 database, as used in various tables in this and other reports, are briefly explained:

AVWAGE:	Average monthly wage per worker in a firm, place or type of industry.
CDID:	Census district number used in 1871 census.
CDISTRIC:	Census district name used in 1871 census.
CED:	Census enumerator's division, a small part of a census district.
COMMENTS:	Additional remarks or comments for a firm entered in manuscript schedule.
EMPBOY:	Boys (males under 16 years) employed in industrial activity.
EMPGIRL:	Girls employed (females under 16 years) in industrial activity.
EMPMEN:	Men (males over 16 years) employed in industrial activity.
EMPWOM:	Women (females over 16 years) employed in industrial activity.
FIXCAP:	Value of fixed capital reported by proprietors.
FLOCAP:	Value of floating or working capital reported by proprietors.
FORCE:	Units (in "horse power" equivalents) of non-manual power reported by proprietors.
MONTH:	Number of working months in year.
OBSERV:	Observation, unit or record in a database; in the case of CANIND71 means individual industrial establishment.
PROD1:	Named type of product, first to Nth, as numbered.
PROPRIOR:	Name of proprietor as stated in census schedules.
PQUANT1:	Quantity of named product, first to Nth, as numbered.
PUNT1:	Unit of measurement of named product, first to Nth, as numbered.
PVALUE1:	Value of named product, first to Nth, as numbered.
RAWMAT1:	Named type of raw material, first to Nth, as numbered.
RQUANT1:	Quantity of named raw material, first to Nth, as numbered.
RUNT1:	Unit of measurement of named raw material, first to Nth, as numbered.
RVALUE1:	Value of named raw material, first to Nth, as numbered.
SEC:	Major industry group, derived from combinations of SIC codes.
SIC:	Standard Industrial Classification.
SUMPROC:	Value of industrial production (\$).
SUMRAWC:	Value of raw materials used in industry (\$).
TOTEMP:	Total number of employees, the sum of EMPMEN, EMPWOM, EMPBOY and EMPGIRL.
TYPEEST:	Type of establishment as stated by enumerator in census schedules.
TYPEPOW:	Type of power reported: steam, water, horse, W/S (water/steam).
VADD:	Value added in manufacturing (\$) = production \$ - raw materials \$.
WAGES:	Wages paid to industrial workers (\$).

Note: More details on the Canadian Industry in 1871 (CANIND71) database and project procedures and on the quality of the original census manuscripts may be found in CANIND71 Manual/Manuel, by Elizabeth Bloomfield, Gerald Bloomfield and Peter McCaskell (1991).

3 DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1871

Industrial activity was unevenly distributed in Canada in 1871. In almost all measures, for example, Quebec and especially Ontario had higher proportions of the national totals than their shares of total population (Table 3). Industry was more developed and mattered more in Ontario and Quebec than in the two Maritime provinces counted in 1871. In most measures, Ontario was highest and Nova Scotia lowest. These measures may also be calculated for smaller areas within the provinces in order to show finer variations from place to place.

Table 3
Canada: summary of industrial data, 1871
with percentages in each province

	CANADA \$	Ontario %	Quebec %	NB %	NS %
Establishments	45,070	48.2	32.1	8.9	10.8
Fixed capital \$	87,731,701	52.9	31.6	6.2	7.0
Floating capital \$	70,034,255	51.2	38.1	6.7	3.7
Horse power units	220,704	52.4	30.6	8.8	8.2
Men employed	154,432	49.0	33.1	9.0	8.8
Women employed	24,958	48.2	41.9	6.8	3.4
Boys employed	13,722	45.4	36.3	11.3	6.9
Girls employed	4,204	30.6	62.5	3.3	3.6
Wages \$	42,261,184	53.4	30.6	8.1	7.9
Raw materials \$	127,568,152	52.1	36.7	5.3	4.5
Value of products	228,102,802	52.6	35.1	6.6	5.7
Added value \$	98,719,375	52.8	33.5	6.8	6.9
Population	3,689,257	43.9	32.3	7.7	10.5

Source: compiled from CANIND71 database.

One index is the mean value of industrial production per head of the whole population. In 1871, the mean value for all of Canada was \$61.83 worth of industrial output for every man, woman or child while the provincial values varied from \$73.97 in Ontario, to \$67.21 in Quebec, \$53.04 in New Brunswick and \$33.27 in Nova Scotia. Means for particular Ontario counties range from \$167.09 in York County (including Toronto) to \$23.52 in Bruce County.

Only a minority of the population counted in the 1871 Census was employed in industry. In the CANIND71 database, we capture a total of 154,432 men, 24,888 women, 13,822 boys and 4,764 girls who were reported by proprietors and enumerators as part of "the average number of employés" during the year ended March 31, 1871. Numbers employed in industrial establishments can, of course, be summed for smaller

areas and for various industry types. Table 4 presents these two kinds of information, with the percentages those classified in "industrial" occupations formed of the total occupied population in each province.¹³

Table 4
Evidence of the industrial workforce, 1871

	CANADA	Ontario	Quebec	NB	NS
CANIND71 database:					
Numbers employed	197,905	95,314	69,475	17,401	15,716
Occupation data:					
Numbers with industrial occupations	212,888	93,871	65,707	18,683	34,547
Total "with definite occupations"	1,009,848	463,424	341,291	86,488	118,645
"Industrial" % total	21.1%	20.4%	19.6%	21.6%	29.1%

Source: first line compiled from CANIND71 database; other three lines calculated from published tables of occupation, Census of Canada 1871, Volume 2, Table XIII.

Table 5
Participation rates in industrial work, 1871
% total population in each gender/age group

	CANADA	Ontario	Quebec	NB	NS
Men in all firms	16.3	16.9	16.2	17.6	12.8
Men in 12-month firms	10.3	11.8	10.5	7.0	6.2
Women in all firms	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.2	0.8
Women in 12-month firms	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.7
Boys in all firms	6.2	5.9	6.7	8.8	4.1
Boys in 12-month firms	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.0	2.2
Girls in all firms	2.2	1.4	4.1	0.9	0.8
Girls in 12-month firms	1.8	1.0	3.7	0.5	0.5

Source: compiled from CANIND71 database and the published tables of age-groups of the population, Census of Canada, 1871, Volume 2, Table VII.

¹³ Reasons for the discrepancies between the industrial and occupational data are discussed in Elizabeth Bloomfield and G.T. Bloomfield, Patterns of Canadian Industry in 1871: An Overview Based on the First Census of Canada (CANIND71 Research Report 12, 1990).

Using the CANIND71 data of industrial employment, one can calculate more sensitive indices of **participation in paid industrial work from place to place**. Numbers of men, women, boys and girls reported as employees in industrial establishments to the demographic data for gender/age groups of the total population in order to calculate participation rates. Table 5 shows the mean participation rates of men, women, boys and girls in each province and Canada as a whole. We can also distinguish between the overall participation rates and adjusted rates based on the returns from those industrial establishments that operated a full 12 months. Apparently, a fair proportion of all employees did not work in industrial establishments throughout the full year before the taking of the census in early April 1871.

Table 6
Concentrations of female industrial workers by Ontario census sub-districts, 1871
where women formed at least twice the national proportion of women
in the industrial labour force and with at least 100 female workers and
ranked by number of female industrial workers

<u>Census Sub-District</u>	<u># Female Workers</u>	<u>percent total industrial workforce women</u>	<u>girls</u>
<u>Ontario</u>			
Toronto: St Lawrence Ward	1,101	26.10	4.54
Toronto: St James Ward	441	25.63	4.27
Hamilton: St Patrick Ward	418	27.40	4.15
Ottawa: By Ward	228	35.93	1.82
Almonte Village, Ont.	203	32.78	4.60
Ottawa: Wellington Ward	179	30.76	1.44
Hope Township, Ont.	155	25.26	1.93
Ancaster Township, Ont.	145	31.91	2.36
Kingston: St Lawrence Ward	139	38.87	2.37
Hespeler Village, Ont.	129	25.47	22.85
St Marys Town, Ont.	122	28.54	1.74

Source: compiled from CANIND71 database. Rural districts with high proportions of women and girls engaged in domestic weaving or other handicrafts, have not been included here.

The significance of women and girls as industrial workers may be measured also in terms of the **female share of the total industrial workforce**. Clearly women and girls were outnumbered by men and boys in Canada's industrial establishments in 1871, as together they comprised under 15 per cent of the total industrial workforce. The female share of the industrial workforce could range as high as 32.4 per cent in the City of Montreal, 27.4 per cent in Quebec City, or 24.3 per cent in the City of Toronto. Proportions of women and girls in the industrial workforce of rural and frontier districts were usually well below 10 per cent. Table 6 lists Census Sub-Districts such as townships, towns, villages and city wards with at least twice the national mean share of women in the industrial workforce and at least 100 female industrial workers. The mill village of Hespeler in Waterloo County had the highest proportion in Ontario: women and girls made up over 48 per cent of the village's industrial workers. Women and girls formed more than one third of the local industrial workforce in several other

Ontario communities -- Almonte in Lanark County, Ancaster Township in Wentworth County, and Hope Township (Campbellford) in Northumberland and Durham County.¹⁴

Size of Workplace

Most industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Only 15 per cent of Ontario workplaces reported more than five workers, though these larger businesses contributed larger shares of gross value of output and value added in manufacturing (Table 7). The proportion of larger workplaces in particular Ontario counties ranged from only 4 per cent in Grey County to 32 per cent in Wentworth County. Many industrial establishments had small values of production as well: more than one quarter Ontario's units produced less than \$500 worth of industrial output.

Table 7
Ontario industrial establishments, 1871
by firm size or numbers of employees per firm

Firm size # employees	Establishments % total	Employment % total	Production % total	Value Added % total
<u>small</u>				
1	39.8	9.0	6.1	6.2
2 - 5	45.3	28.5	29.9	25.7
<u>medium</u>				
6 - 50	14.1	40.1	44.2	44.6
<u>large</u>				
50+	0.8	22.4	19.8	23.5
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Workplaces reporting more than 50 employees have been defined as large factories (or manufactories if they used no steam or water-power), and those with between 26 and 50 employees as small factories (or manufactories). The presence of such larger workplaces is noted for particular counties.

Canada's leading 150 industrial enterprises ranked in the top one per cent on the four measures of number of employees, value of fixed capital, gross value of output and value added. Ontario and Quebec each had 67 of these industrial leaders, and most were located in cities and towns. There were fourteen in Toronto, five in Hamilton, eight in Ottawa, three in St Catharines, two each in Ingersoll, Oshawa and Merritton. But some very large establishments were located in very small communities and unincorporated villages. Hiram Walker's distillery, the second largest industrial firm

¹⁴ For detailed analysis of women's industrial work in 1871, see Elizabeth Bloomfield and G.T. Bloomfield, Canadian Women in Workshops, Mills and Factories: The Evidence of the 1871 Census Manuscripts (CANIND71 Research Report 11, 1991).

in Ontario, was located in Walkerville, Essex County, a place with only 200 inhabitants. Gooderham and Worts' large flour mill was in Meadowvale, Peel County. Other examples include Patterson Brothers' agricultural implements at Patterson, York County and H.B. and S. Rathbun at Mill Point (later Deseronto), Hastings County.¹⁵

Power Technology

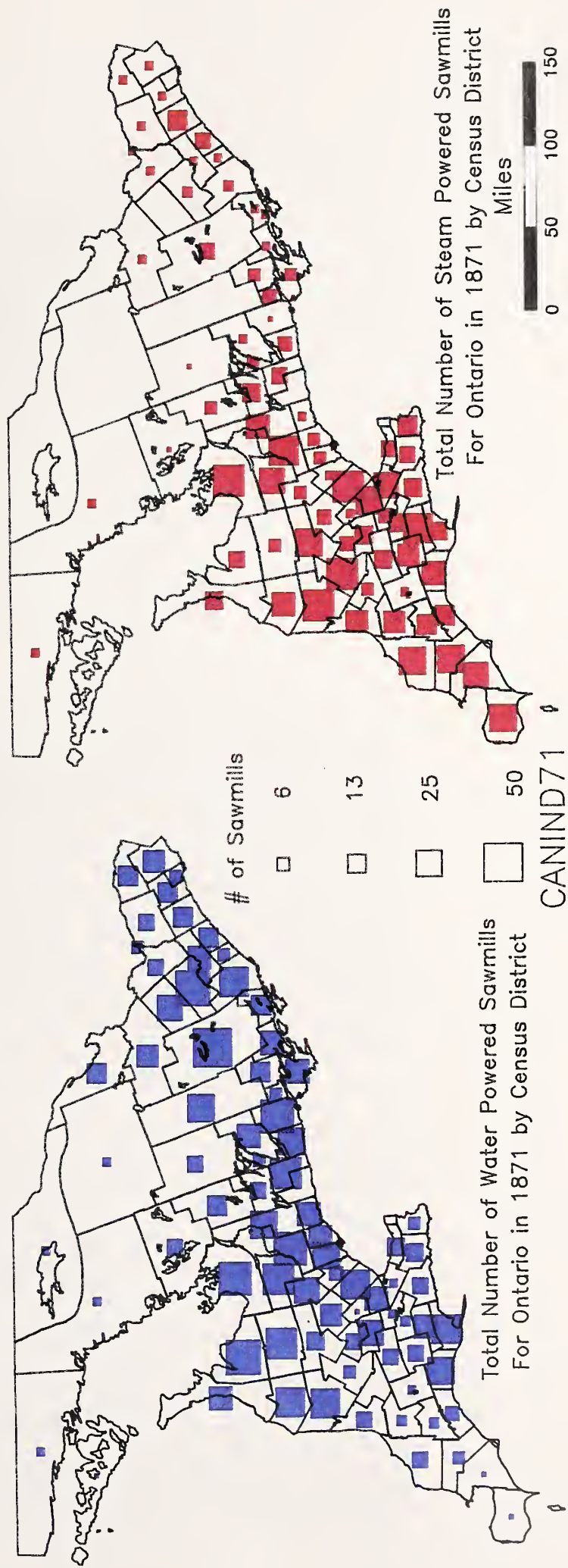
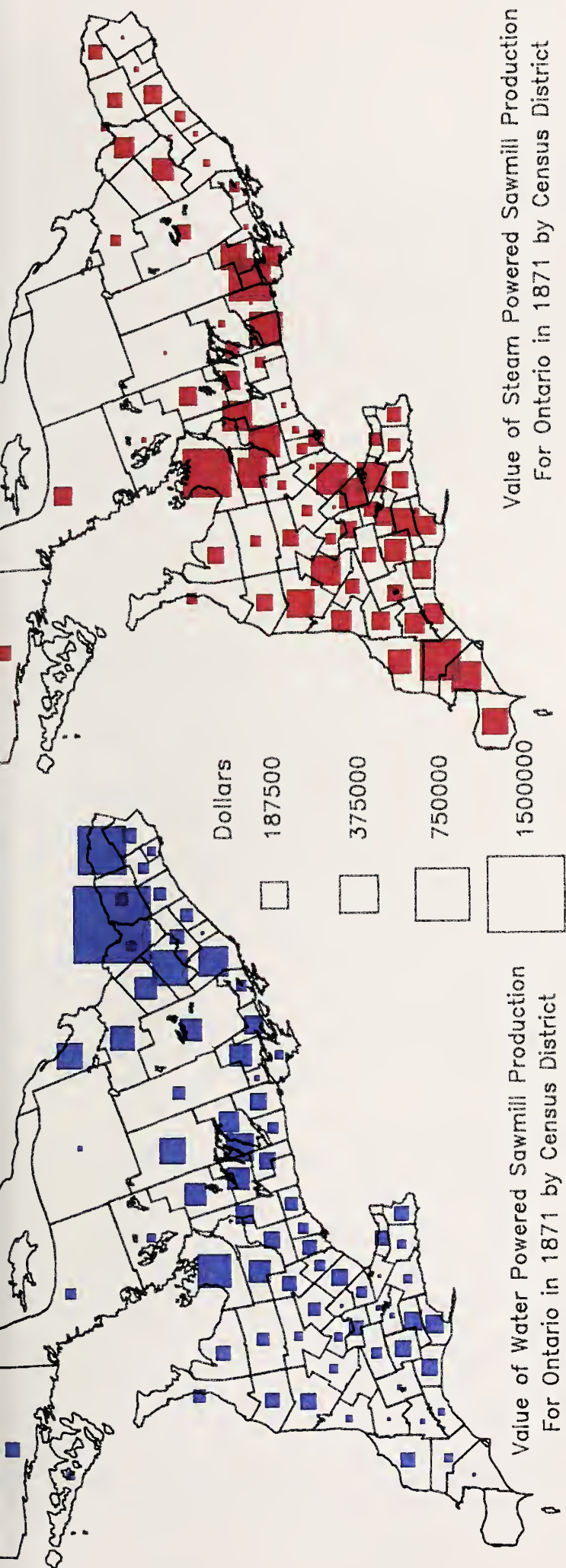
Information recorded in the 1871 census manuscripts for types of power and numbers of horse power units of non-manual sources of power has effectively become available for the first time as part of the CANIND71 database. We use the term "power" to describe the motive force derived from primary energy, and "powered establishment" refers to an industrial firm using power other than hand or manual power. The term "waterwheel" is used generally here (as it was in the early 1870s) to include not only the traditional overshot and undershot wheels but also the more modern breast wheels and turbines. Census data do not distinguish between the various types of waterwheel. The water/steam type refers to older water-powered establishments that had added a steam engine to supplement the usual power source in periods of low water flow.

Fewer than one in four of the industrial firms in Ontario in April 1871 reported using water or steam power. But such firms were disproportionately important in employment, investment and production. Water- and steam-powered enterprises employed just over half of all industrial workers, reported well over three-quarters of fixed capital invested in industry and accounted for over 77 per cent the value added in the processes of industrial production.¹⁶ Waterwheels powered more establishments than steam engines, but steam-powered establishments were more significant in numbers employed, value of output and added value. Steam power was notably more developed in Ontario than in the other provinces of Canada by 1871.

Within Ontario, there were marked regional variations in the use of steam and water power, illustrated in Plate 1 in relation to the important wood processing industry. These maps show the number of sawmills and the value of sawmill output, powered by waterwheels or powered by steam engines in 1871, in each of Ontario's 82 Census Districts. These statistical units provide a somewhat finer sense of the spatial contrasts between mainly water-powered activity in eastern and central parts of Ontario and steam-powered production in the southwest. Variations in the size of mill are implied by differences between the patterns of numbers of mills and total value of output for each type of power. What maps at this scale cannot show is the contrast between greater use of steam power in urban centres and the greater dependence on water power in rural areas.

¹⁵ See Elizabeth Bloomfield and G.T. Bloomfield, Patterns of Canadian Industry in 1871: An Overview Based on the First Census of Canada (CANIND71 Research Report 12, 1990) and Industrial Leaders: The Largest Manufacturing Firms (CANIND71 Research Report 8, 1990).

¹⁶ See G.T. Bloomfield and Elizabeth Bloomfield, Water Wheels and Steam Engines: Powered Establishments of Ontario (CANIND71 Research Report 2, 1989), and "Waterwheels and Steam Engines in Ontario: Industrial Power Reported in the 1871 Manuscript Census" Scientia Canadensis 13, 1 (1989): 3-38.



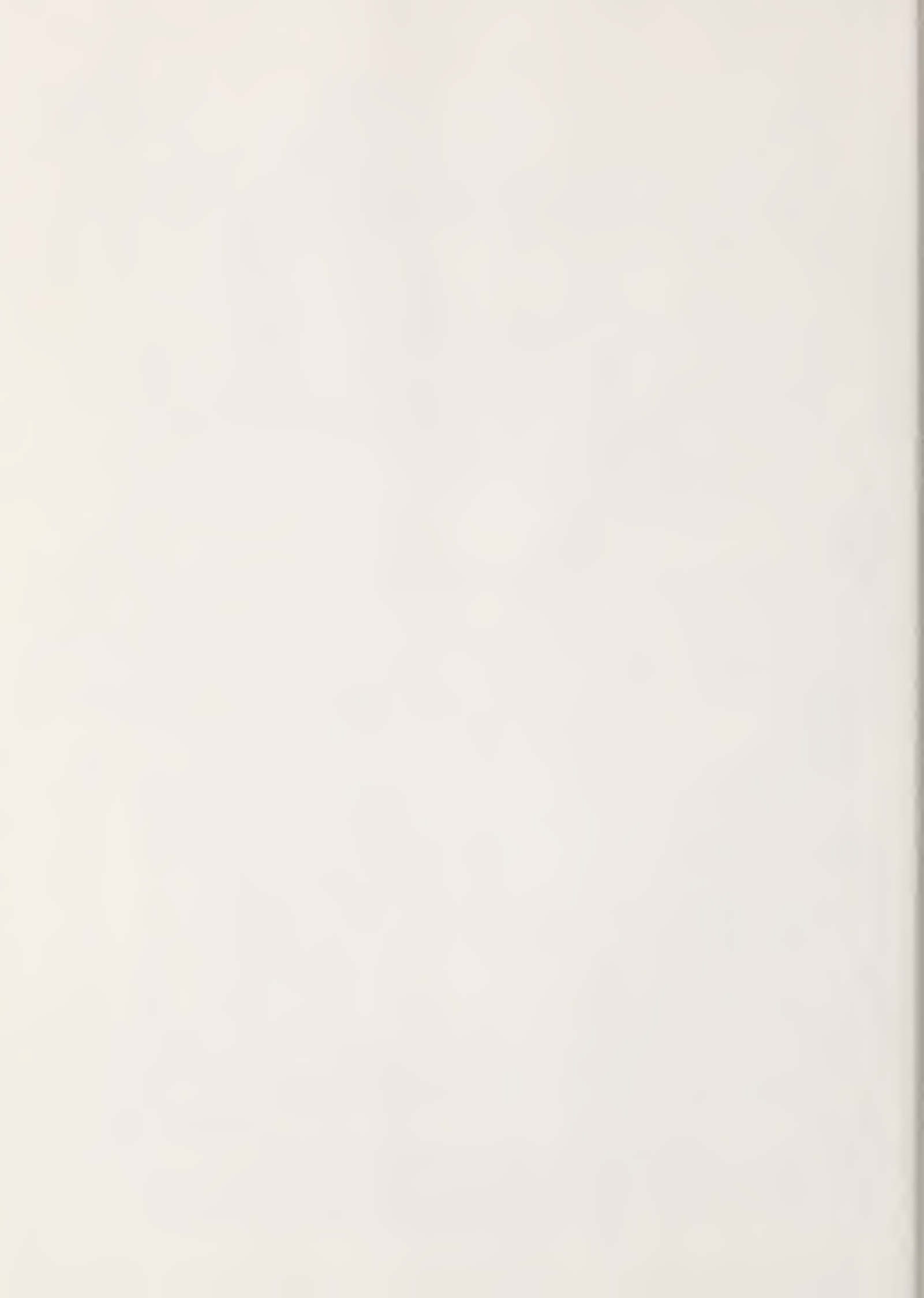


Table 8
Ontario: types of industrial power, 1871
percentages by various measures

Type of Power	Estabs	HP Force	Fixcap	Employmt	Productn	Value added
Hand	74.4		20.9	47.1	30.9	36.4
Horse	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.0
Steam	9.8	36.4	48.9	32.0	36.0	41.5
Water	11.9	58.2	26.0	16.3	28.6	18.2
Water/Steam	0.6	4.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: compiled from CANIND71 database

Urban Dominance of Industry

Urbanization as a process was clearly well established in southern Ontario by 1871. At this time the 110 incorporated places had a population of 354,985 or 21.9 percent of the provincial total. If the 139 additional, unincorporated central places with over 500 population are included, the "urban" population is increased to 460,064 or 28.4 percent of the total. Preliminary geographical analysis of the 1871 industrial census data suggests that a significant proportion of industrial activity was concentrated in urban places. Urban establishments accounted up to three-fifths of the added value of manufacturing (Table 9). Nearly half the industrial labour force was counted in urban centres, with higher proportions of women and children employed in industry. So it is not surprising that the Ontario counties with higher urban proportions of their people living in urban places were also more industrialized. Urban industrial establishments were generally larger and more productive than rural ones, had more fixed capital investment and were more likely to use steam power. Urban workers also earned more and tended to be employed for more months in the year.

The degree of urban concentration of industrial activity varied by sector. Over 75 per cent of tobacco products, primary metals, printing, miscellaneous products, clothing, furniture and metal fabricating, machinery and paper, utilities and construction, were located in urban centres. The lower urban shares of the food, textile, wood and non-metallic mineral sectors reflect the large numbers of grist and flour mills, cheese factories, woollen mills, carding and fulling mills, sawmills and lime kilns in rural areas. Industry groups typical in rural areas were often processing or primary manufacturing, and those concentrated in urban areas were fabricating or secondary manufacturing. The distinction is nicely illustrated in the contrasting distribution patterns of sawmills and furniture-makers in 1871. Sawmills that processed wood products close to the forest sources were characteristically found in rural areas. Furniture factories, where the sawn lumber was fabricated by more intensive application of labour into goods for consumers, were more often located in the urban centres. Even in industry groups or sectors that were overwhelmingly rural, it is notable that urban establishments were more productive than those in rural areas in every sector except

mining and quarries. If all industry groups are considered together, urban firms were twice as productive as the norm.¹⁷

Table 9
Urban percentages of industrial activity in Canada and provinces, 1871

	CANADA	Ontario	Quebec	NB	NS
Establishments	23.0	28.4	24.5	10.6	4.2
Fixed capital	56.9	62.5	61.3	21.7	24.0
All employees	48.7	55.4	54.3	20.9	14.3
Value of output	56.9	58.8	64.6	28.8	23.6
Added value	57.9	60.4	66.6	27.9	25.4

Source: compiled from CANIND71 database.

Industrial activity was far more important to some urban communities than to others. Some were veritable "hives of industry", a phrase used with pride by various Ontario towns and villages in the later nineteenth century.¹⁸ One simple measure of the significance of industry to a community is the percentage of the total population of a city, town or village that was employed in industry. For Ontario's 110 centres in 1871, the mean percentage of the Ontario urban population employed in industry was 14.7, but this value ranged widely in every size-class, but especially among the smaller urban centres. Larger Ontario cities and towns with above-average shares of their people working in industry were Hamilton (21.6 per cent), Toronto (18.9), St Catharines (17.9), Guelph (16.6), Brockville (16.6) and Brantford (15.5). In mill towns and villages, such as Hespeler, Portsmouth, Almonte, Carleton Place and Smiths Falls, more than one in four of the people employed in factories, mills or workshops. At least one in every five of the people of the somewhat larger towns of Oshawa, Dundas and Galt worked in industrial establishments.

A closer look at some of the most industrialized centres reveals the presence of leading enterprises or clusters of firms in particular industrial sectors, with at least one in four of industrial workers employed in a particular sector. The largest group of such towns specialized in the primary processing of wood products, each being dominated by one or more large sawmills. Ottawa had six sawmills employing at least 50 workers and producing \$100,000 each, and there were single, very large mills in smaller communities such as Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Trenton, Barrie, Goderich, Collingwood, Arnprior and Orillia. Several Ontario towns specialized in textiles -- Almonte had five woollen mills, Hespeler three, and Lanark, New Edinburgh and Preston one each. Paris was dominated by knitting mills.

¹⁷ Elizabeth Bloomfield and G.T. Bloomfield, The Ontario Urban System at the Onset of the Industrial Era (CANIND71 Research Reports #3, 1989).

¹⁸ Elizabeth Bloomfield, "Using the 1871 Census Manuscript Schedules: A Machine-Readable Source for Social Historians", Histoire sociale 19 (1986): 427-441.

Perhaps more remarkable was the specialization of several Ontario towns in more fabricated industrial products. Some specialized in the "metal trades". In Oshawa, for example, over 60 per cent of the 732 industrial workers were employed by two firms -- the Joseph Hall Company that made steam engines, boilers and farm machinery, and William H. Gibbs' furniture factory. Gananoque was distinctive for several firms in metal fabricating, machinery and transportation equipment. One made rivets and castings; another nails and hinges; three manufactured tools, including shovels, forks and files; two made agricultural implements; and three made parts for carriages and wagons. The village of Smiths Falls and the town of Ingersoll each had two notable foundry enterprises making agricultural implements, while Mitchell, Newcastle, Aurora and Brampton were each dominated by a single enterprise in this sector. Guelph and Fergus were notable for the manufacture of sewing machines. Port Hope, St Marys and Picton had measurable specializations in clothing, Bowmanville and Berlin in furniture, and Brockville in stoves. Three towns specialized in the making of transportation equipment: Brantford in railways, Oakville in carriages and Port Dalhousie in boat-building.

1871 Census Data and Ontario Counties

The 1871 census enumerators recorded for each establishment the Census District, Census Sub-District, and Census Enumerator's Division. Only a few of the manuscript census schedules include the finer details of precise location or address of the industrial establishments. The CANIND71 project team has prepared detailed maps of Census District and Census Sub-District boundaries in 1871, with the ability to reconstitute the manuscript census data for counties. No maps or descriptions survive of the boundaries of Census Enumerators' Divisions. Information for Ontario industrial establishments can be analyzed either in the framework of Census Districts (CDs) and Census Sub-Districts (CSDs) or in the geographic and municipal county units of the period. By using the county framework, we may also correlate the manuscript census details with evidence from other contemporary sources in order to attain a better understanding of Ontario's economic landscape.

In 1871 the Province of Ontario covered some 101,715 sq. miles and had a population of 1,620,851. The southern limits of the province were clearly defined by the lake shorelines, the St Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. In the north the boundary was defined by the watershed or height of the land between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay drainage systems. These outer limits were basically established by the Treaty of Paris 1763 and sustained by subsequent legislation to Confederation.

While the population of southern Ontario was widely distributed there were substantial variations in densities from the average of 42 persons per square mile. A cross section of territory from Toronto along the Sydenham Road to the Bruce Peninsula showed a rapid decline in density from 6,030 in the City of Toronto to 65 persons per square mile in Etobicoke Township, 29 persons per square mile in Holland Township, Grey County and only 34 p.s.m. on the fringe of settlement in Albemarle and Eastnor Townships.

Low population densities on the periphery of settlement and long distances across Ontario did not mean total isolation. There were over 1,700 post offices in Ontario in October 1870 and few households or businesses were more than five miles

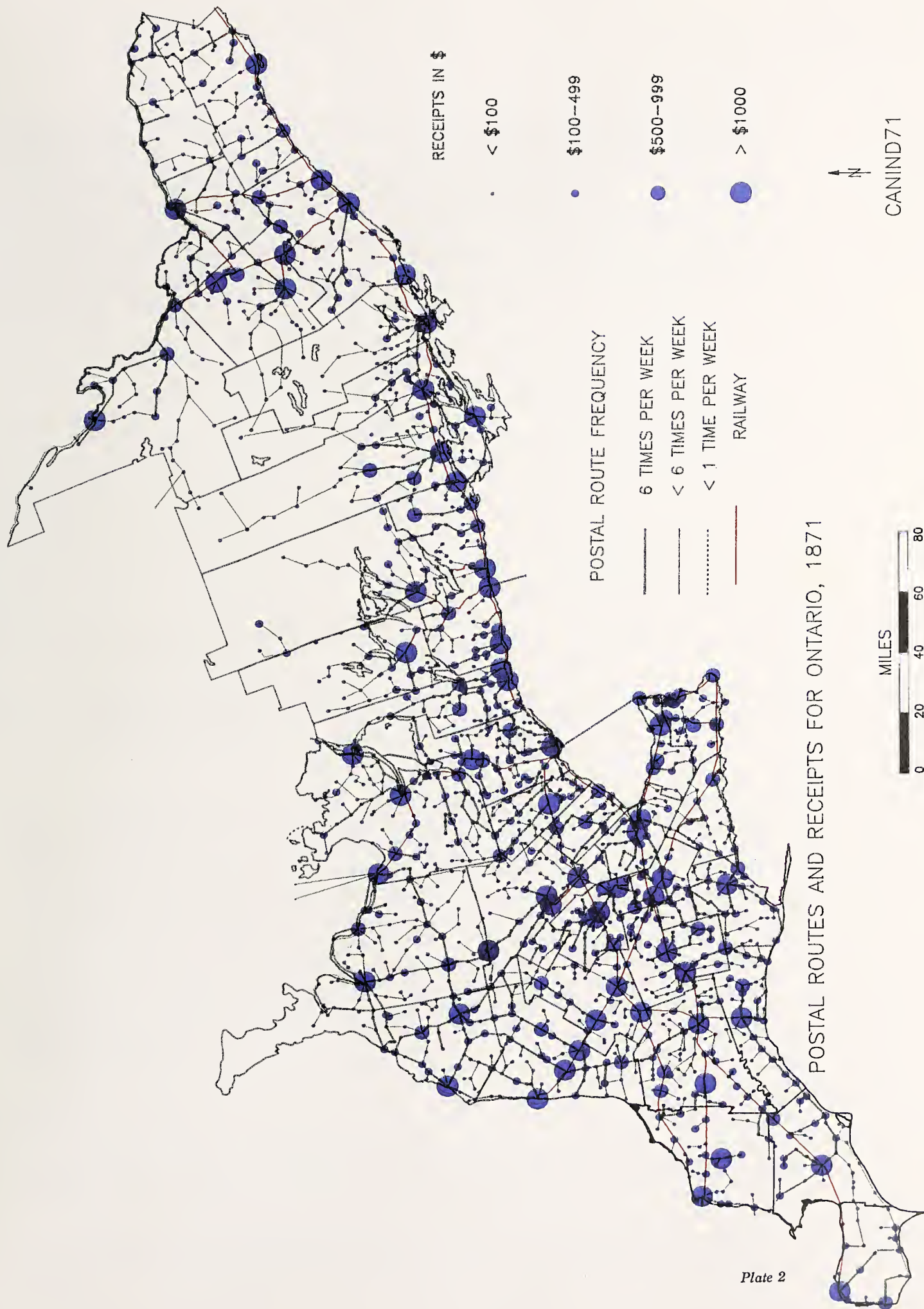
from a post office outlet. Information and news was disseminated by about 190 weekly newspapers published in 128 places. Urgent messages could be transmitted and received from the 272 Ontario offices of the Montreal Telegraph Company. A basic railway network connected most of the larger urban centres and, incidentally many smaller places. By mid-1870 the Ontario railway network covered 1,422 miles and served about 227 stations.

By 1871, southern Ontario had a well-established settlement system. At the local scale, there were hundreds of small places with populations of fewer than 250 inhabitants. Such places provided the basic connections between farms and rural industrial establishments with the larger region and world beyond the local area. A post office usually combined with a store provided the communication and commercial linkages, while a school house and churches gave a sense of social cohesion to the local community. Economic activities centred around a blacksmith, flour/grist mill, saw mills and other types of small workshops. In physical terms, the buildings of the smaller centres might be clustered around the nucleus of a crossroads or a water-powered mill site or, in the very smallest examples, could be dispersed along a concession road with the functions being a mile or so apart.

All the smaller places were connected by road or water with larger centres which contained a broader range of services. Villages ranged in population size from 250 to 2,000; some were incorporated, others not. Many villages had post offices of an higher order which could issue and cash money orders, an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, small merchants and more industrial establishments. The use of the term "town" was generally confined to places with the formal incorporated status of town. In functional terms, most of the places with over 500 population might be regarded as towns since they included functions such as newspapers, some form of banking and transportation and communication linkages with larger areas.¹⁹

Plate 2 gives a good sense of the patterns of settlement and circulation in southern Ontario in 1871. Data for this map come from the annual reports of the Postmaster-General which included full details of hundreds of contracts awarded for mail service throughout Canada. County boundaries are shown in black. The circles representing central places with post offices are drawn proportional to the annual value of postal receipts in each case. The green lines show how the network of roads used as postal routes connected the countryside with villages, towns and cities. Roads are distinguished from railways and the different frequencies of the postal service along roads are also indicated as to whether contractors travelled specific routes six days a week, 2-5 times a week (most commonly 3 times a week), and once a week. Some mail service routes were 70 to 80 miles long, others only two or three miles to the nearest railhead. Probably the 1871 network represents the maximum extent of long-distance road routes, as this was a peak period of rural settlement. In the next few decades, road services were replaced by railways and rural populations later declined. The map also shows areas which were relatively empty, such as the large area of Precambrian Shield, the Niagara Escarpment, and areas of poor drainage in the far southwest.

¹⁹ For a discussion and detailed lists of over 2,000 Ontario central places, see G.T. Bloomfield and Elizabeth Bloomfield, Ontario Central Places: A Gazetteer Compiled from Contemporary Sources (CANIND71 Research Report 13, 1990).



CANIND71

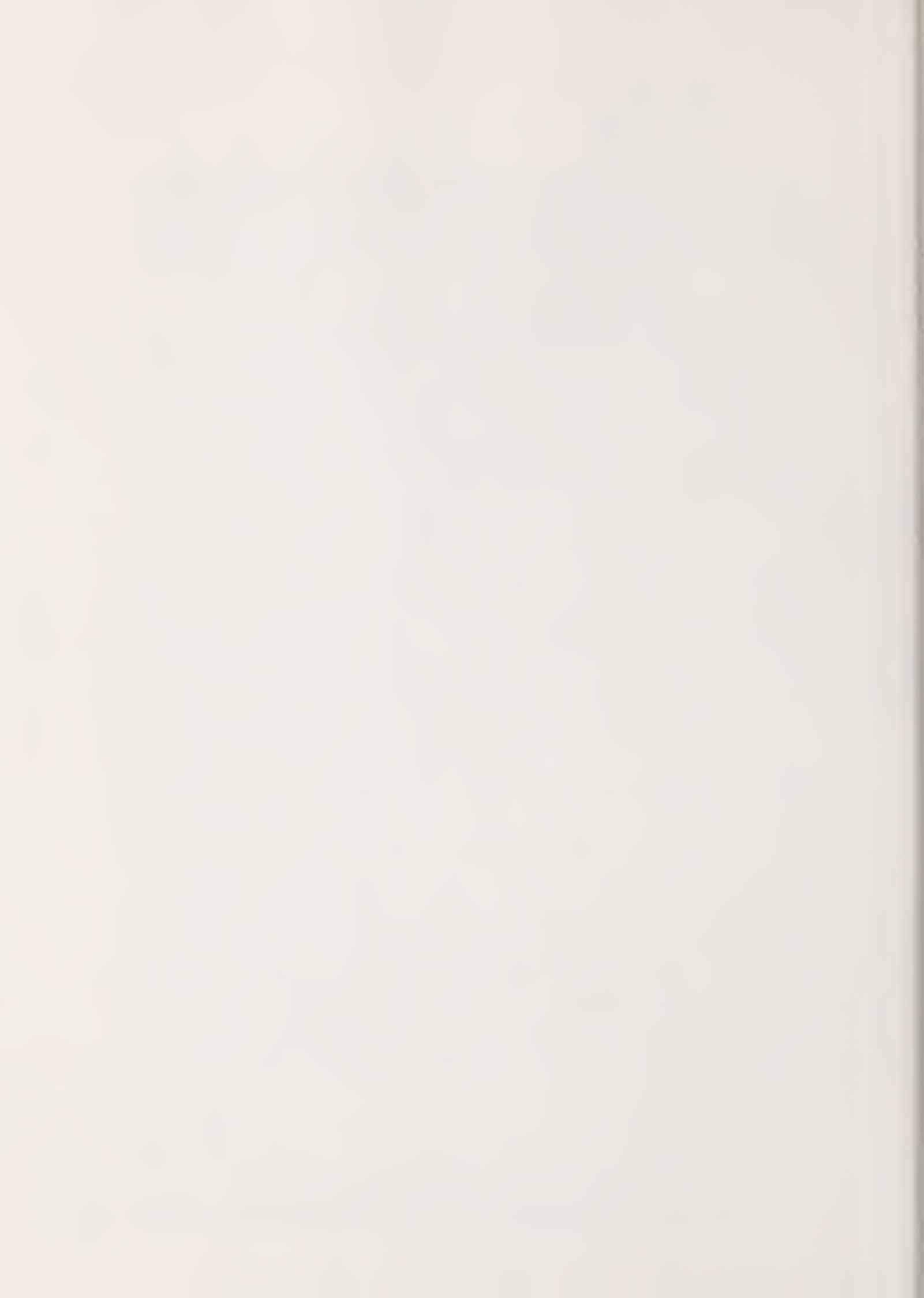


Table 10 presents summary data on Ontario settlement system. There was a general symmetry of places at the upper end of the hierarchy. Toronto (population 56,092) was over twice the size of Hamilton (26,716). The three other cities ranged in size from Ottawa (21,545) to London (15,826) and Kingston (12,407). Seven towns - Chatham, Brantford, St Catharines, Guelph, Port Hope, Belleville and Brockville, had populations in excess of 5,000. All the larger centres had achieved incorporated status by 1871. For the 213 smaller places, between 500 and 2,500 population, only one-third had become incorporated by 1871 although many would become incorporated during the next decade.

Table 10
Ontario: size classes of central places, 1871

Population Size Class	No. of Places	Total	Incorporated ¹		
			C	T	V
50,000+	1	1	1	-	-
25,000-49,999	1	1	1	-	-
10,000-24,999	3	3	3	-	-
5,000-9,999	7	7	-	7	-
2,500-4,999	24	24	-	21	3
1,000-2,499	81	45	-	10	35
500-999	132	27	-	2	25
250-499	209	2	-	-	2
<250	1,348	-	-	-	-
No population given	260	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,066	110	5	40	65

Notes: C-City, T-Town, V-Village, Terms defined by municipal legislation.
Sources: Census 1871 for all incorporated places; Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory 1871 for unincorporated places.

Counties have always been the most important middle-scale areas for defining space. In 1871 there were 42 geographic counties and 36 municipal counties. The difference between the two types was the existence of five united counties (Northumberland and Durham; Lennox and Addington; Leeds and Grenville; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; and Prescott and Russell). All counties were agglomerations of townships and incorporated urban places. Municipal counties did not have jurisdiction over the cities and separated towns within their boundaries.²⁰ The boundaries of the municipal counties of 1871 are shown in Plate 4. Since counties ranged in size from 269 sq. miles (Peel) to 2,389 sq. miles (Renfrew) and varied greatly in population density, the electoral counties (or districts) were often substantially different from the municipal counties. In 1871 there were 82 Provincial and Federal Electoral Districts.²¹

²⁰ Separated towns were generally found in counties with rival urban centres. Examples include Smith's Falls (Lanark), Prescott and Gananoque (Leeds and Grenville), Trenton (Hastings), Ingersoll (Oxford), St Marys (Perth).

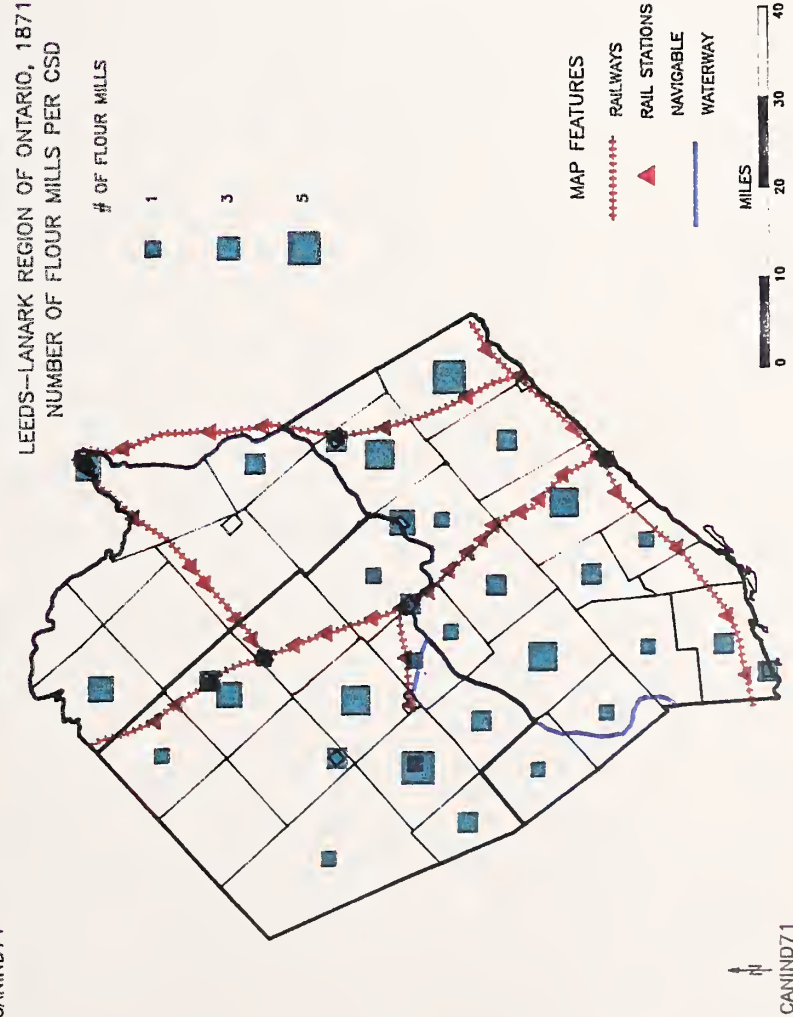
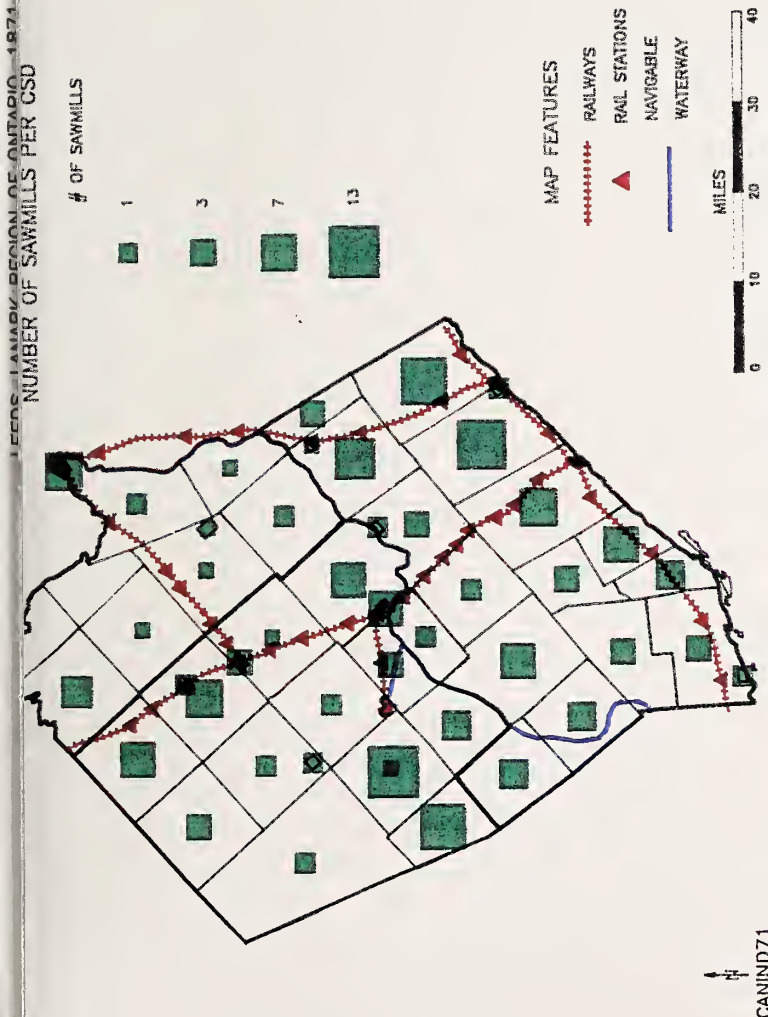
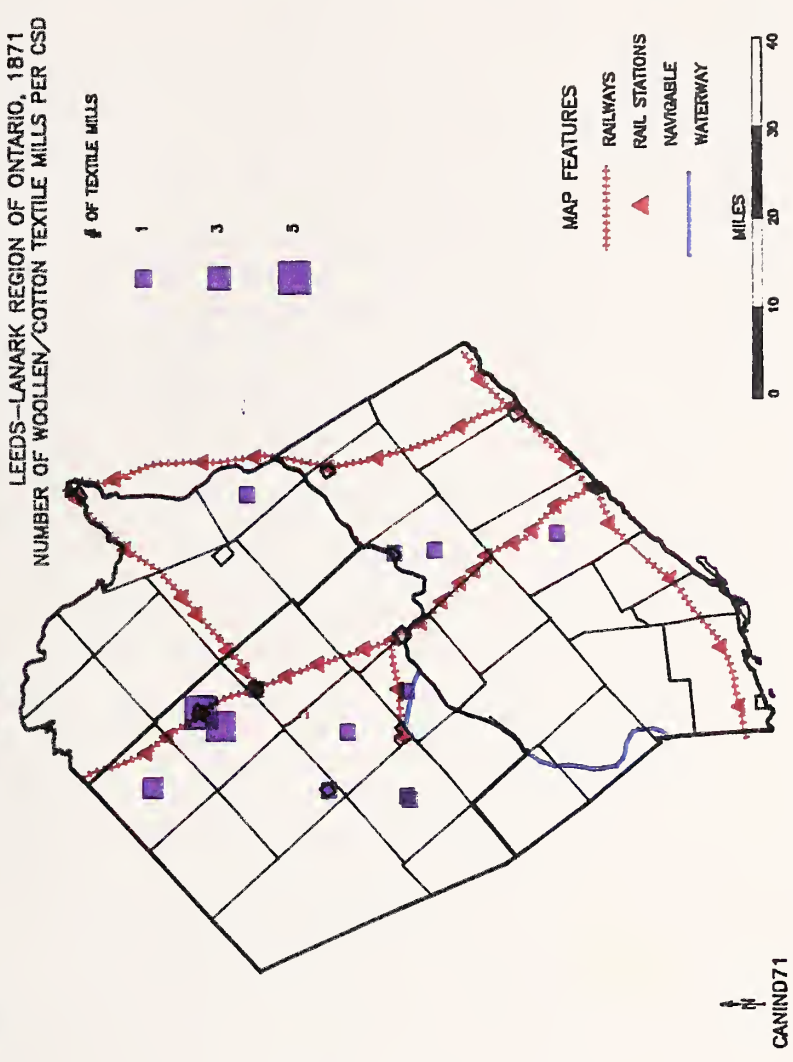
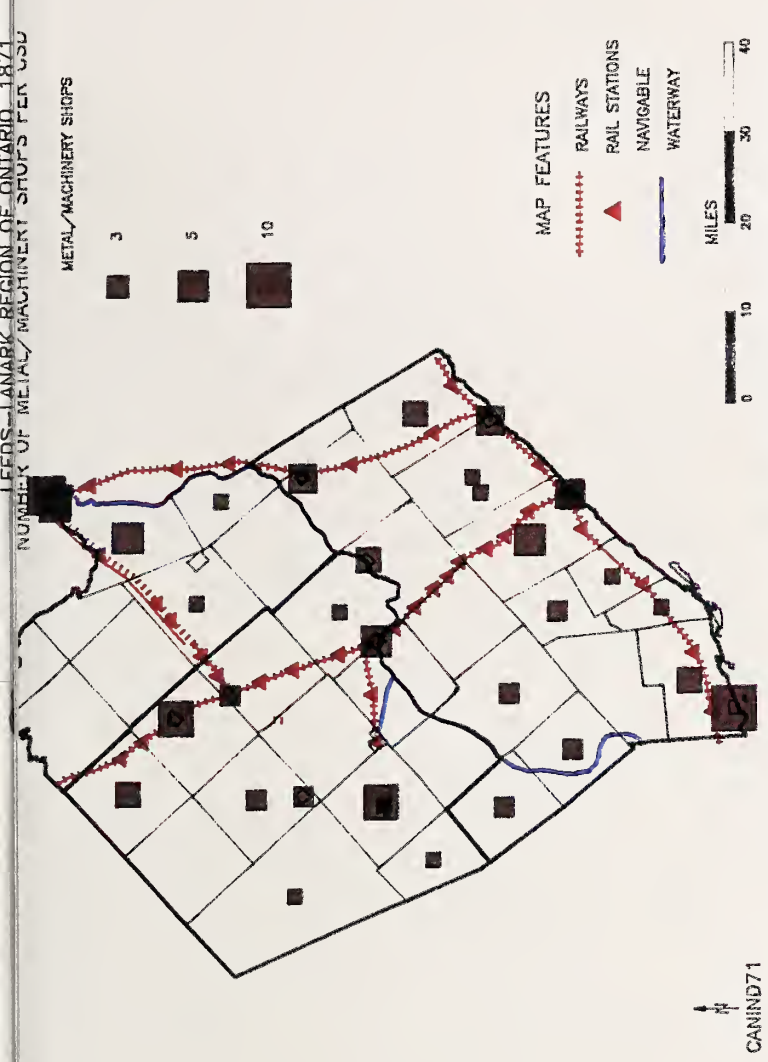
²¹ For details of the geographic counties and the Census Districts of 1871, see G.T. Bloomfield, Boundaries of Canadian Census Units in 1871, (CANIND71 Research Report 10, 1990).

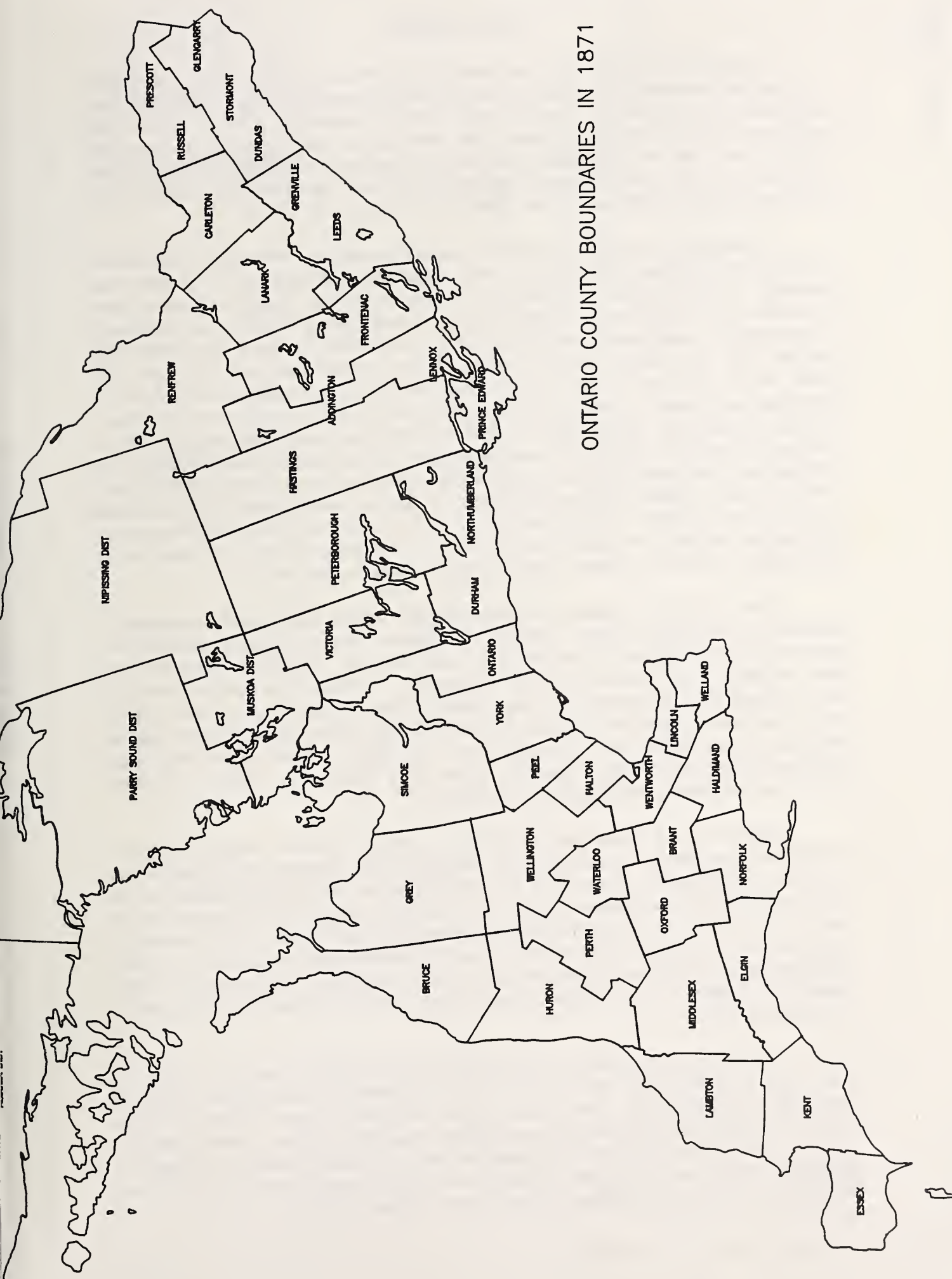
The basic similarities of areas and boundaries between 1871 and the present day reflect the general maturity of the system as established by 1871. Relationships between the land survey systems and other types of areas were clearly established in Ontario by the time of the first Census of Canada. The arrangement of lot, concession, township and county was firmly imprinted on the landscape and clearly differentiated geographical space in southern Ontario from Quebec as well as from the neighbouring American states.

Northern Ontario (Census Districts 83 to 90) was still virtually unsettled in 1871. The enumerated population of 15,728 represented only 0.97 percent of the provincial population. Some districts had been defined by the time of the census, namely Muskoka and Parry Sound, but the distinctions between Algoma and Nipissing districts were still vague. District boundaries and the judicial administration in northern Ontario were not clarified until the late 1880s. While the settlement system of southern Ontario was well established, that of the north was still very rudimentary. Bruce Mines, with an estimated population of 1,250, was the largest place. Gravenhurst and Muskoka had populations around 400. Fort William, the most westerly settlement in the province, had an estimated population of only 70.

Plate 3 is included as a sample of the kinds of maps that may now be produced electronically from hundreds of variables in the CANIND71 database and the digitized files of boundaries of Census Districts, Census Sub-Districts and counties, together with other contemporary spatial information. The Leeds-Lanark region comprises a large tract of eastern Ontario, stretching from Gananoque on the St Lawrence River in the south to Ottawa on the Ottawa River in the north. The lighter black lines indicate boundaries of Census Sub-Districts, usually townships or incorporated urban places; bolder black lines delimit counties. All of Leeds and Grenville County and Lanark County are included, as well as the western two-thirds of Carleton County. Railways and rail stations are shown, including the Grand Trunk running the along the length of the St Lawrence shore, with the St Lawrence and Ottawa extending north from Prescott to Ottawa, and the Brockville and Ottawa running northwards through the centre of the region, with branches from Smiths Falls west to Perth and from Carleton Place northeast to Ottawa. The navigable waterways of the Rideau system are also shown. A glance at the relevant portion of Plate 2 shows that this region was the most developed part of eastern Ontario in 1871. The four small maps illustrate the distribution by Census Sub-Districts of establishments in four important major groups or sectors -- sawmills, flour mills, metal-working and machinery shops, and textile mills.

In the next section, following the county map, we present four-page profiles of each municipal county in southern Ontario. Each profile consists of one page of text summarizing the structure and characteristics of industry in that county, such as scale of operations, location and distribution, significance of urban centres, industry types, use of water and steam power, and leading firms. There is a map of each county with its internal census units and railway lines and a set of bar graphs of the structure of major industry groups in the county (and any larger urban centres with at least 2,500 population) compared with Ontario as a whole. A matching table provides data and percentages for each industry group in that county. We generalize about the fewer than 100 industrial establishments in northern Ontario in a single profile of the "Northern Districts" at the end of the series of counties in southern Ontario.





ONTARIO COUNTY BOUNDARIES IN 1871

BRANT COUNTY

Part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, Brant County was more densely populated in its rural areas and more urbanized and industrialized than most of southern Ontario. The level and variety of industrial activity reflected the agricultural productivity of the county, the water-power resources at points along the Grand River and its tributaries, and the early railway connections of Paris and Brantford via the Great Western Railway (1853) and the Brantford, Buffalo and Goderich Railway (1855, part of the Grand Trunk system by 1871).

When Brant County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Transportation equipment, metal fabricating, non-metallic mineral processing and knitting mills were sectors which in Brant County employed at least 1.5 times their share in all of Ontario. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structures of Brantford and Paris in relation to those of Brant County and the whole province. Compared with other towns and cities of Ontario, Brantford and Paris combined above-average industrial activity with a fairly specialized industrial structure. Some of the differences in industrial structure between the towns and whole county reflect urban-rural contrasts. Textile mills (and other cloth production) were typically located in rural areas and small villages, while the making of clothing was concentrated in urban places. Construction activity was also more intensive in the larger towns and cities, while blacksmiths were more typical in the countryside than in the towns.

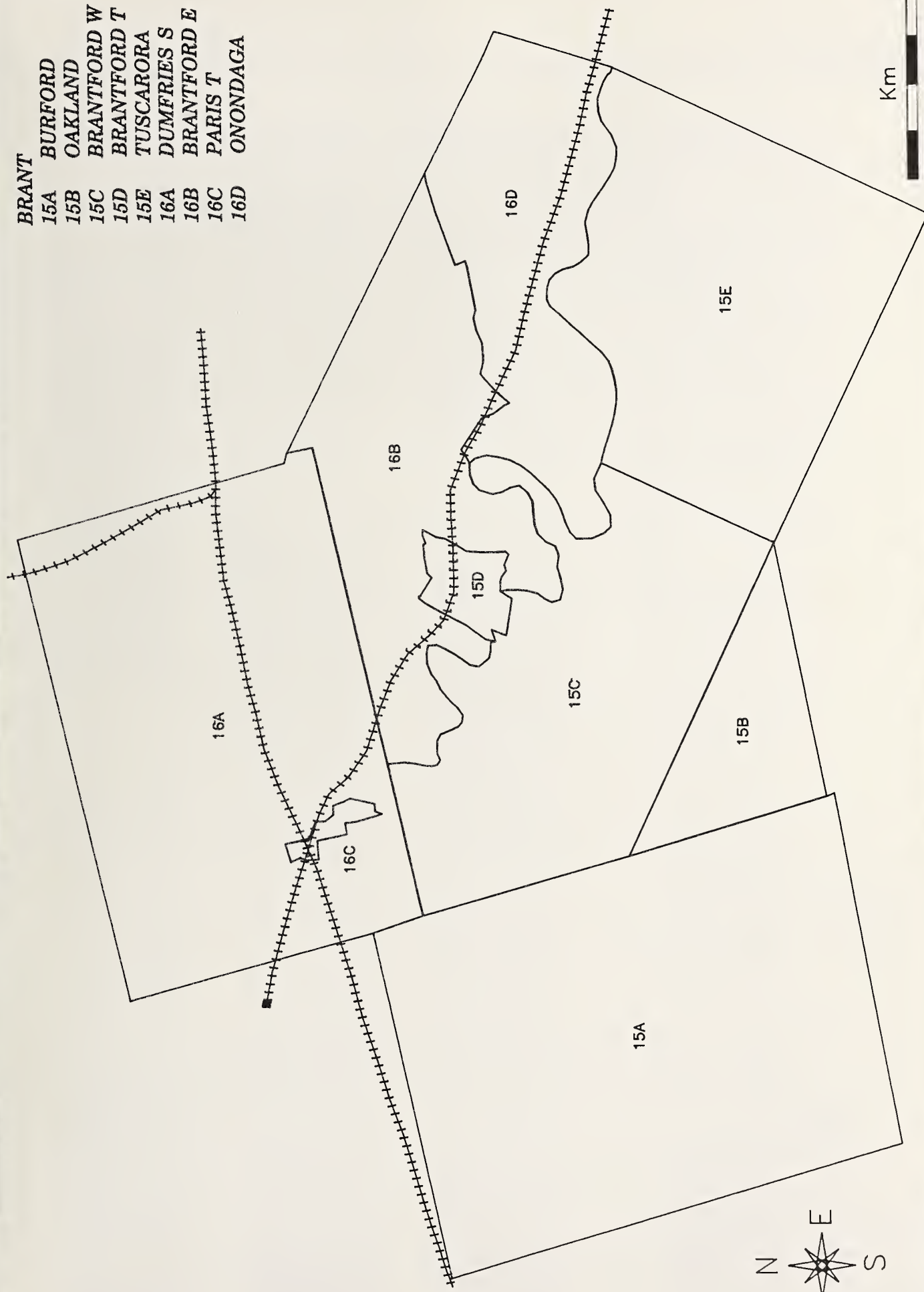
Most of Brant County's industrial establishments were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. More than three in every four workplaces reported five or fewer employees, but this proportion was lower in Brant County than in Ontario generally. Rural industrial employees in Brant County were recorded in workplaces which were more artisanal, smaller and less dependent on water or steam power than in rural Ontario generally. Water power was more significant in Brant County, supporting 40 per cent of industrial output, and steam power was less important, than in all of Ontario.

Industry was concentrated in the county town of Brantford, where 15 per cent of the town's population were employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops, and in Paris, where industry occupied 21 per cent of the people. Together Brantford and Paris accounted for nearly three of every four industrial workers in the county and 82 per cent of its gross value of industrial production. All the factories or mills employing more than 25 workers or with output of more than \$30,000 were in the two towns. In Brantford and Paris, more than two in every five workers were employed in larger factories employing at least 50 hands, more than 1.5 times the share in Ontario urban centres generally.

The Grand Trunk Railway workshops was the largest industrial workplace in Brantford, employing 315 or one in four of all industrial workers and reporting production worth \$326,000. The foundries of the Waterous company, William Buck and Bradford Tisdale were the other large metal fabricating and machinery enterprises. The largest enterprises of Paris were the knitting mills of John Penman and Adams & Hackland which each employed over 50 hands (and reported gross output of over \$80,000 in 1871, and the plaster of Paris mill of Thomas Coleman.

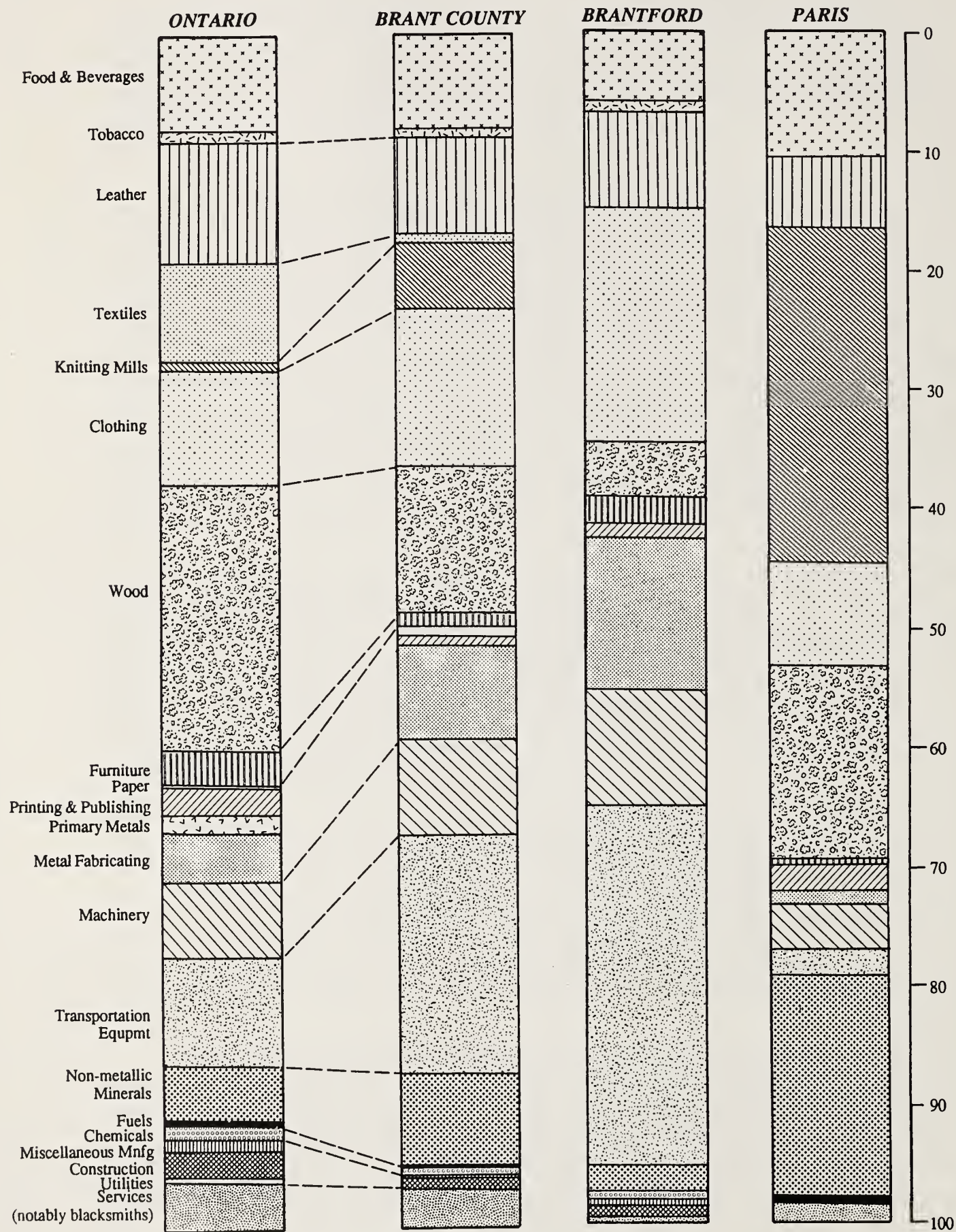
BRANT COUNTY

- BRANT
- 15A BURFORD
- 15B OAKLAND
- 15C BRANTFORD W
- 15D BRANTFORD T
- 15E TUSCARORA
- 16A DUMFRIES S
- 16B BRANTFORD E
- 16C PARIS T
- 16D ONONDAGA



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
BRANT	5.01	44	12.0	607	37.3	169705	14.1	184	8.0	1265523	38.7	282288	18.5
	5.02	2	0.5	.	.	800	0.1	13	0.6	12000	0.4	6600	0.4
	5.04	62	16.9	35	2.2	50795	4.2	186	8.1	250805	7.7	136992	9.0
	5.05	8	2.2	48	3.0	16065	1.3	23	1.0	15350	0.5	8750	0.6
	5.06	2	0.5	56	3.4	38000	3.1	127	5.5	166000	5.1	87120	5.7
	5.07	34	9.3	.	.	77525	6.4	298	12.9	257375	7.9	95033	6.2
	5.08	48	13.1	539	33.1	121750	10.1	281	12.2	248290	7.6	135341	8.9
	5.09	14	3.8	.	.	8015	0.7	37	1.6	20410	0.6	16701	1.1
	5.1	1	0.3	80	4.9	12000	1.0	11	0.5	11000	0.3	8000	0.5
	5.11	4	1.1	.	.	17800	1.5	23	1.0	34200	1.0	20600	1.3
	5.12	1	0.3	2	0.1	400	0.0	1	0.0	120	0.0	80	0.0
	5.13	18	4.9	62	3.8	68250	5.7	175	7.6	163998	5.0	108437	7.1
	5.14	10	2.7	71	4.4	83100	6.9	183	7.9	190900	5.8	152925	10.0
	5.15	41	11.2	45	2.8	463310	38.4	462	20.0	425862	13.0	312825	20.5
	5.17	20	5.4	68	4.2	48150	4.0	174	7.5	114210	3.5	81584	5.3
	5.18	1	0.3	10	0.6	4000	0.3	4	0.2	5112	0.2	4412	0.3
	5.19	5	1.4	.	.	10665	0.9	16	0.7	26540	0.8	22835	1.5
	5.2	4	1.1	.	.	600	0.0	6	0.3	4090	0.1	1965	0.1
ALL	6	4	1.1	4	0.2	2200	0.2	21	0.9	13200	0.4	11400	0.7
	8	1	0.3	.	.	200	0.0	1	0.0	200	0.0	155	0.0
	10	43	11.7	.	.	13505	1.1	79	3.4	43150	1.3	33625	2.2
ALL		367	100.0	1627	100.0	1206835	100.0	2305	100.0	3268335	100.0	1527668	100.0

BRUCE COUNTY

With many of its townships still undergoing settlement, Bruce County was part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871 and reached its maximum rural population in 1881. The county's average rural population density of under 28 persons per square mile was about half that of the most maturely settled townships of southern Ontario. Like only four other counties in southern Ontario, Bruce County had no railways at all by 1871.

Bruce County was less industrialized than other parts of the province. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$23.52) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.2 in Bruce compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$2,117. compared with \$5,516.

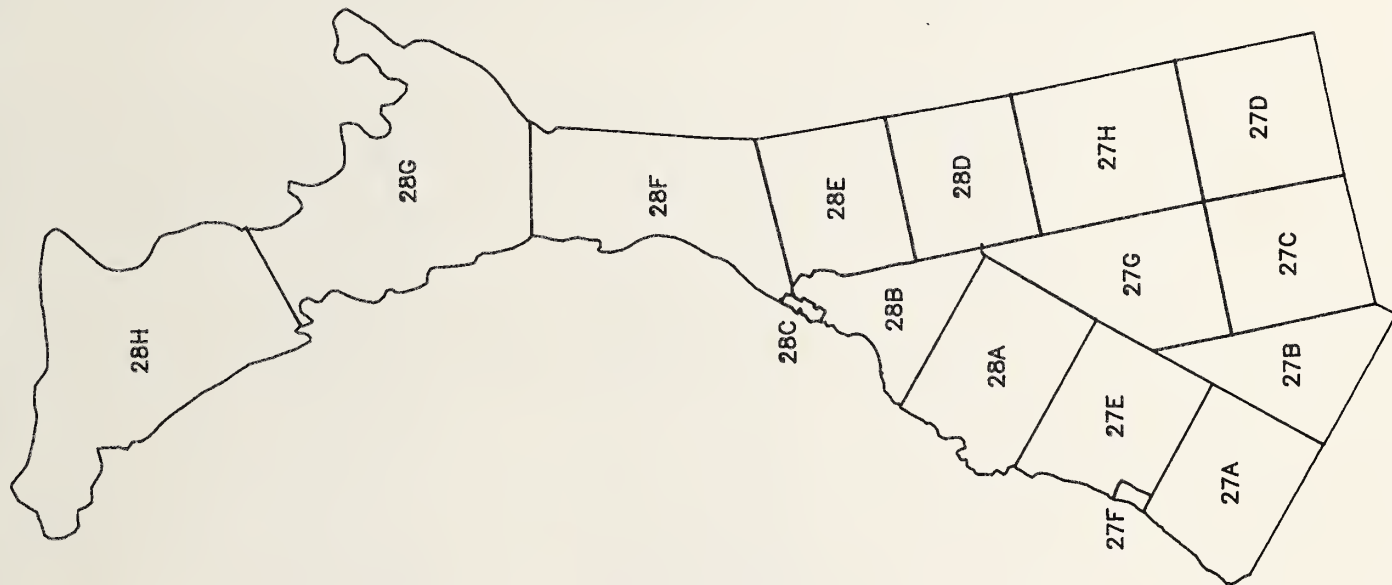
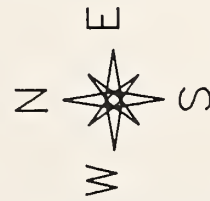
The county was overwhelmingly rural: only one in twenty of its total population of 48,515 lived in the small incorporated villages of Kincardine (population 1,907) and Southampton (858). Of these, only Kincardine had any industrial activity but ranked well below the Ontario mean for degree of industrialization and lacked any industrial specialization or leading enterprise. Paisley with about 1,000 people, Walkerton with about 1,200, and Port Elgin with 750 were not yet incorporated in 1871.

When Bruce County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix of industry types is found to be characteristic of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). The unshaded section at the top of the county bar refers to mineral extraction. Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Bruce as in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. Textile production, in which Bruce County had 1.5 times the Ontario proportion, was usually located in rural areas and small villages. The making of clothing, typically concentrated in urban centres, was weakly represented in Bruce County. Non-metallic minerals (including lime kilns, and the making of bricks, tiles and pottery) and blacksmiths were relatively more important in the county than in Ontario as a whole.

Most of Bruce County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Ninety-four per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. No workplaces had more than 23 employees. Rural industrial employees in Bruce County were recorded in workplaces which were more artisanal, smaller and more dependent on hand power than in rural Ontario generally. Waterwheels, which supported 39 per cent of industrial output, and manual power (36 per cent) were more significant and steam engines much less important in Bruce County than in Ontario generally.

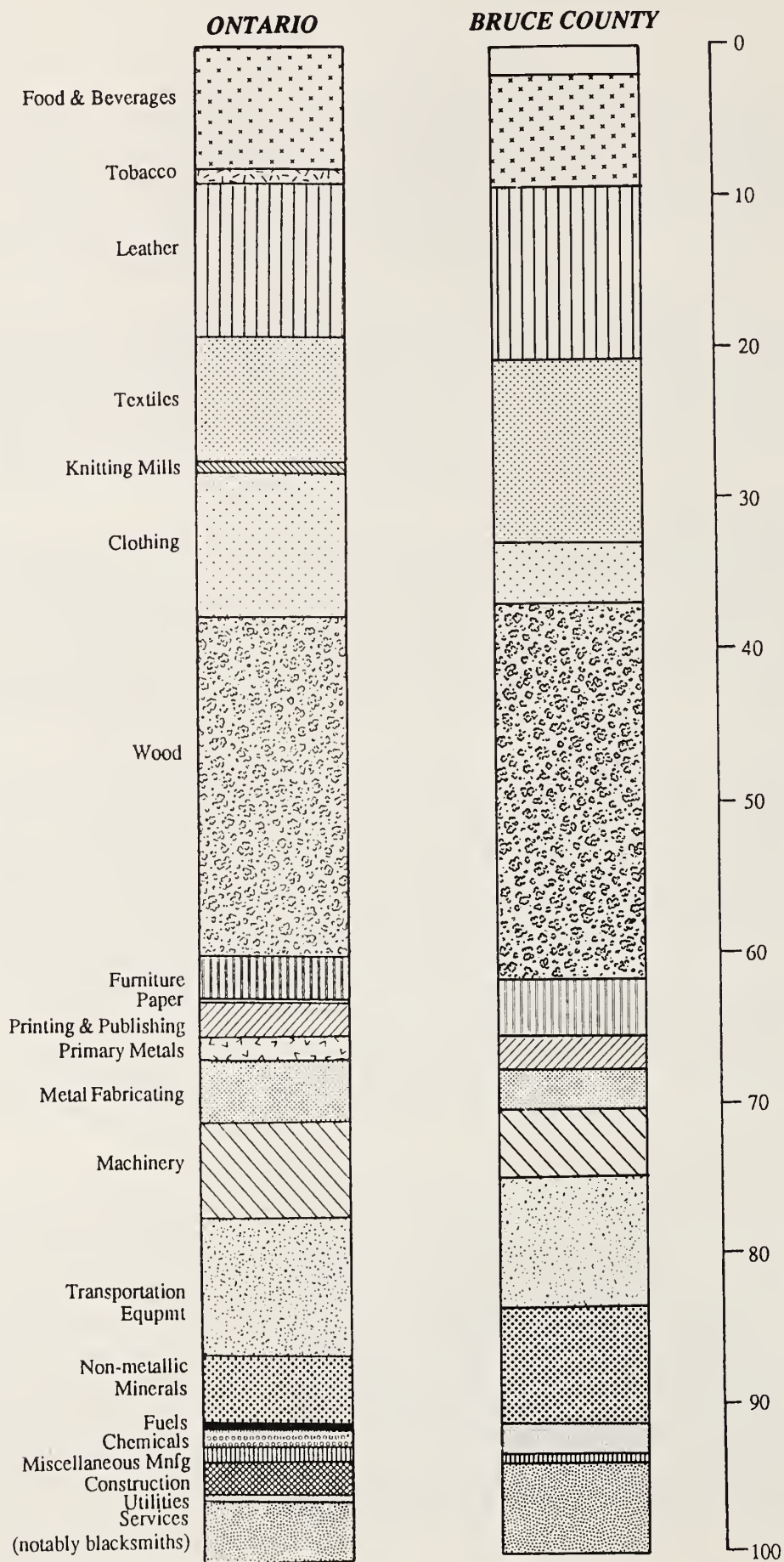
BRUCE COUNTY

BRUCE
 27A HURON
 27B KINLOSS
 27C CULROSS
 27D CARRICK
 27E KINCARDINE TP
 27F KINCARDINE V
 27G GREENOCK
 27H BRANT
 28A BRUCE
 28B SAUGEEN
 28C SOUTHAMPTON
 28D ELDERSLIE
 28E ARRAN
 28F AMABEL
 28G ALBEMARLE/...
 28H LINDSAY/BURY



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
BRUCE	4	1	0.2	.	.	10000	1.9	12	1.0	25000	2.2	23500	4.7
	5.01	38	7.1	808	27.5	148650	27.9	90	7.6	405047	35.5	92489	18.6
	5.04	67	12.4	44	1.5	32640	6.1	141	11.9	135579	11.9	73867	14.9
	5.05	107	19.9	156	5.3	37133	7.0	140	11.8	82405	7.2	23687	4.8
	5.07	18	3.3	.	.	5310	1.0	48	4.0	22878	2.0	8481	1.7
	5.08	112	20.8	1802	61.2	185500	34.8	302	25.5	228539	20.0	114927	23.1
	5.09	18	3.3	24	0.8	8430	1.6	43	3.6	21350	1.9	17288	3.5
	5.11	6	1.1	1	0.0	8300	1.6	28	2.4	14800	1.3	11200	2.3
	5.12	1	0.2	.	.	500	0.1	1	0.1	1000	0.1	700	0.1
	5.13	16	3.0	.	.	10040	1.9	29	2.4	19626	1.7	10908	2.2
	5.14	19	3.5	64	2.2	24150	4.5	51	4.3	52046	4.6	36953	7.4
	5.15	46	8.5	33	1.1	38050	7.1	109	9.2	55965	4.9	37405	7.5
	5.17	27	5.0	11	0.4	6895	1.3	93	7.8	31952	2.8	16189	3.3
	5.19	8	1.5	.	.	2870	0.5	18	1.5	6920	0.6	3806	0.8
	5.2	3	0.6	.	.	1200	0.2	4	0.3	1300	0.1	975	0.2
ALL	6	1	0.2	.	.	200	0.0	4	0.3	600	0.1	500	0.1
	8	1	0.2	.	.	70	0.0	1	0.1	500	0.0	450	0.1
	10	50	9.3	.	.	13705	2.6	72	6.1	35825	3.1	23196	4.7
ALL		539	100.0	2943	100.0	533643	100.0	1186	100.0	1141332	100.0	496521	100.0

CARLETON COUNTY

Carleton County was more industrialized than most other parts of the province, its mean value of industrial production per capita (\$100.02) being well above the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was 7.4 in Carleton compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly higher -- \$9,812. compared with \$5,516. The county's economic landscape combined very substantial wood-based industries along the Ottawa and Rideau River waterways, some farm-based processing and rural services, and various forms of manufacturing related to Ottawa's urban and special capital functions.

A large share of Carleton County's industrial activity was concentrated in Ottawa and the adjoining industrial village of New Edinburgh which accounted for two in five of the county's people but more than four in every five of its industrial workers and 86 per cent of its gross value of industrial production. Of Ottawa's total population of 21,545 in 1871, 3,224 or just under 15 per cent were employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops.

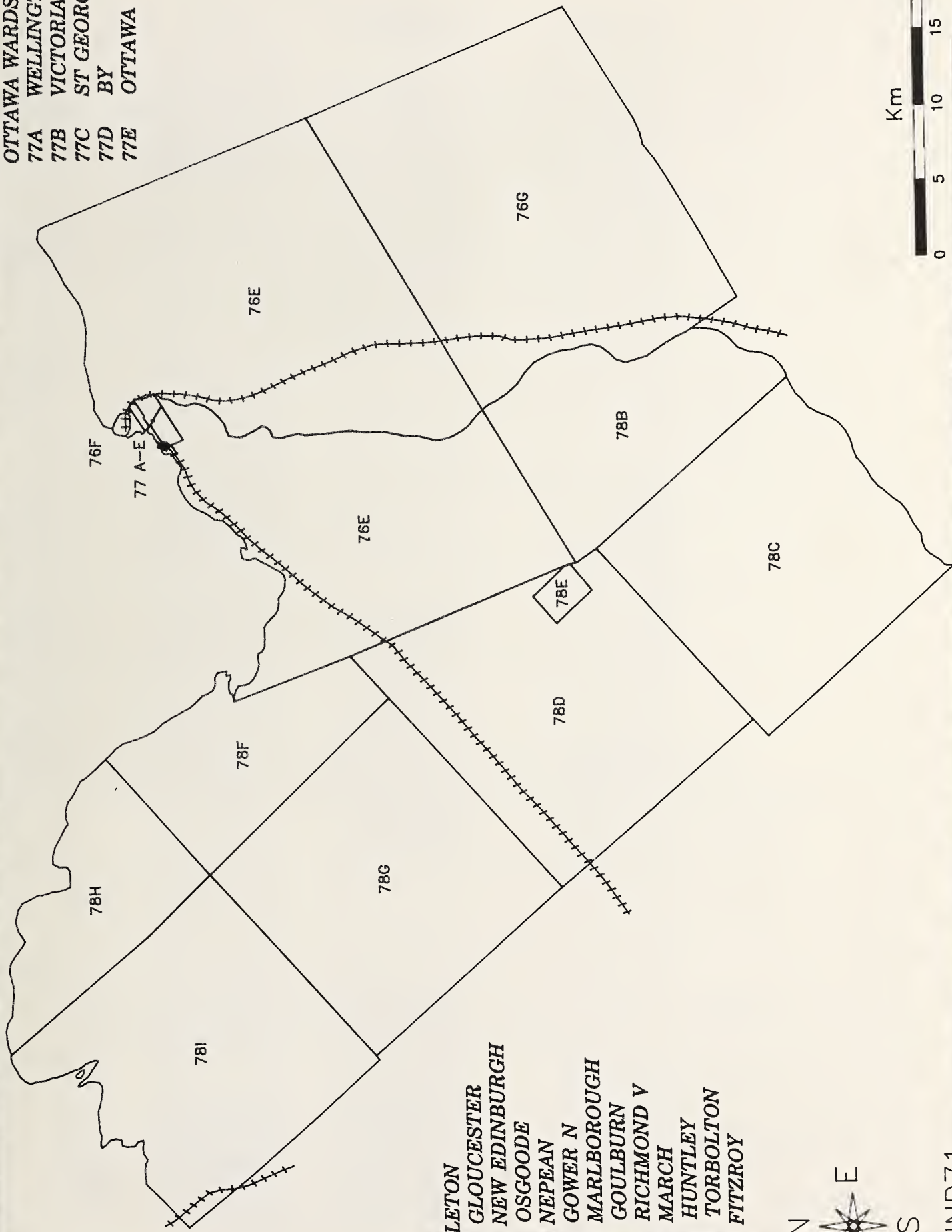
The industrial structures of Carleton County, Ottawa and the whole province, based on employment in major industry groups, are represented in the diagram overpage. The unshaded section at the top of the county bar refers to mineral extraction. Some of the differences in industrial structure between the city and remainder of the county reflect general urban-rural contrasts of the period. Textile mills (and other cloth production) were typically located in rural areas and small villages, while the making of clothing was concentrated in urban places. Construction activity was also more intensive in the larger towns and cities, while blacksmiths were more typical in the countryside than in the towns. Leather goods, textiles, non-metallic minerals, and blacksmithing were sectors which in Carleton County (outside Ottawa) employed at least 1.5 times their share in Ontario as a whole. Strong sectors in Ottawa were clothing, wood processing, printing and publishing, and construction; the city's metal and machinery sectors were weak when compared with other towns and cities of the period.

Ottawa's industrial structure was most remarkable for the strength of several huge sawmills powered by waterwheels on the Ottawa River. More typically in 1871, both wood-processing and water-powered industries were located in rural areas. Waterwheels supported nearly half the total industrial output in Carleton County which ranked first among Ontario counties for water-powered industrial production. Steam engines powered only a little over one tenth of the county's total industrial production.

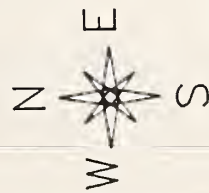
Six Ottawa milling enterprises ranked among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses in 1871. They were the firms of Bronson and Weston (with 300 employees and output of \$360,000), A.H. Baldwin (274 employed and \$276,000 output), Perley and Pattee (250 workers and \$330,000), James R. Booth (200 workers and \$250,000), Levi Young (100 employees and \$182,000), and J. McLaren (53 workers and \$150,000). T.M. Currier's planing mill which made sashes, doors and blinds for the construction industry, also ranked among Canada's industrial leaders in 1871, as did Isaac B. Taylor's printing business which published The Citizen. In addition, there were three large firms each employing at least 50 workers and 12 with between 26 and 50 employees. Women and girls made up only 15 per cent of Carleton County's industrial workforce compared with Montreal (34 per cent), Quebec City (27 per cent) or Toronto (24 per cent). But the proportions were higher in Ottawa's By Ward (35 per cent) and Wellington Ward (30 per cent).

CARLETON COUNTY WITH OTTAWA

OTTAWA WARDS
 77A WELLINGTON
 77B VICTORIA
 77C ST GEORGE
 77D BY
 77E OTTAWA

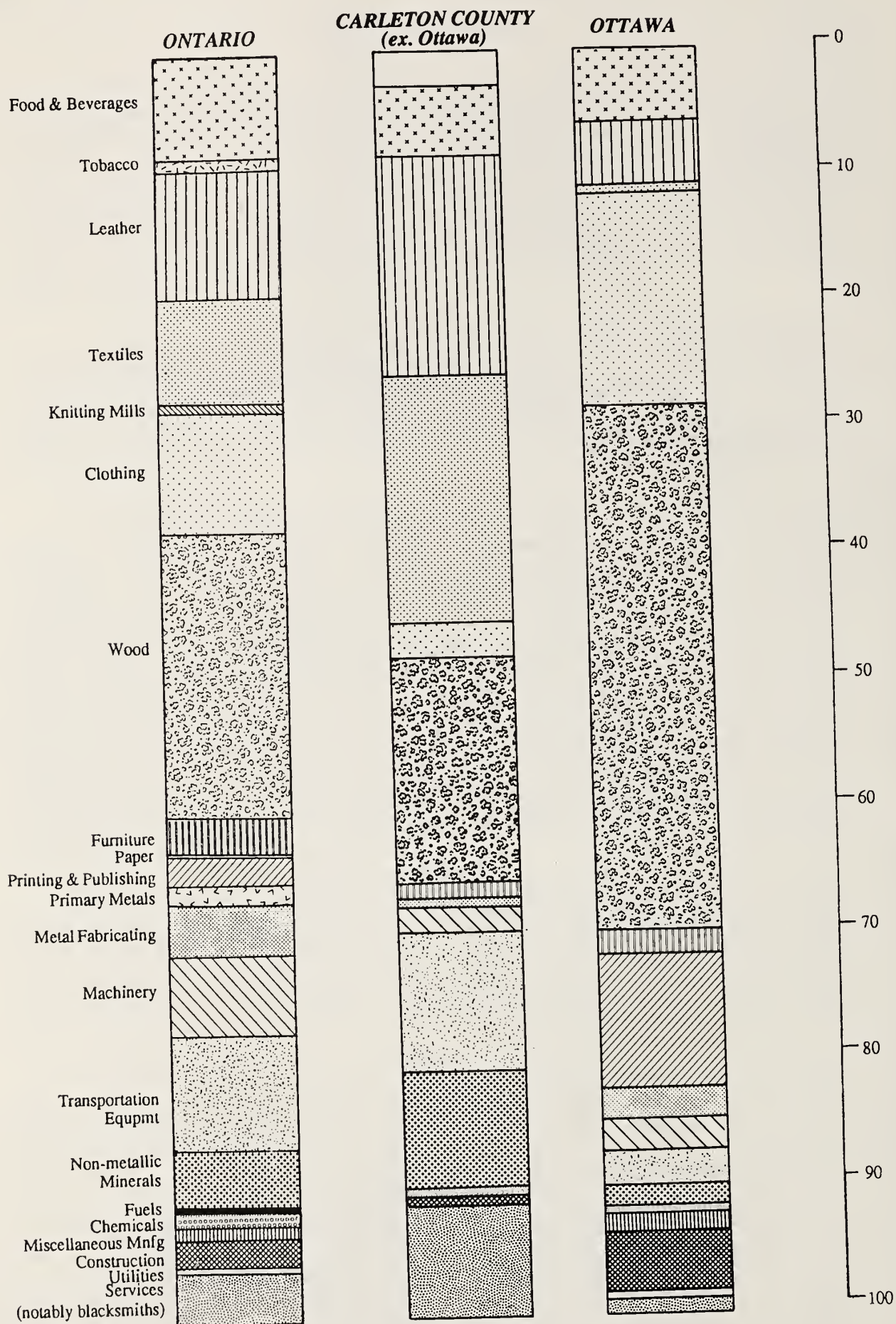


CARLETON
 76E GLOUCESTER
 76F NEW EDINBURGH
 76G OSGOODE
 78A NEPEAN
 78B GOWER N
 78C MARLBOROUGH
 78D GOULBURN
 78E RICHMOND V
 78F MARCH
 78G HUNTLEY
 78H TORBOLTON
 78I FITZROY



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
CARLETON	4	2	0.4	.	.	60	0.0	10	0.3	1000	0.0	790	0.0
	5.01	45	8.4	415	7.4	217700	9.8	190	4.8	1128413	21.5	203230	10.0
	5.04	107	20.0	39	0.7	46293	2.1	297	7.5	342584	6.5	169910	8.4
	5.05	61	11.4	272	4.9	68285	3.1	151	3.8	183179	3.5	63000	3.1
	5.07	54	10.1	.	.	32740	1.5	576	14.6	480361	9.2	179309	8.8
	5.08	48	9.0	4489	80.3	1298211	58.6	1485	37.5	1885981	36.0	642503	31.6
	5.09	13	2.4	51	0.9	6640	0.3	64	1.6	41920	0.8	26449	1.3
	5.11	9	1.7	45	0.8	222750	10.1	352	8.9	308617	5.9	208942	10.3
	5.13	20	3.7	110	2.0	24777	1.1	80	2.0	113858	2.2	61811	3.0
	5.14	10	1.9	141	2.5	85620	3.9	96	2.4	115660	2.2	81818	4.0
	5.15	47	8.8	19	0.3	37920	1.7	181	4.6	158234	3.0	104027	5.1
	5.17	24	4.5	10	0.2	12262	0.6	122	3.1	81230	1.6	54565	2.7
	5.19	3	0.6	.	.	2150	0.1	9	0.2	20700	0.4	8000	0.4
	5.2	17	3.2	.	.	15951	0.7	59	1.5	83175	1.6	53692	2.6
ALL	6	11	2.1	.	.	10260	0.5	153	3.9	187275	3.6	102825	5.1
	7	1	0.2	.	.	100000	4.5	14	0.4	30000	0.6	18800	0.9
	10	62	11.6	.	.	32125	1.5	116	2.9	77266	1.5	52815	2.6
		534	100.0	5591	100.0	2213744	100.0	3955	100.0	5239453	100.0	2032486	100.0

ELGIN COUNTY

Elgin County had been settled in the very early nineteenth century and reached its peak rural population density in the early 1870s, but had not yet been affected by industrialization on a substantial scale. In 1871, only one railway crossed the county, connecting the county town of St Thomas with London to the north and the Lake Erie port of Port Stanley to the south.

The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$45.17) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.9 in Elgin compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also much lower -- \$3,005. compared with \$5,516.

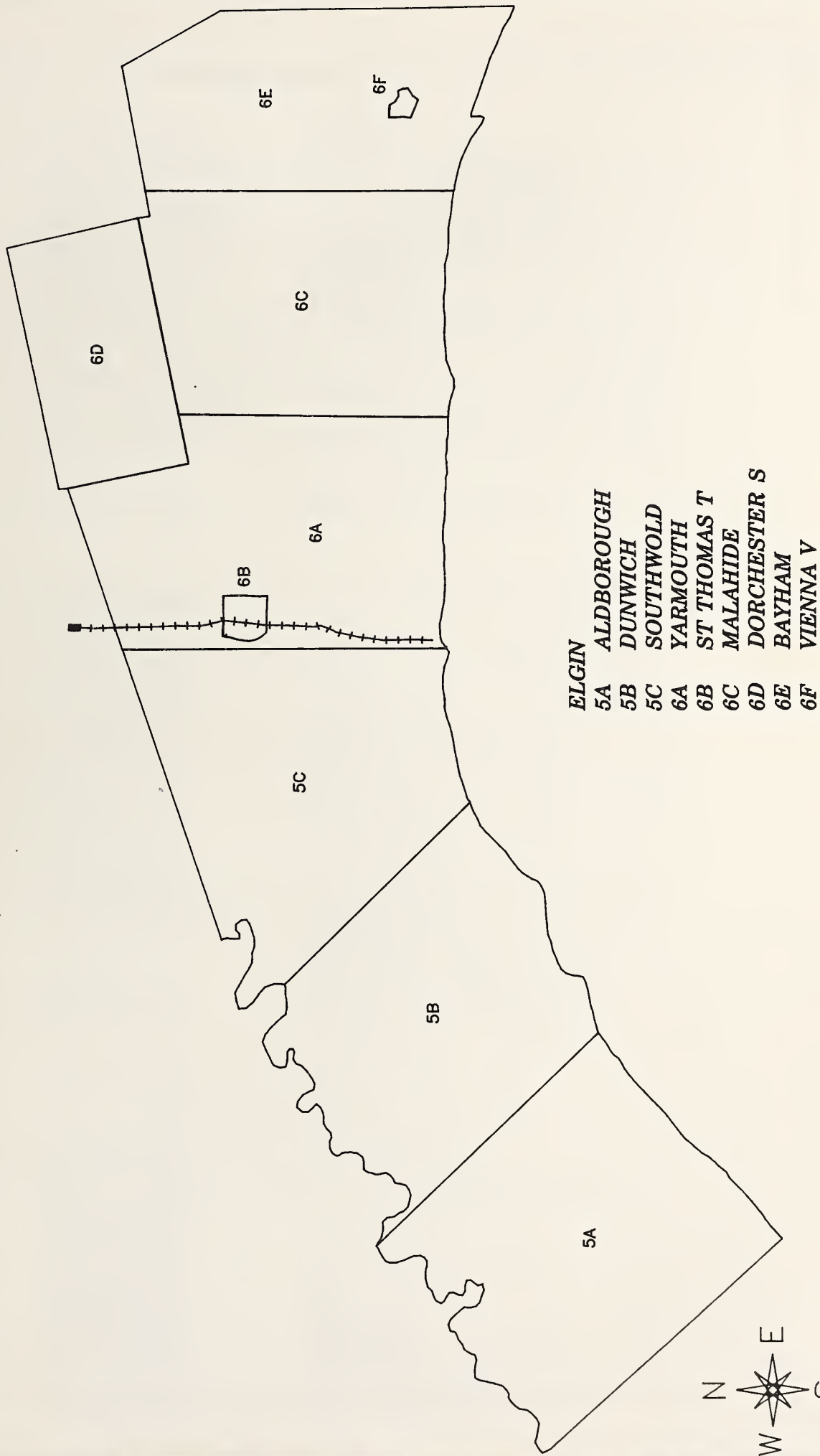
Of its total population of 33,666, only 8 per cent lived in the incorporated centres of St Thomas (population 2,197) or the village of Vienna (593). Three unincorporated villages had larger populations than Vienna -- Aylmer with about 1,400 people, Port Burwell with about 1,300, and Port Stanley with about 900. But these small centres were quite unremarkable for their industrial activity. As the largest industrial place, St Thomas reported 293 workers or 13 per cent of its population in industry; 75 of these were in the clothing sector and 47 in leather.

When Elgin County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix is found to be typical of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Elgin as in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. In Elgin County, sawmilling and wood processing coexisted with processing of farm products in grist mills and tanneries. Textile production, usually located in rural areas and small villages, was notably under-represented in the county. While metal processing and fabricating and machinery were weaker than generally in Ontario, the manufacture of transportation equipment was stronger. Blacksmiths were relatively more important in the county than in Ontario as a whole.

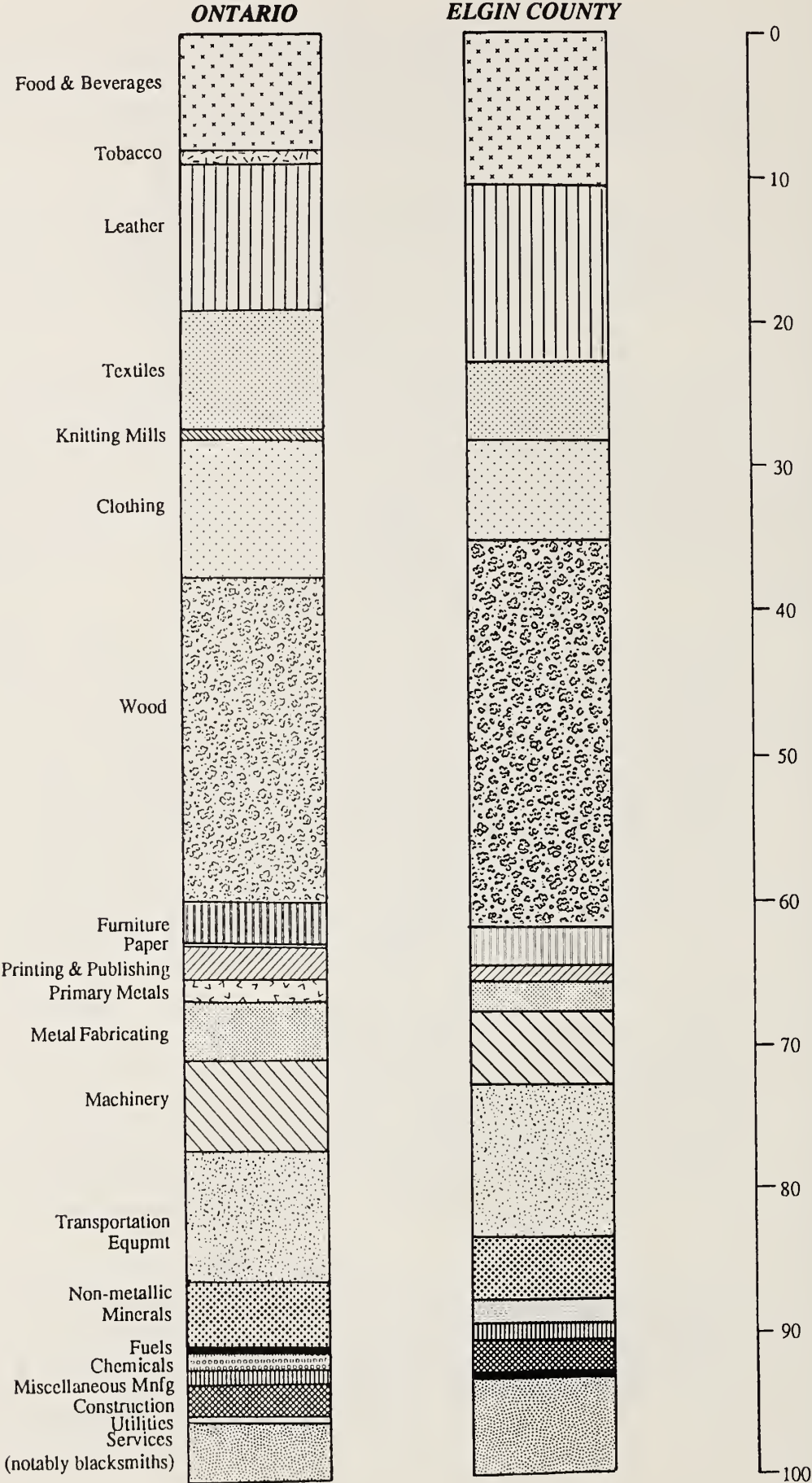
Virtually all of Elgin County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-eight per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. Elgin County had none of Canada's industrial leaders in 1871. Indeed, only two establishments reported more than 25 employees -- D. McIntosh's cooperage in St Thomas and the McIntosh foundry in Southwold Township.

Industrial employees in Elgin County were recorded in workplaces which were more artisanal, smaller and more dependent on hand power than in Ontario generally. Both waterwheels and steam engines were less significant in Elgin County, manual power unaided by inanimate energy accounting for 47 per cent of the county's industrial output, compared with a mean of only 31 per cent across the province.

ELGIN COUNTY



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
ELGIN	1	1	0.2	30	1.1	200	0.0	1	0.1	5250	0.3	1050	0.1
	5.01	67	13.2	564	21.5	137935	28.7	145	10.0	432934	28.5	96791	13.7
	5.04	88	17.4	52	2.0	38900	8.1	178	12.3	199756	13.1	98056	13.9
	5.05	15	3.0	221	8.4	37960	7.9	78	5.4	76635	5.0	31225	4.4
	5.07	24	4.7	.	.	2690	0.6	99	6.8	61860	4.1	25940	3.7
	5.08	94	18.6	1536	58.5	148085	30.8	397	27.4	353481	23.2	182206	25.8
	5.09	19	3.8	20	0.8	10160	2.1	37	2.6	25334	1.7	20298	2.9
	5.11	4	0.8	.	.	6400	1.3	18	1.2	11766	0.8	7704	1.1
	5.12	2	0.4	13	0.5	2500	0.5	5	0.3	4400	0.3	3203	0.5
	5.13	10	2.0	.	.	6700	1.4	26	1.8	37820	2.5	19935	2.8
	5.14	16	3.2	90	3.4	27950	5.8	72	5.0	52500	3.5	41411	5.9
	5.15	49	9.7	11	0.4	29549	6.1	157	10.8	110091	7.2	76285	10.8
	5.17	17	3.4	43	1.6	6900	1.4	63	4.3	15960	1.0	11898	1.7
	5.18	1	0.2	.	.	200	0.0	2	0.1	568	0.0	453	0.1
	5.19	10	2.0	.	.	7740	1.6	23	1.6	24787	1.6	15405	2.2
	5.2	5	1.0	2	0.1	285	0.1	12	0.8	11475	0.8	5635	0.8
	6	13	2.6	42	1.6	2475	0.5	39	2.7	37625	2.5	24225	3.4
	8	4	0.8	.	.	650	0.1	5	0.3	2985	0.2	2525	0.4
	10	67	13.2	.	.	13758	2.9	92	6.3	55525	3.7	41030	5.8
	ALL	506	100.0	2624	100.0	481037	100.0	1449	100.0	1520752	100.0	705275	100.0

ESSEX COUNTY

An area of interaction among native Indians, French Canadians and Americans in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Essex County was still economically under-developed in 1871. Its mean rural population density in 1871 was only 36 persons per square mile (compared with densities over 60 p.s.m. in York and Wentworth Counties) and would not peak until 1911. Its economic landscape presented few signs of the very substantial industrialization that would occur in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Great Western Railway skirted the northern edge of the county, connecting Windsor with London to the east.

The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$69.53) was a little lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 3.3 in Essex compared with 4.4 in the whole province, and the mean value of output per establishment was a little higher -- \$6145, compared with \$5,516. However, these and other measures of industrial output and scale of operations are distorted by the presence of one highly exceptional enterprise. Hiram Walker's distillery in East Sandwich Township employed 106 men in the production of well over \$1.1 million worth of spirits. It easily ranked among Canada's industrial leaders, the top one per cent of enterprises in terms of number employed, gross value of output, value of fixed capital investment, and value added by manufacturing. Indeed, the distillery ranked second in all of Ontario by value of output, and fourth in all of Canada.

Compared with other Ontario regions, the county's urban centres were unremarkable for their industry. Of its total population of 32,697, 22.5 per cent lived in the incorporated towns of Windsor (population 4,253), Amherstburg (1,936) or Sandwich (1,160). The largest of about thirty unincorporated villages were Kingsville with about 800 people and Leamington with about 700. But these small centres were quite unremarkable for their industrial activity. In an analysis of all Ontario urban centres, those in Essex County were found to rank well below the Ontario mean for level of industrialization and to lack any industrial specialization or leading enterprise.

When the industrial structure of Essex is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find that several sectors were distinctively strong in the county. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). The unshaded portion at the top of the Essex bar refers to mineral (salt) extraction. Essex County was clearly most remarkable for the strength of its food and beverage sector; chemicals were also over-represented, while textiles, clothing and all the metal and machinery trades were relatively weak. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Windsor separately, showing the relative strength of food and beverages, tobacco, leather goods, furniture and construction, all sectors which employed at least 1.5 times their shares in all of Ontario.

Most establishments in Essex County were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-seven per cent of its workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, and only Hiram Walker's distillery reported more than 20 workers. Very few women or girls were employed in the industrial workplaces of Essex County. Essex County was also remarkable for its lack of water-powered industrial activity, over 80 per cent of its output being supported by steam engines, compared with a mean of 36 per cent across Ontario.

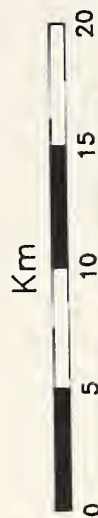
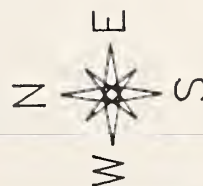
ESSEX COUNTY



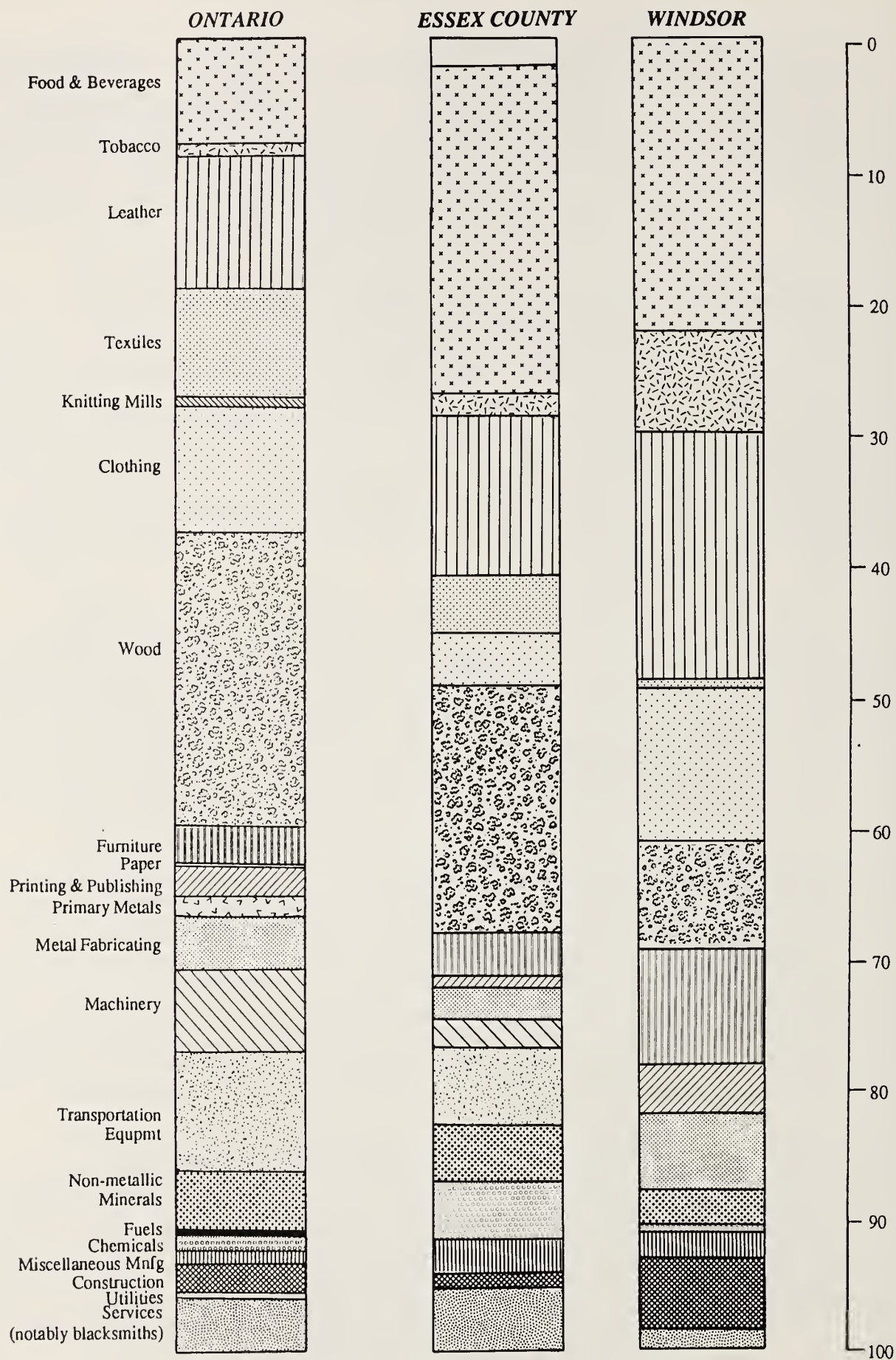
PELEE ISLAND



- ESSEX
- 1A MALDEN
 - 1B AMHERSTBURG T
 - 1C ANDERDON
 - 1D COLCHESTER
 - 1E GOSFIELD
 - 1F MERSEA
 - 1G PELEE
 - 1H SANDWICH W
 - 1I SANDWICH T
 - 1J SANDWICH E
 - 1K WINDSOR T
 - 1L MAIDSTONE
 - 1M ROCHESTER
 - 1N TILBURY W



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
ESSEX	4	1	0.3	1	0.1	5000	1.3	10	0.8	2625	0.1	.	.
	5.01	59	15.9	569	38.8	163264	43.3	309	25.5	1625498	71.5	972078	72.9
	5.02	2	0.5	16	1.1	7200	1.9	21	1.7	25791	1.1	10665	0.8
	5.04	54	14.6	28	1.9	26980	7.1	149	12.3	92281	4.1	46957	3.5
	5.05	17	4.6	89	6.1	26680	7.1	52	4.3	83180	3.7	46056	3.5
	5.07	15	4.1	.	.	3775	1.0	51	4.2	39359	1.7	14164	1.1
	5.08	50	13.5	664	45.2	75691	20.1	231	19.1	193017	8.5	105640	7.9
	5.09	15	4.1	20	1.4	5665	1.5	36	3.0	25991	1.1	20073	1.5
	5.11	2	0.5	.	.	2000	0.5	13	1.1	5500	0.2	4700	0.4
	5.13	12	3.2	6	0.4	2700	0.7	29	2.4	20770	0.9	14384	1.1
	5.14	6	1.6	44	3.0	9760	2.6	25	2.1	14580	0.6	9015	0.7
	5.15	25	6.8	12	0.8	23940	6.3	72	5.9	48503	2.1	36633	2.7
	5.17	17	4.6	18	1.2	2330	0.6	54	4.5	16212	0.7	8012	0.6
	5.19	34	9.2	.	.	14060	3.7	50	4.1	27762	1.2	12102	0.9
	5.2	13	3.5	1	0.1	3079	0.8	34	2.8	22010	1.0	10745	0.8
6		2	0.5	.	.	.	.	14	1.2	8100	0.4	3400	0.3
10		46	12.4	.	.	5259	1.4	61	5.0	22425	1.0	18113	1.4
ALL		370	100.0	1468	100.0	377383	100.0	1211	100.0	2273604	100.0	1332737	100.0

FRONTENAC COUNTY

Frontenac County was less industrialized than most other parts of the province, the mean value of industrial production per capita (\$51.83) being well under the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The county's economic landscape combined several zones of development from Kingston, the fortress port located strategically at the outlet of Lake Ontario into the St Lawrence River, to the Precambrian Shield that constrained farm settlement for about 80 per cent of the county area.

Kingston and Portsmouth (with the Penitentiary) accounted for more than three of every four of the county's industrial workers and almost 75 per cent its gross value of industrial production. Of Kingston's total population of 12,407 in 1871, 1,330 or just over one in ten was employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops. Higher proportions were recorded in the smaller incorporated villages: nearly one in three of the population in Portsmouth and the Penitentiary, and one in four in Garden Island.

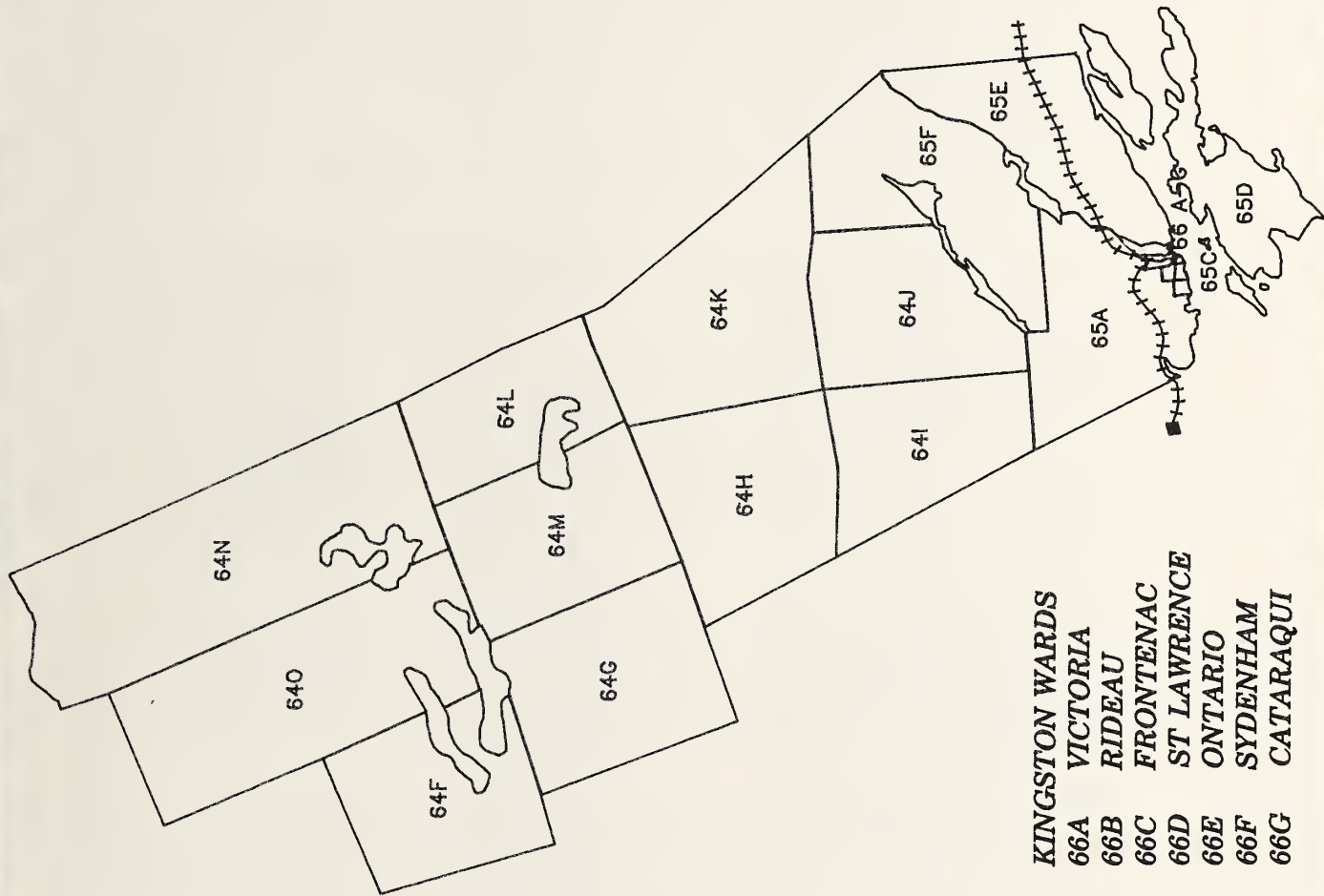
The industrial structures of Frontenac, Kingston and Ontario as a whole, based on employment in major industry groups, are represented in the diagram overpage (the unshaded proportion at the top of Frontenac's bar refers to forestry extraction and services including raft building). Frontenac's lack of a strong farm-based economy is reflected in the weakness of grain and textile mills but two distinctive enterprises or institutions left their mark on the county's industrial structure. One was the rafting, lumbering and ship-building empire of D.D. Calvin based at Garden Island, the entrepot between the Great Lakes and St Lawrence navigation systems. The Kingston Penitentiary, located just west of the city, included a stone masonry yard, the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company which made locks and hinges, a cabinet manufactory, and carpentry, paint, blacksmith, harness, tailor, and shoe repair shops. Female prisoners were occupied in knitting socks, mittens and underwear and in sewing shirts and other prisoners' clothing.

Kingston's industrial employment structure is notable for the strength of its clothing, printing and publishing, and metal-fabricating sectors, but especially for its transportation equipment and chemical industries. One enterprise, the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company was by far the largest in the whole county, ranking with Calvin's Garden Island operation among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses in 1871. The other two Kingston firms that employed at least 50 workers were William Power's shipyard and Rowland and Hofler's piano factory. In combining below-average industrial status with a diversified structure not dominated by any particular sector or enterprise, Kingston most resembled Belleville, Stratford, Cobourg and Lindsay among the middle-sized towns and cities of Ontario.

Waterwheels accounted for 70 per cent of the total inanimate power capacity in the rural townships, but in Kingston and the smaller urban centres steam engines provided all the inanimate power. But, one indicator of the under-developed character of industry, only 11 per cent of Kingston industrial employees were counted in large powered factories compared with 47 per cent in Hamilton, 45 per cent in Montreal and 43 per cent in Toronto. As elsewhere in this period, women and girls in paid industrial jobs were clearly concentrated in cities and towns. Seven of every ten women and girls recorded as industrial workers in Frontenac County were in Kingston, compared with only 43 per cent of the men and boys. But the female share of the industrial workforce (under 12 per cent) was much lower than in some other counties and cities such as Montreal (34 per cent), Quebec City (27 per cent) or Toronto (24 per cent). Lower female participation seems to have been typical of centres of metal-working and engineering which offered good wages for men and boys around 1870.

FRONTENAC COUNTY WITH KINGSTON

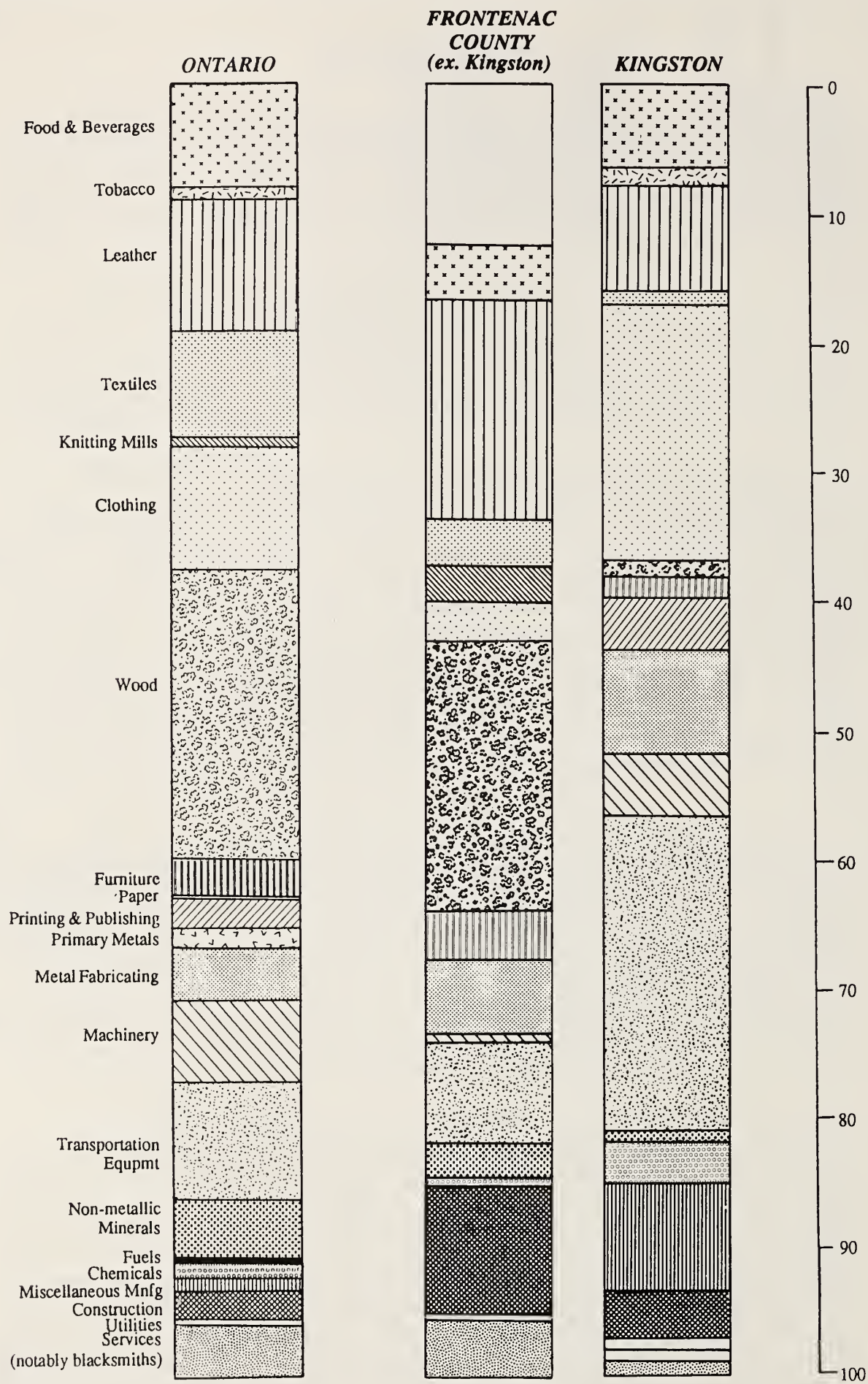
FRONTENAC
 64F BARRIE TP
 64G KENNEBEC
 64H HINCHINBROOKE
 64I PORTLAND
 64J LOUGHBOROUGH
 64K BEDFORD
 64L OSO
 64M OLDEN
 64N PALMERSTON/...
 64O CLARENDON/...
 65A KINGSTON TP
 65B PORTSMOUTH
 V/PEN
 65C GARDEN ISLAND
 65D WOLFE ISLAND
 65E PITTSBURGH/...
 65F STORRINGTON



KINGSTON WARDS
 66A VICTORIA
 66B RIDEAU
 66C FRONTENAC
 66D ST LAWRENCE
 66E ONTARIO
 66F SYDENHAM
 66G CATARAQUI

Km
 0 5 10 15 20

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
FRONTENAC	2	1	0.2	.	.	32000	3.0	156	5.8	150000	5.8	127600	11.1
	5.01	49	12.0	349	15.3	124630	11.7	128	4.7	389742	15.0	104769	9.1
	5.02	2	0.5	.	.	800	0.1	18	0.7	18000	0.7	9000	0.8
	5.04	54	13.2	121	5.3	122675	11.5	344	12.7	440052	17.0	124703	10.8
	5.05	24	5.9	76	3.3	26667	2.5	66	2.4	47444	1.8	16499	1.4
	5.06	1	0.2	.	.	.	.	45	1.7	3400	0.1	2080	0.2
	5.07	42	10.2	.	.	10975	1.0	304	11.2	243140	9.4	85900	7.5
	5.08	70	17.1	1436	63.1	112085	10.5	316	11.6	186548	7.2	96454	8.4
	5.09	8	2.0	34	1.5	16410	1.5	70	2.6	43605	1.7	22068	1.9
	5.11	5	1.2	.	.	17500	1.6	53	2.0	27600	1.1	19300	1.7
	5.13	14	3.4	47	2.1	42550	4.0	185	6.8	137050	5.3	82940	7.2
	5.14	8	2.0	37	1.6	21625	2.0	70	2.6	54195	2.1	39255	3.4
	5.15	43	10.5	60	2.6	269380	25.3	440	16.2	461282	17.8	208353	18.1
	5.17	10	2.4	10	0.4	9035	0.8	47	1.7	18315	0.7	13717	1.2
	5.19	14	3.4	22	1.0	22300	2.1	49	1.8	104310	4.0	31960	2.8
ALL	5.2	8	2.0	10	0.4	10200	1.0	111	4.1	107850	4.2	40960	3.6
	6	10	2.4	36	1.6	10451	1.0	203	7.5	69266	2.7	53633	4.7
	7	2	0.5	12	0.5	205000	19.3	15	0.6	28713	1.1	20463	1.8
	8	4	1.0	.	.	2000	0.2	8	0.3	4725	0.2	4515	0.4
	10	41	10.0	26	1.1	7295	0.7	85	3.1	56510	2.2	46474	4.0
		410	100.0	2276	100.0	1063578	100.0	2713	100.0	2591747	100.0	1150643	100.0

GREY COUNTY

With many of its townships still undergoing settlement, Grey County was part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871 and reached its maximum rural population in 1881. The county's average rural population density of under 32 persons per square mile was little over half the density of the most densely settled townships of southern Ontario. Like only four other counties in southern Ontario, Grey County had no railways at all by 1871. But the county had above-average water-power resources. Almost half its industrial production was powered by waterwheels, compared with under 30 per cent in Ontario generally.

Grey County was less industrialized than other parts of the province. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$29.74) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.1 in Grey compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$2,203. compared with \$5,516.

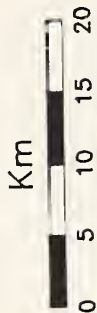
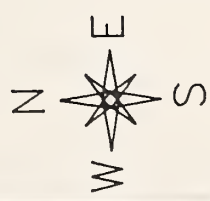
The county was very rural in its settlement and economy: only one in five of its total population of 57,352 lived in the county town and only incorporated urban centre of Owen Sound (population 3,369). But this town was unremarkable for its industrial functions; a comparative analysis of all Ontario urban centres found Owen Sound to rank below the Ontario mean for level of industrialization and to lack any industrial specialization or leading enterprise. Larger unincorporated villages that would later have industrial significance were Durham (about 1,250 people), Meaford (about 1,200) and Hanover (about 700).

When Grey County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix of industry types is found to be characteristic of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Grey as in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. However, this sector's share was smaller in Grey than in the province generally. Textile production, in which Grey County had nearly twice the Ontario mean proportion, was usually located in rural areas and small villages. The smaller sectors of furniture, chemicals and blacksmiths, employed more than 1.5 times their shares in whole province. Owen Sound's industrial structure shows strength in the sectors of clothing, furniture, printing and publishing, primary metals, machinery and non-metallic minerals.

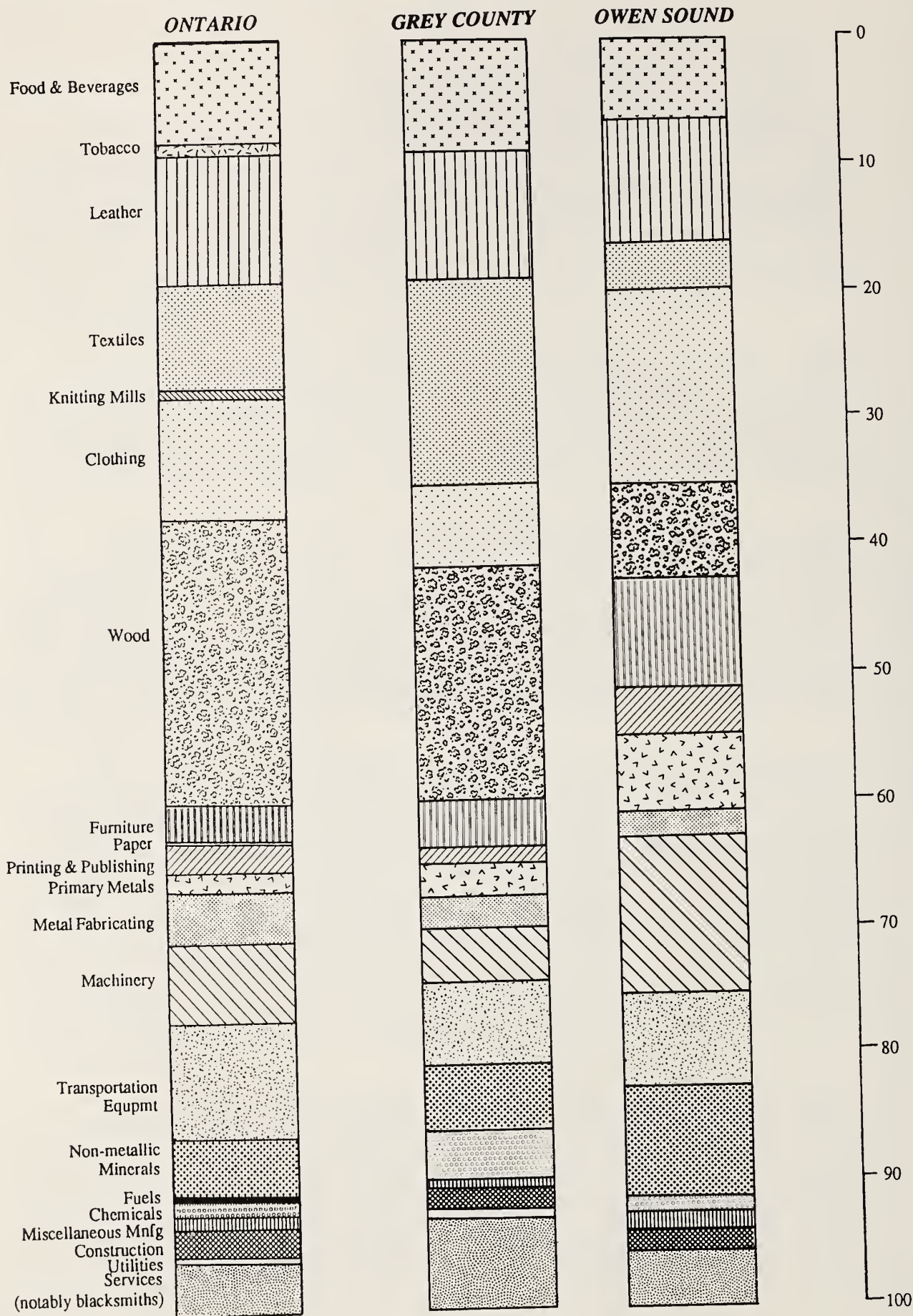
Most of Grey County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops - blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Ninety-six per cent of all workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally, and no workplaces had more than 22 employees. Women and girls made up a smaller share of the industrial workforce than in more urban counties (under 12 per cent compared with the Ontario mean of over 14 per cent). More than half the female industrial workers recorded in 1871 in Grey County were handloom weavers.

GREY COUNTY

- | | |
|------|--------------|
| GREY | NORMANBY |
| 36A | EGREMONT |
| 36B | PROTON |
| 36C | MELANCTHON |
| 36D | BENTINCK |
| 36E | GLENELG |
| 36F | ARTEMESIA |
| 36G | OSPREY |
| 36H | SULLIVAN |
| 37A | HOLLAND |
| 37B | EUPHRASIA |
| 37C | COLLINGWOOD |
| 37D | DERBY |
| 37E | SYDENHAM |
| 37F | OWEN SOUND T |
| 37G | ST VINCENT |
| 37H | KEPPEL |
| 37I | SARAWAK |
| 37J | |



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
GREY	5.01	56	7.2	1096	36.6	180650	30.4	128	7.9	753977	44.2	136967	20.7
	5.04	96	12.4	86	2.9	42427	7.1	165	10.1	133364	7.8	72490	10.9
	5.05	146	18.9	185	6.2	65336	11.0	264	16.2	151146	8.9	51899	7.8
	5.07	36	4.7	.	.	15002	2.5	104	6.4	81947	4.8	28399	4.3
	5.08	148	19.1	1445	48.2	133301	22.4	307	18.9	203838	12.0	122238	18.4
	5.09	20	2.6	73	2.4	12636	2.1	58	3.6	28655	1.7	23098	3.5
	5.11	5	0.6	.	.	6300	1.1	19	1.2	10700	0.6	7670	1.2
	5.12	2	0.3	30	1.0	17000	2.9	42	2.6	47000	2.8	26500	4.0
	5.13	22	2.8	18	0.6	19075	3.2	43	2.6	29736	1.7	19438	2.9
	5.14	19	2.5	38	1.3	40255	6.8	71	4.4	66857	3.9	49188	7.4
	5.15	45	5.8	4	0.1	22580	3.8	101	6.2	59149	3.5	41031	6.2
	5.17	38	4.9	8	0.3	3985	0.7	90	5.5	19738	1.2	13158	2.0
	5.19	41	5.3	.	.	6687	1.1	64	3.9	30865	1.8	13907	2.1
	5.2	3	0.4	.	.	2350	0.4	5	0.3	4200	0.2	2620	0.4
	6	12	1.6	12	0.4	5655	1.0	35	2.1	20090	1.2	12370	1.9
	8	4	0.5	.	.	1610	0.3	6	0.4	1600	0.1	1347	0.2
	10	81	10.5	.	.	19980	3.4	126	7.7	62560	3.7	40340	6.1
ALL		774	100.0	2995	100.0	594829	100.0	1628	100.0	1705422	100.0	662660	100.0

HALDIMAND COUNTY

First settled in the early years of the nineteenth century, and with rural population densities in the middle range for Ontario, Haldimand County was traversed from northwest to southeast by the Brantford, Buffalo and Goderich Railway by 1855. But the county was under-developed industrially in relation to other parts of the province in 1871. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$43.61) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.7 in Haldimand compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$3,530. compared with \$5,516.

Of the total county population of 24,851, only 14 per cent lived in the villages of Dunnville (1,452 population), Caledonia (1,246), and Cayuga (803). Though only Caledonia had above-average industrial activity, these small centres did account for nearly two-fifths of the county's industrial output.

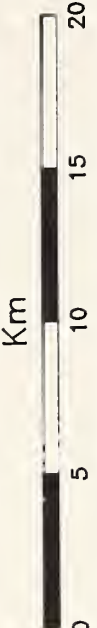
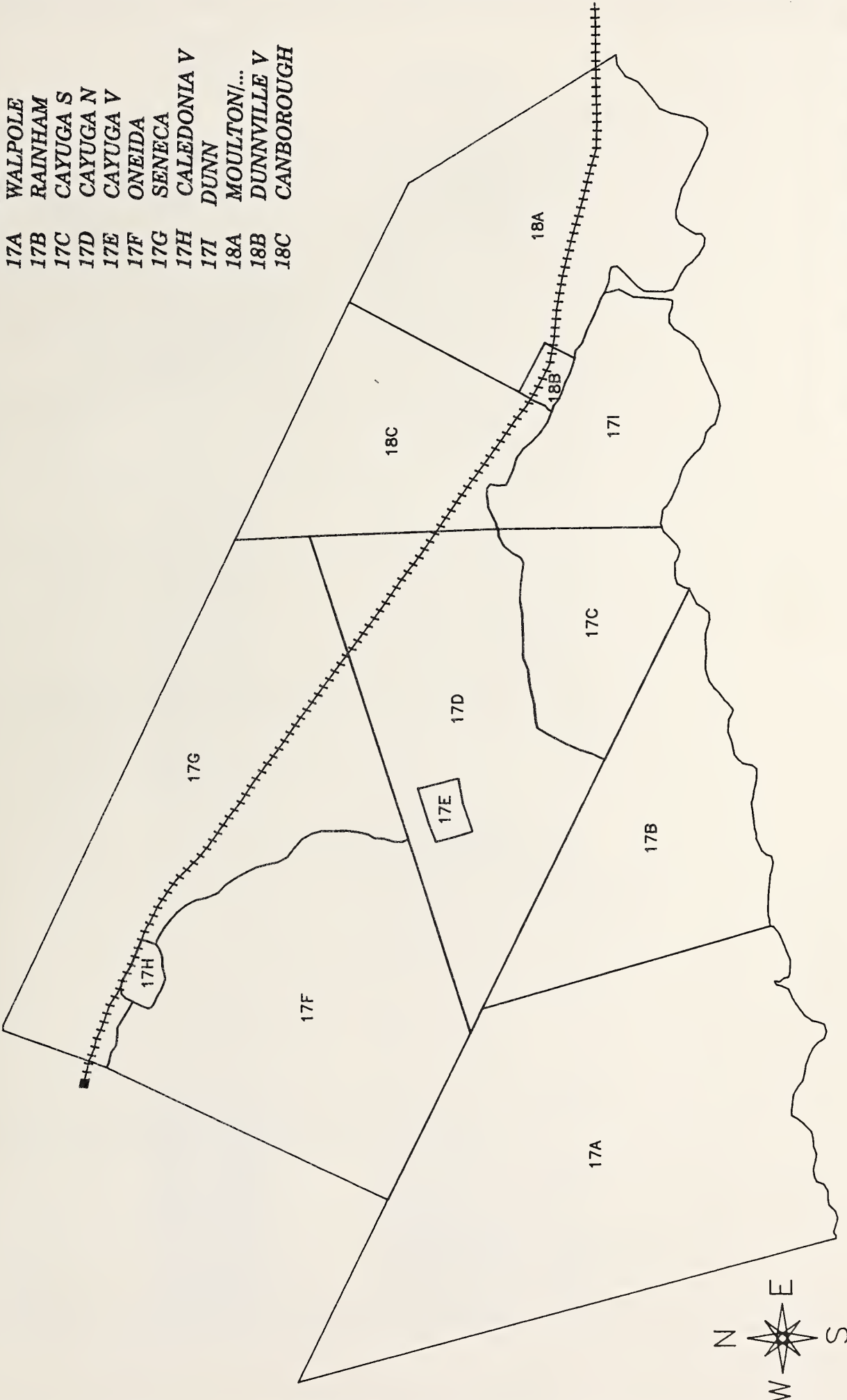
When Haldimand County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, one finds a mix that is fairly typical of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). But wood and food processing were smaller sectors in Haldimand than generally in Ontario, while leather, textiles, furniture, and especially transportation equipment, non-metallic minerals and blacksmiths were stronger.

Water power was relatively much more important in Haldimand than in some other regions, waterwheels supporting 51 per cent of the value of output compared with a mean of 29 per cent across Ontario. Steam power was correspondingly weak.

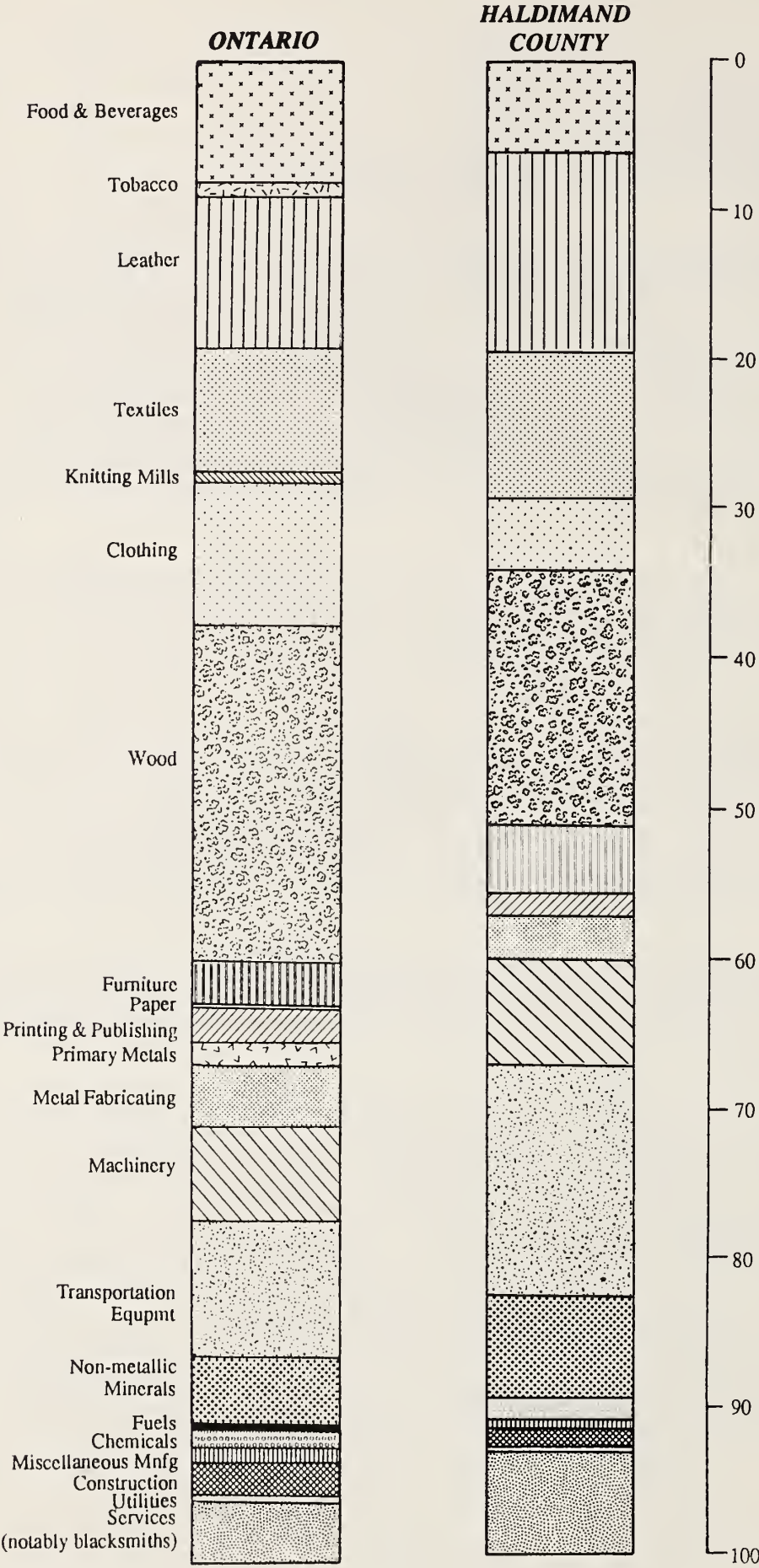
Most of Haldimand County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. More than nine in ten workplaces had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. Only two establishments, both in Caledonia, had more than 25 employees -- Ronald McKinnon's woollen mill which employed 37, and John Scott's foundry and agricultural implement works which employed 32. Another exceptional enterprise was McQuarrie and Thorburn's large grist mill in Oneida Township which with only five employees reported \$266,500 worth of output. Very few women and girls worked in the county's mills and shops; they formed under 8 per cent of the industrial workforce compared with the Ontario average of over 14 per cent.

HALDIMAND COUNTY

- HALDIMAND**
17A WALPOLE
17B RAINHAM
17C CAYUGA S
17D CAYUGA N
17E CAYUGA V
17F ONEIDA
17G SENECA
17H CALEDONIA V
17I DUNN
18A MOULTON/...
18B DUNNVILLE V
18C CANBOROUGH



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
HALDIMAND	5.01	21	6.8	690	46.8	92300	33.6	48	5.7	545052	50.3	48462	13.9
	5.04	57	18.6	12	0.8	21630	7.9	114	13.5	76480	7.1	38018	10.9
	5.05	23	7.5	95	6.4	35735	13.0	84	9.9	68404	6.3	29456	8.4
	5.07	10	3.3	.	.	4092	1.5	40	4.7	28000	2.6	10250	2.9
	5.08	40	13.0	488	33.1	40125	14.6	145	17.1	134440	12.4	55798	16.0
	5.09	7	2.3	34	2.3	12850	4.7	41	4.8	33730	3.1	26950	7.7
	5.11	3	1.0	.	.	6000	2.2	11	1.3	7000	0.6	4860	1.4
	5.13	10	3.3	16	1.1	3415	1.2	24	2.8	11180	1.0	7195	2.1
	5.14	14	4.6	34	2.3	11175	4.1	59	7.0	34950	3.2	26120	7.5
	5.15	48	15.6	62	4.2	29990	10.9	133	15.7	83720	7.7	60116	17.2
	5.17	20	6.5	43	2.9	8518	3.1	62	7.3	21681	2.0	15675	4.5
	5.19	3	1.0	.	.	260	0.1	10	1.2	2385	0.2	1489	0.4
	5.2	2	0.7	.	.	220	0.1	4	0.5	1150	0.1	850	0.2
	6	4	1.3	.	.	375	0.1	10	1.2	6350	0.6	3425	1.0
	8	2	0.7	.	.	190	0.1	2	0.2	830	0.1	718	0.2
	10	43	14.0	.	.	7766	2.8	59	7.0	28300	2.6	19865	5.7
ALL		307	100.0	1474	100.0	274641	100.0	846	100.0	1083652	100.0	349247	100.0

HALTON COUNTY

Halton County formed part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, with above-average rural population densities. Its small territory combined well-established farms, several towns and villages, two major east-west railway lines, and large stands of millable woods. In its level of urban-industrial activity, Halton was broadly similar to most of southern Ontario. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$86) was above the Ontario mean of \$74. The scale of industrial activity was generally similar, with an average 4.4 employees per industrial establishment, and a mean value of output of \$5,077. in Halton compared with an Ontario mean of \$5,516.

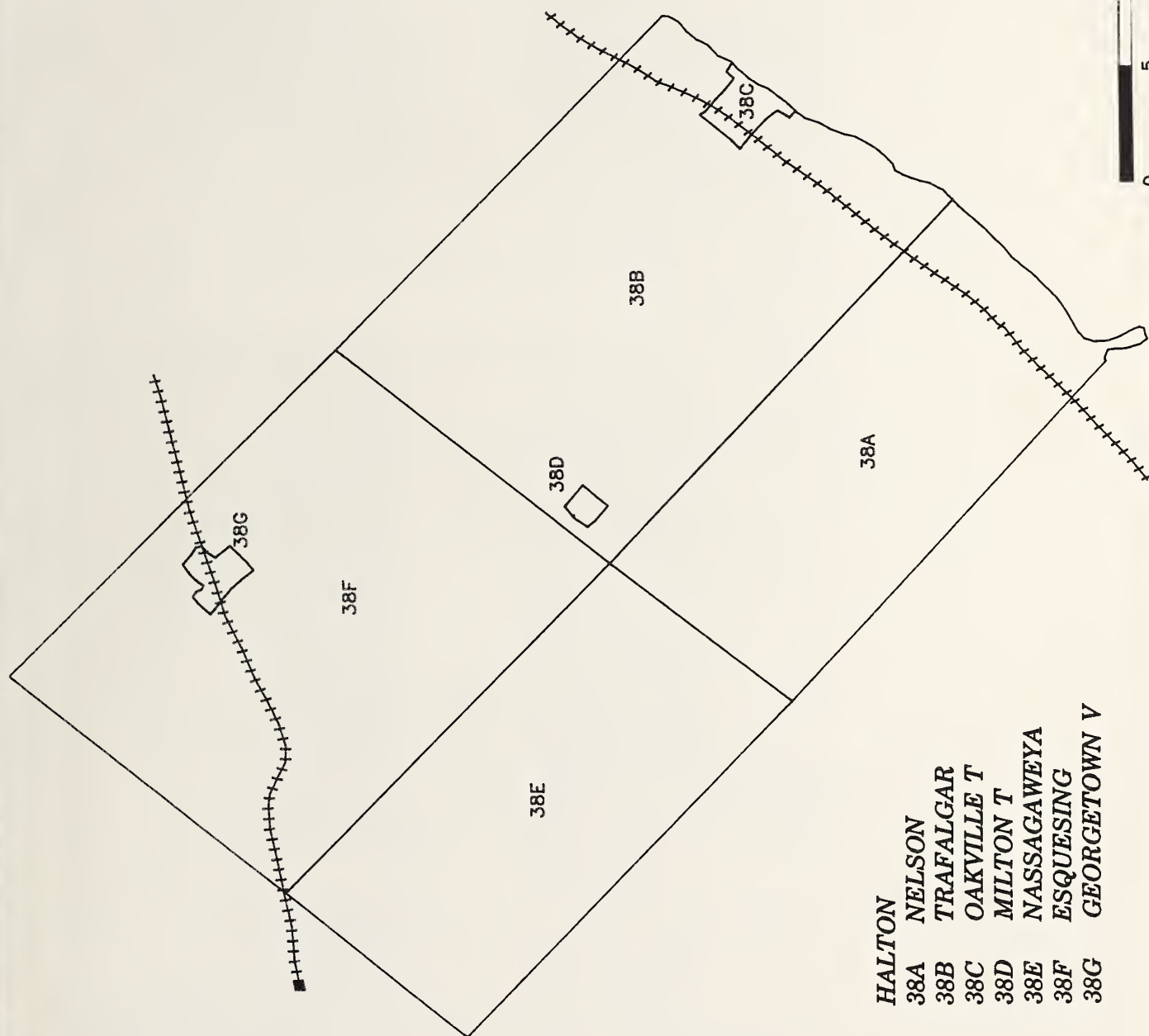
When Halton County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find a mix of industry types that is fairly characteristic of rural areas but with several sectors distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Halton as in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. This sector was substantially larger in Halton than in the province generally. Paper making, a very small sector in all of Ontario, was distinctively strong in Halton (represented by the unshaded section at the 70 per cent level on the county bar).

Seventeen per cent of the county's 22,606 people were counted in the three incorporated urban centres of Oakville (1,684), Georgetown (1,282) and Milton, the county town (891). Industrial establishments in these three places together produced over one third of the value of industrial output in the county. The next largest unincorporated villages were Acton (about 700 people) and Wellington Square (700) which would join with Port Nelson (200) in 1873 to form Burlington. When compared with other urban centres in Ontario, only Georgetown can be characterized as industrialized with over 22 per cent of its population employed in industry and at least two factories. In combining a high measure of industrial employment with a specialized structure, Georgetown most resembled Oshawa, Dundas, Gananoque and Ingersoll and also the somewhat larger centres of Brantford, Guelph and Brockville.

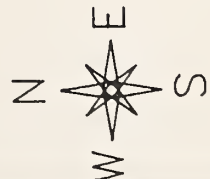
Quite high levels of industrial use of water and steam power were recorded in the county. Waterwheels, installed at various sites along the Niagara Escarpment, powered 45 per cent of industrial output, compared with an Ontario mean of 29 per cent.

Most of Halton County's industrial units were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Nearly four of every five establishments reported five or fewer employees, though this proportion was somewhat smaller than in Ontario generally. Only one large factory was recorded in 1871 -- John Dayfoot's tannery and footwear business in Georgetown which had 70 employees. Smaller factories were James Barber's paper factory in Georgetown (46 workers), Smith and Thompson's foundry and machine shop in Oakville (40 employed), Edward Bescoby's lime kiln in Esquesing Township and the Thompson Smith Co. sawmill in Nassagaweya Township.

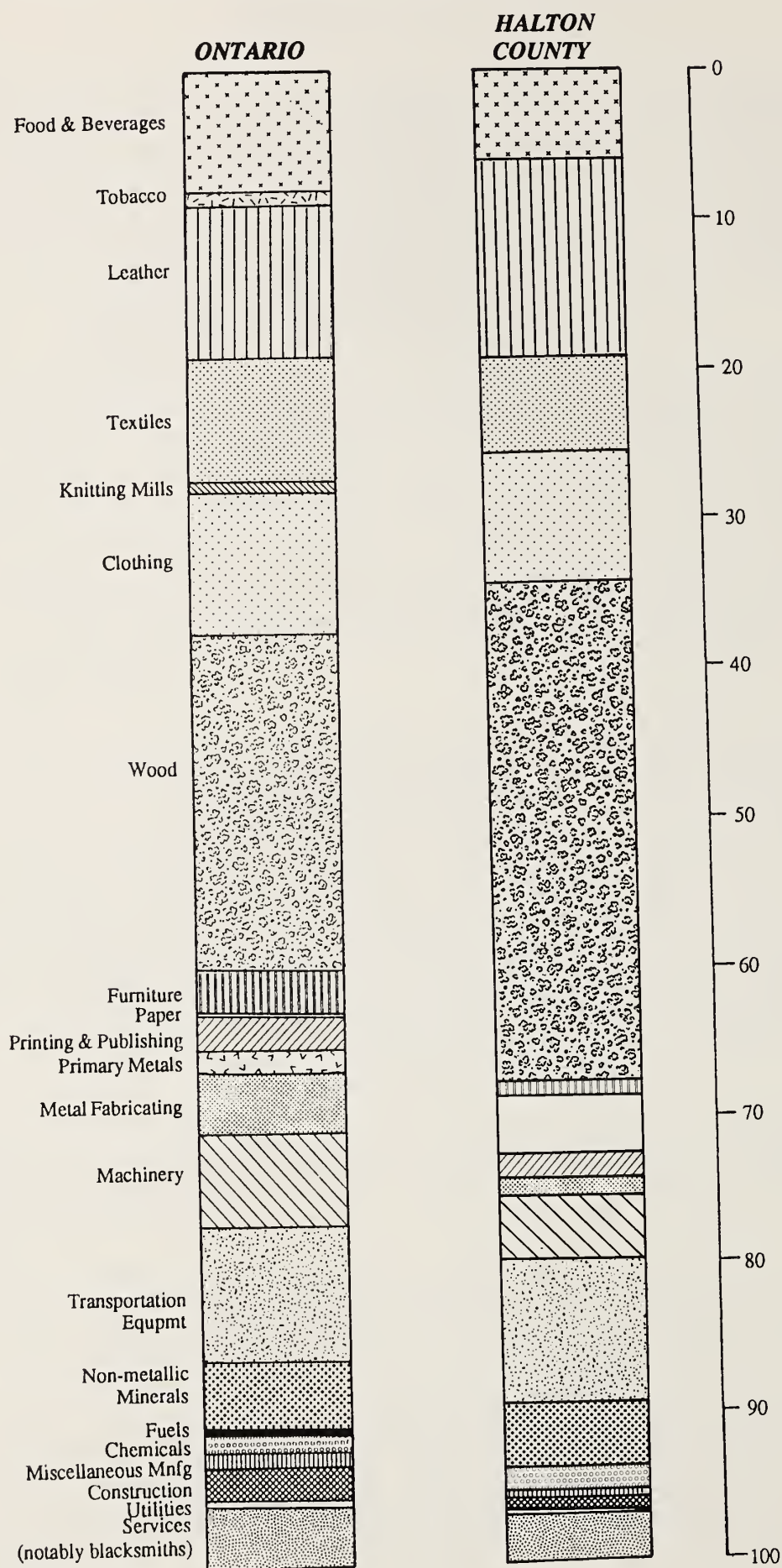
HALTON COUNTY



- HALTON
- 38A NELSON
- 38B TRAFALGAR
- 38C OAKVILLE T
- 38D MILTON T
- 38E NASSAGAWEYA
- 38F ESQUESING
- 38G GEORGETOWN V



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
HALTON	5.01	31	8.1	407	16.1	116775	17.1	82	4.9	603002	31.0	107971	13.0
	5.04	53	13.8	90	3.6	78560	11.5	222	13.3	229626	11.8	107405	12.9
	5.05	31	8.1	184	7.3	48137	7.0	114	6.8	102870	5.3	46676	5.6
	5.07	38	9.9	.	.	17800	2.6	148	8.8	122336	6.3	59916	7.2
	5.08	83	21.7	1414	56.0	189400	27.7	559	33.5	371759	19.1	204702	24.6
	5.09	10	2.6	15	0.6	5600	0.8	19	1.1	17575	0.9	13210	1.6
	5.1	3	0.8	172	6.8	58000	8.5	62	3.7	118000	6.1	35900	4.3
	5.11	5	1.3	.	.	12500	1.8	32	1.9	19900	1.0	14875	1.8
	5.13	11	2.9	.	.	11590	1.7	22	1.3	23230	1.2	15055	1.8
	5.14	15	3.9	81	3.2	29866	4.4	75	4.5	56886	2.9	42327	5.1
	5.15	36	9.4	47	1.9	59390	8.7	158	9.4	116414	6.0	76221	9.1
	5.17	13	3.4	1	0.0	13280	1.9	75	4.5	43691	2.2	35749	4.3
	5.19	5	1.3	116	4.6	29350	4.3	24	1.4	73095	3.8	39215	4.7
	5.2	4	1.0	.	.	1850	0.3	11	0.7	6580	0.3	4060	0.5
ALL	6	3	0.8	.	.	900	0.1	5	0.3	2700	0.1	2170	0.3
	8	1	0.3	.	.	300	0.0	1	0.1	400	0.0	287	0.0
	10	41	10.7	.	.	11085	1.6	61	3.7	36010	1.9	27680	3.3
		383	100.0	2527	100.0	684383	100.0	1669	100.0	1944074	100.0	833419	100.0

HASTINGS COUNTY

Hastings County was less industrialized than most other parts of the province, the mean value of industrial production per capita (\$62.69) being somewhat under the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 3.8 in Hastings compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$3,976. compared with \$5,516.

The economic landscape combined several zones of development from Belleville and other early settlements around the Bay of Quinte to the Precambrian Shield that constrained farm settlement in the north. The only railway, the Grand Trunk line, ran close to the lakeshore. Much of Hastings County was still part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871, its average rural population density of only 17.5 persons per square mile was only one quarter that of the most closely settled townships of southern Ontario. But Hastings County had above-average water-power resources. Thirty-six per cent of its industrial production was powered by waterwheels, compared with under 30 per cent in Ontario generally.

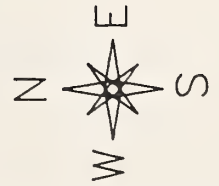
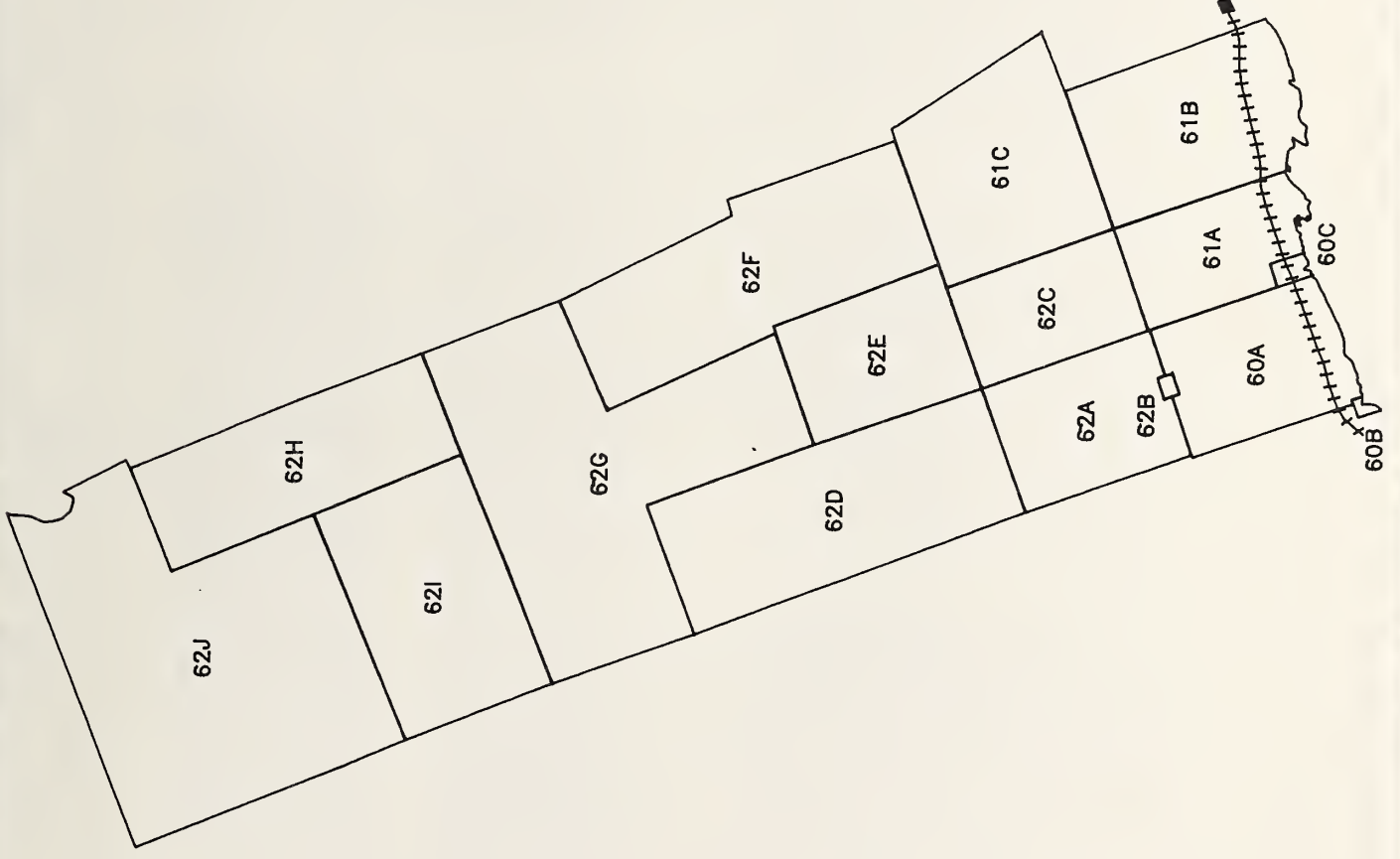
The county was very rural in its settlement and economy: only one in five of its total population of 48,364 lived in Belleville (7,305) or the smaller incorporated villages of Trenton (1,796) or Stirling (779). Industrial establishments in these three centres accounted for more than two-fifths of the county's total industrial output. As county town and commercial centre, Belleville was unremarkable for its industrial functions; compared with all Ontario urban centres it ranked below the mean for level of industrialization and lacked any industrial specialization or leading enterprise. The largest of the unincorporated villages were Frankford (about 900), Madoc (about 800), Cannifton and Tweed (each about 600).

When Hastings County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, one finds a mix of industry types that is characteristic of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). The unshaded section at the top of the county bar refers to mineral extraction. Wood processing, with an even larger share in Hastings than in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. There was a small concentration of paper-making. Textile production, in which Hastings County had more than the Ontario mean proportion, was usually located in rural areas and small villages. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Belleville separately, showing the relative strength of furniture, printing and publishing, metal fabricating, machinery and chemicals, all sectors which employed at least 1.5 times their shares in the whole province.

Most of the county's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Nearly nine in ten workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. Four large powered factories reported more than 50 workers each and eight smaller establishments between 26 and 50 employees each. Two Hastings sawmilling enterprises ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial leaders in 1871. The Gilmour Company's Trenton sawmill employed 170 men and a 110-horse-power steam engine in producing \$220,000 worth of sawn lumber. H.B. Rathbun and Sons reported 311 men in their sawmill at Mill Point (later renamed Deseronto), where they also operated a shipyard as well as smaller establishments.

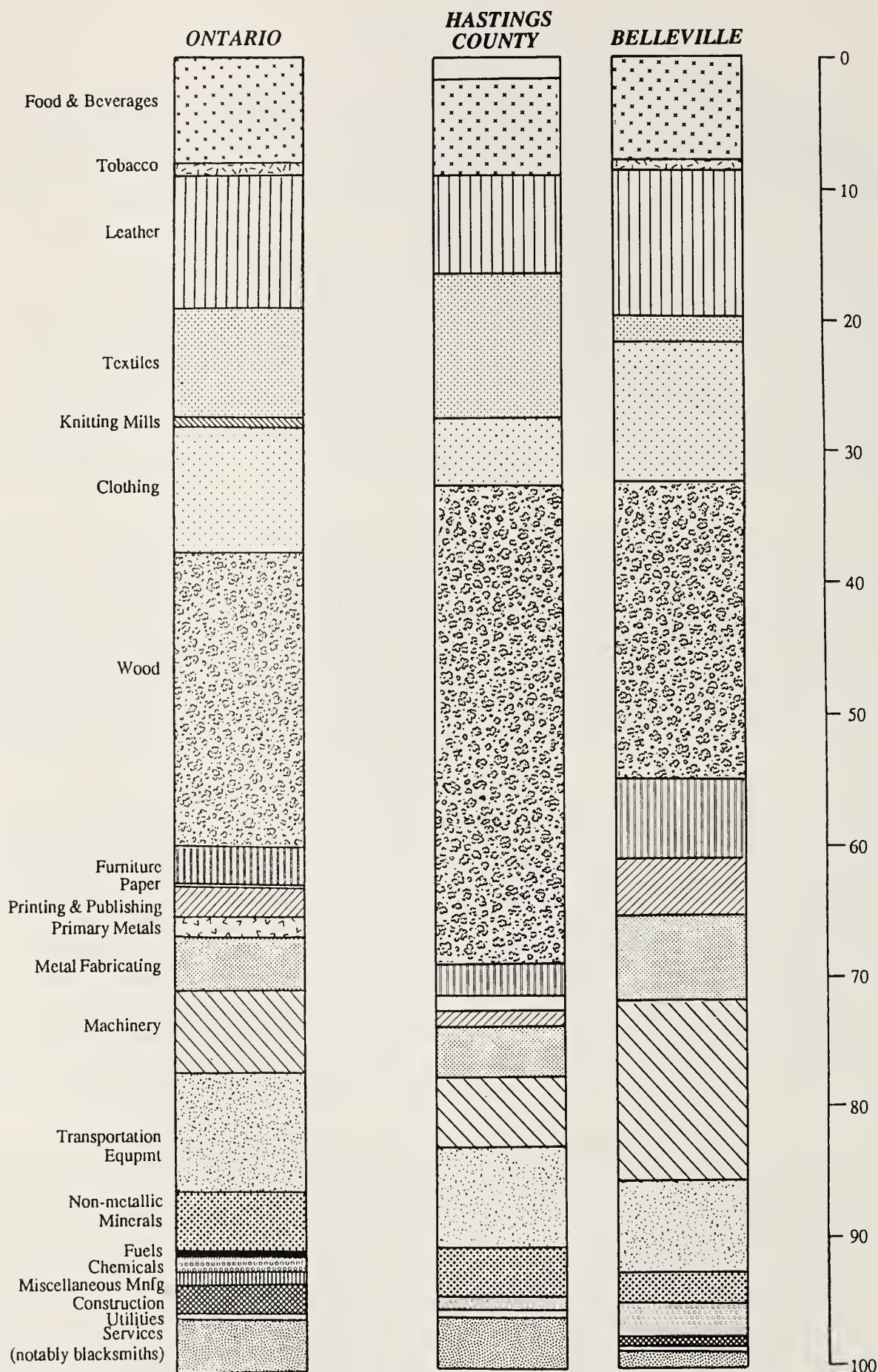
HASTINGS COUNTY

HASTINGS
60A SIDNEY
60B TRENTON V
60C BELLEVILLE T
61A THURLOW
61B TYENDINAGA
61C HUNGERFORD
62A RAWDON
62B STIRLING V
62C HUNTINGDON
62D MARMORA/LAKE
62E MADOC
62F ELZEVIR/...
62G TUDOR/...
62H CARLOW/MAYO
62I FARADAY/...
62J HERSCHEL/...



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
HASTINGS	4	2	0.2	40	0.9	14000	1.5	22	0.7	7720	0.3	5224	0.4
	5.01	70	8.4	1066	25.3	218818	24.1	231	7.3	972953	32.1	249791	18.9
	5.02	1	0.1	.	.	200	0.0	6	0.2	2000	0.1	1200	0.1
	5.04	90	10.8	107	2.5	37449	4.1	244	7.7	185045	6.1	99735	7.6
	5.05	255	30.5	174	4.1	35110	3.9	342	10.8	142937	4.7	47677	3.6
	5.07	44	5.3	.	.	8755	1.0	167	5.3	114780	3.8	55096	4.2
	5.08	128	15.3	2092	49.6	275063	30.3	1168	37.0	864538	28.5	346082	26.2
	5.09	15	1.8	123	2.9	11225	1.2	74	2.3	58610	1.9	41000	3.1
	5.1	3	0.4	145	3.4	15900	1.7	33	1.0	24500	0.8	17100	1.3
	5.11	6	0.7	3	0.1	18250	2.0	46	1.5	30300	1.0	20809	1.6
	5.13	19	2.3	139	3.3	35150	3.9	113	3.6	114474	3.8	69837	5.3
	5.14	16	1.9	171	4.1	104305	11.5	174	5.5	145626	4.8	101568	7.7
	5.15	59	7.1	103	2.4	42825	4.7	237	7.5	172708	5.7	121844	9.2
	5.17	26	3.1	50	1.2	25628	2.8	122	3.9	56458	1.9	45317	3.4
ALL	5.19	8	1.0	.	.	12150	1.3	36	1.1	48950	1.6	28775	2.2
	5.2	1	0.1	.	.	75	0.0	1	0.0	1440	0.0	1190	0.1
	6	2	0.2	.	.	500	0.1	6	0.2	5100	0.2	4100	0.3
	7	1	0.1	.	.	35900	4.0	4	0.1	7700	0.3	5900	0.4
	8	2	0.2	.	.	410	0.0	4	0.1	1550	0.1	1470	0.1
	10	87	10.4	6	0.1	17136	1.9	130	4.1	74645	2.5	57078	4.3
ALL		835	100.0	4219	100.0	908849	100.0	3160	100.0	3032034	100.0	1320793	100.0

HURON COUNTY

Consisting of the western and broader section of the Huron Tract developed for settlement by the Canada Company from the 1830s, Huron County had rural population densities in the middle range for Ontario. Its rural population would peak in 1881. The county was among the earliest parts of Ontario to be traversed by a railway -- the Brantford, Buffalo and Goderich Railway from the mid-1850s (part of the Grand Trunk system by 1871).

Huron County was somewhat under-developed industrially in relation to other parts of the province in 1871. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$46.14) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 3.1 in Huron compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also lower -- \$4,536. compared with \$5,516.

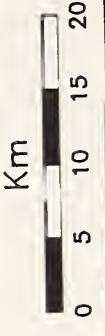
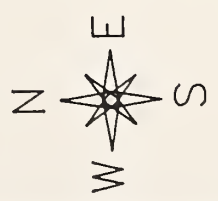
Of the total county population of 66,165, only 11 per cent lived in the county town of Goderich (3,954 population), or the villages of Clinton (2,016) or Seaforth (1,368). But these three urban centres accounted for almost half the county's industrial output. Seaforth was the most highly industrialized with nearly 19 per cent of its population employed in industry, compared with under 10 per cent in Goderich and Clinton. Among the larger unincorporated villages were Ainleyville (later Brussels, about 800), Blyth (700), Exeter (1,000), Wingham (700) and Wroxeter (600).

When Huron County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, we find that one or two sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). The unshaded section at the top of the Huron and Goderich bars refers to mineral extraction, specifically salt. Huron County was most remarkable for the strength of its salt extraction industry, concentrated in Goderich, and the wood processing and blacksmith sectors were relatively stronger in Huron than in the province as a whole. Otherwise the mix of industry types was fairly characteristic of rural Ontario, except that textiles and the metals-machinery sectors were significantly smaller in Huron. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Goderich separately, with the distinctive concentrations of salt extraction and processing and of primary metals.

Both water-power and steam-power were relatively more important in Huron than in some other regions: waterwheels supported 34 per cent of the value of output compared with an Ontario mean of 29 per cent while steam engines supported 42 per cent compared with a provincial mean of 36 per cent. Very few women and girls worked in the county's mills and shops; they formed only 7 per cent of the industrial workforce compared with the Ontario average of over 14 per cent.

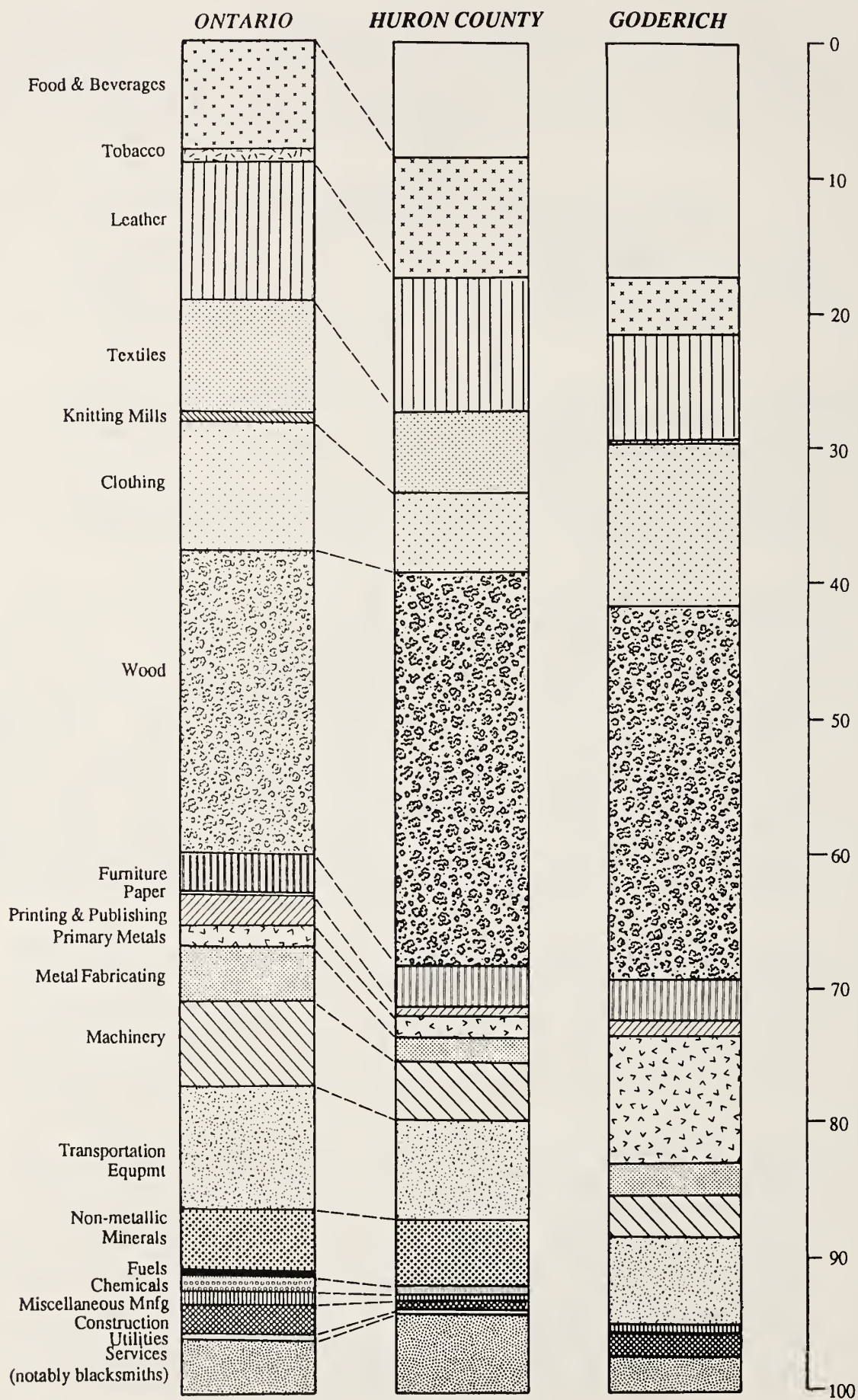
Most of Huron County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops - blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-five per cent of workplaces had five or fewer workers, about the same proportion as in Ontario generally. Only one establishment, the Standly Company's sawmill and stave factory in Goderich, employed more than 50 workers who used a 40-hp steam engine to produce a modest value of output. Only three other businesses, a salt works and a stave factory in Seaforth and a foundry in Goderich, employed between 30 and 40 workers. Three large flour mills in Goderich and Seaforth each employed small numbers of workers to produce at least \$100,000 worth of output.

HURON COUNTY



- HURON
- 25A STEPHEN
- 25B HAY
- 25C USBORNE
- 25D STANLEY
- 25E TUCKERSMITH
- 25F GODERICH TP
- 25G GODERICH T
- 26A COLBORNE
- 26B ASHFIELD
- 26C WAWANOSH W
- 26D WAWANOSH E
- 26E HULLETT
- 26F CLINTON V
- 26G MORRIS
- 26H MCKILLOP
- 26I SEAFORTH V
- 26J GREY
- 26K TURNBERRY
- 26L HOWICK

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
HURON	4	15	2.2	463	10.8	193100	17.1	163	7.7	284540	9.3	243815	23.5
	5.01	63	9.4	1229	28.8	281950	24.9	186	8.8	1487583	48.7	126776	12.2
	5.04	102	15.2	85	2.0	107603	9.5	212	10.0	209318	6.9	96159	9.3
	5.05	50	7.4	289	6.8	44454	3.9	127	6.0	83692	2.7	20608	2.0
	5.07	44	6.5	.	.	52620	4.6	128	6.0	70675	2.3	27175	2.6
	5.08	133	19.8	2008	47.0	279130	24.7	622	29.4	494161	16.2	260256	25.0
	5.09	19	2.8	58	1.4	29300	2.6	65	3.1	50936	1.7	34291	3.3
	5.11	2	0.3	.	.	3000	0.3	16	0.8	7000	0.2	4800	0.5
	5.12	2	0.3	27	0.6	13500	1.2	40	1.9	35000	1.1	17750	1.7
	5.13	19	2.8	19	0.4	15650	1.4	35	1.7	26905	0.9	13632	1.3
	5.14	22	3.3	68	1.6	30110	2.7	86	4.1	94802	3.1	52948	5.1
	5.15	62	9.2	10	0.2	41900	3.7	166	7.8	91980	3.0	64827	6.2
	5.17	38	5.6	14	0.3	8246	0.7	105	5.0	26150	0.9	16879	1.6
	5.19	8	1.2	.	.	2000	0.2	11	0.5	6872	0.2	4445	0.4
	5.2	2	0.3	.	.	700	0.1	4	0.2	4730	0.2	2770	0.3
	6	8	1.2	.	.	1100	0.1	23	1.1	10430	0.3	7127	0.7
	8	2	0.3	.	.	200	0.0	2	0.1	555	0.0	.	.
	10	82	12.2	.	.	27370	2.4	127	6.0	67755	2.2	45126	4.3
ALL		673	100.0	4270	100.0	1131933	100.0	2118	100.0	3053084	100.0	1039384	100.0

KENT COUNTY

A little later in its development than other counties along Lake Erie to the east, Kent County had a mean rural population density of only 36 persons per square mile in 1871 (compared with densities over 60 p.s.m. in York and Wentworth Counties). Its rural population would peak in 1891. The Great Western Railway crossed the centre of the county, linking it with London to the northeast and Windsor in the southwest.

The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$48.93) was much lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was 4.1 in Kent compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also somewhat lower -- \$4,570. compared with \$5,516.

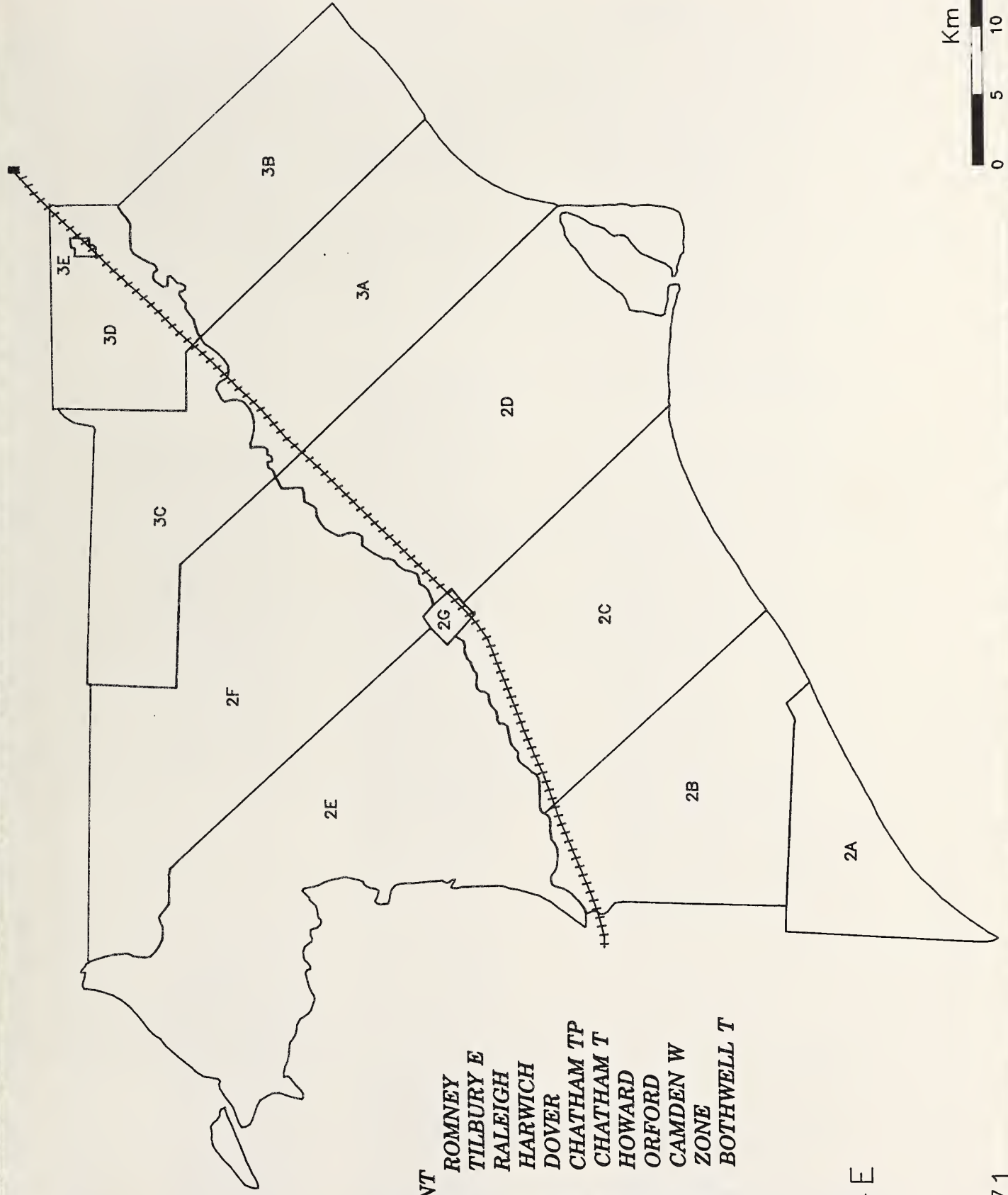
Of the total county population of 40,634, only 17 per cent lived in the county town of Chatham (5,873 population), or the town of Bothwell (995). These two urban centres accounted for over half the county's industrial output though neither was highly industrialized. Under eight per cent of Chatham's population were employed in industry and under 10 per cent of Bothwell's. In an analysis of all Ontario urban centres, those in Kent County were found to rank well below the Ontario mean for level of industrialization and to lack any industrial specialization or leading enterprise. Among the larger unincorporated villages were Dresden (about 1,000 people), Blenheim (850), Morpeth (600) and Wallaceburg (600).

When the industrial structure of Kent is compared with that of the whole province, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Kent County was most remarkable for the strength of wood processing, furniture, machinery, non-metallic minerals and chemicals, while leather products, textiles, clothing and metal fabricating were relatively weak. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Chatham separately, showing the relative strength of food and beverages, furniture, machinery, transportation equipment and construction, all sectors which employed at least 1.5 times their shares in all Ontario.

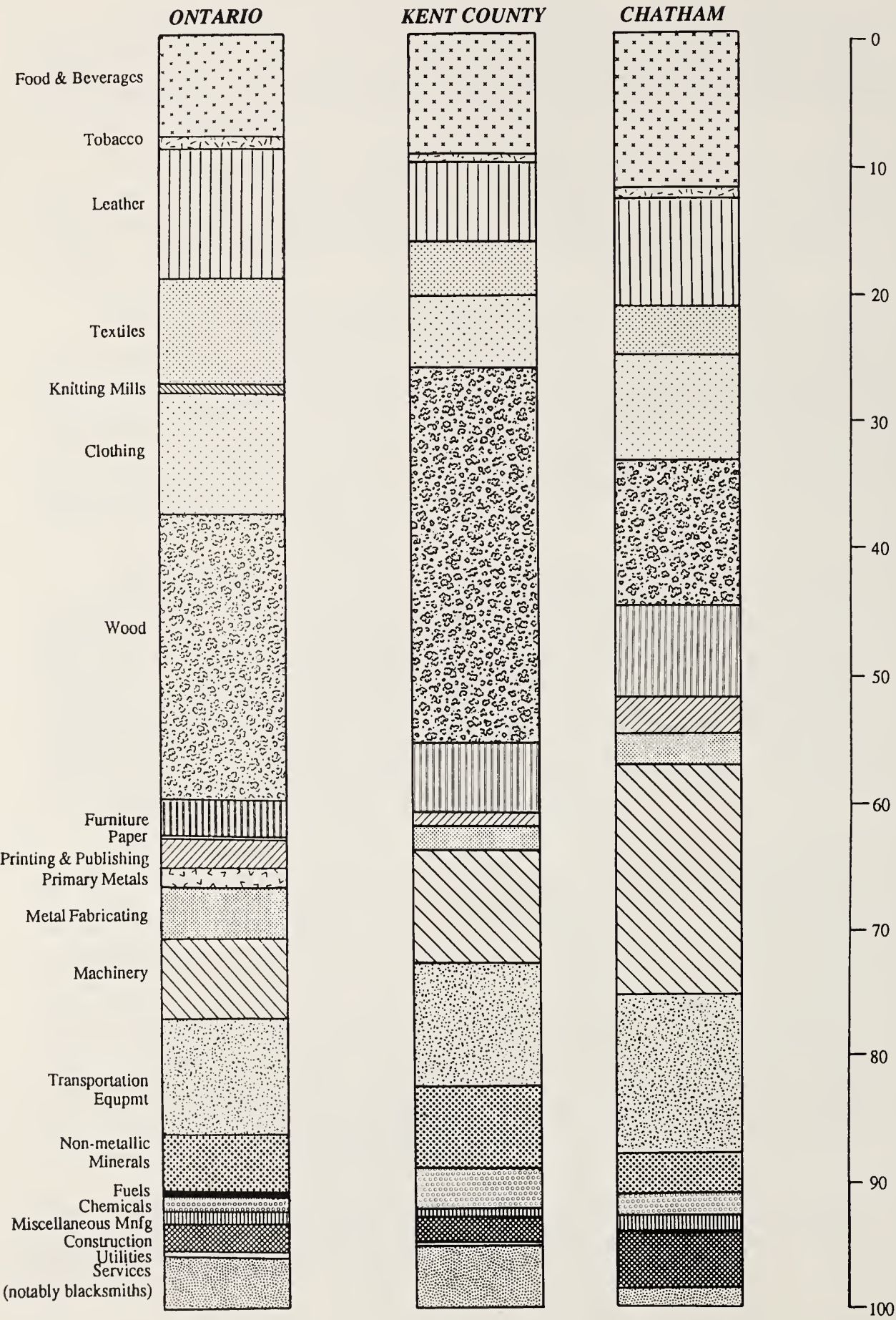
Most establishments in Kent County were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Seventy-eight per cent of its workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, but this was less than the share of small workplaces in Ontario generally. No businesses employed over 50 workers, but over one in five had workforces in the range of 6 to 25 employees. However, Hyslop and Ronald of Chatham operated a steam engine factory employing 42, a ship building yard employing 40 and an implement factory employing 20, reporting these three enterprises separately. Also in Chatham were William Gray's wagon shop with 33 workers, Robert Smith's cabinet shop with 34, and James Lamont's pork curing establishment with 30. Daniel Van Allan operated a sawmill in Chatham Township with 33 workers. Very few women or girls were employed in the industrial workplaces of Kent County; they formed only 6 per cent of the total workforce.

Like Essex, Kent County was remarkable for its lack of water-powered industrial activity. Over 60 per cent of its output was supported by steam engines, compared with a mean of 36 per cent across Ontario.

KENT COUNTY



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
KENT	4	1	0.2	.	.	500	0.1	1	0.1	1500	0.1	.	.
	5.01	38	8.7	416	18.8	108575	18.3	148	8.3	580757	29.2	122048	13.5
	5.02	1	0.2	.	.	1500	0.3	6	0.3	4500	0.2	3500	0.4
	5.04	48	11.0	46	2.1	22915	3.9	121	6.8	112493	5.7	67297	7.5
	5.05	9	2.1	82	3.7	55565	9.4	72	4.0	71163	3.6	27183	3.0
	5.07	34	7.8	.	.	9045	1.5	103	5.8	94624	4.8	41149	4.6
	5.08	80	18.4	1320	59.7	194360	32.8	533	29.9	548719	27.6	251007	27.8
	5.09	19	4.4	47	2.1	20780	3.5	93	5.2	52570	2.6	41781	4.6
	5.11	4	0.9	.	.	15500	2.6	24	1.3	13000	0.7	10300	1.1
	5.12	1	0.2	10	0.5	200	0.0	4	0.2	700	0.0	310	0.0
	5.13	11	2.5	8	0.4	38850	6.6	32	1.8	37640	1.9	20693	2.3
	5.14	15	3.4	200	9.1	51440	8.7	159	8.9	157008	7.9	124468	13.8
	5.15	32	7.4	40	1.8	30010	5.1	174	9.8	103960	5.2	66191	7.3
	5.17	26	6.0	17	0.8	8445	1.4	112	6.3	52495	2.6	42235	4.7
	5.18	2	0.5	14	0.6	4500	0.8	5	0.3	12180	0.6	8204	0.9
	5.19	35	8.0	10	0.4	13786	2.3	55	3.1	51645	2.6	15800	1.8
	5.2	5	1.1	.	.	1445	0.2	13	0.7	11810	0.6	9903	1.1
ALL	6	8	1.8	.	.	1780	0.3	39	2.2	33900	1.7	20668	2.3
	8	2	0.5	.	.	250	0.0	3	0.2	1000	0.1	425	0.0
	10	64	14.7	.	.	12255	2.1	84	4.7	46690	2.3	29590	3.3
		435	100.0	2210	100.0	591701	100.0	1781	100.0	1988354	100.0	902752	100.0

With the other counties in the southwest corner of Ontario, Lambton County was still being settled and developed in 1871. Its mean rural population density of only 29 persons per square mile in 1871 was under half the density of counties such as York and Wentworth and would not peak until 1891. The county was crossed by two railway lines as part of their long-distance strategies -- the Grand Trunk Railway to the north and the Great Western through the centre (with a branch to Petrolia). The Canada Southern Railway would cross the southern part of the county a few years later.

Lambton County's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$52.96) was much lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was 2.7 in Lambton compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also somewhat lower -- \$4,703. compared with \$5,516.

Of the total county population of 38,897, only 5.4 per cent lived in the county town of Sarnia (2,929 population) or the villages of Petrolia (2,651) or Oil Springs (551). These three urban centres (especially the larger two) accounted for 45 per cent of the county's industrial output though none was highly industrialized. Under nine per cent of Sarnia's population were employed in industry and only seven per cent of Petrolia's, both well below the mean for all Ontario urban centres. Petrolia and Oil Springs were undergoing a boom in oil extraction and processing. The only unincorporated village of any size was Sarnia's neighbour, Point Edward, with about 1,000 people.

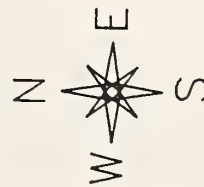
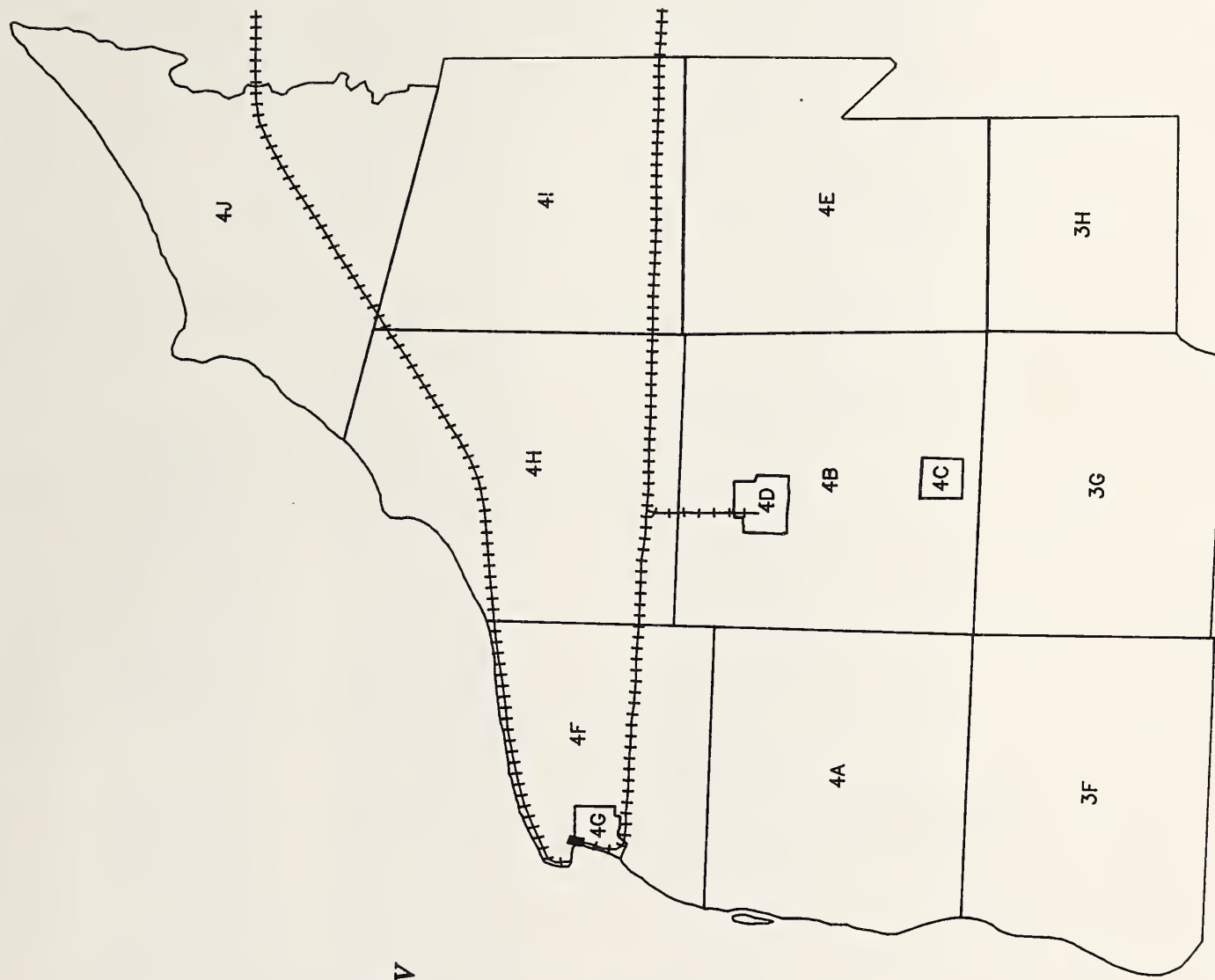
When we compare the industrial structure of Lambton with that of all Ontario, we find a mix that was generally typical of rural counties but with a distinctive strength in oil. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Lambton County was broadly similar to all of Ontario in most of its sectors but stronger in wood processing and most notably in fuels which occupied 8 per cent of the county's industrial workers but accounted for over 35 per cent of its value of output.

The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Sarnia separately, showing the relative strength of clothing, printing and publishing, metal fabricating, and especially of oil processing, all sectors which employed at least 1.5 times their shares in Ontario as a whole.

Most establishments in Lambton County were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-seven per cent of its workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, slightly more than the share of small workplaces in all Ontario. John Nichol's flax mill in Bosanquet Township employed 22, making it the county's largest workplace. The largest outputs of over \$100,000 each were reported by two oil refineries and one sawmill which were capital-intensive and used steam power and small numbers of employees. These were the Black Star Oil Works of Sarnia, the Carbon Oil Company of Petrolia, and the Day sawmill of Sombra Township.

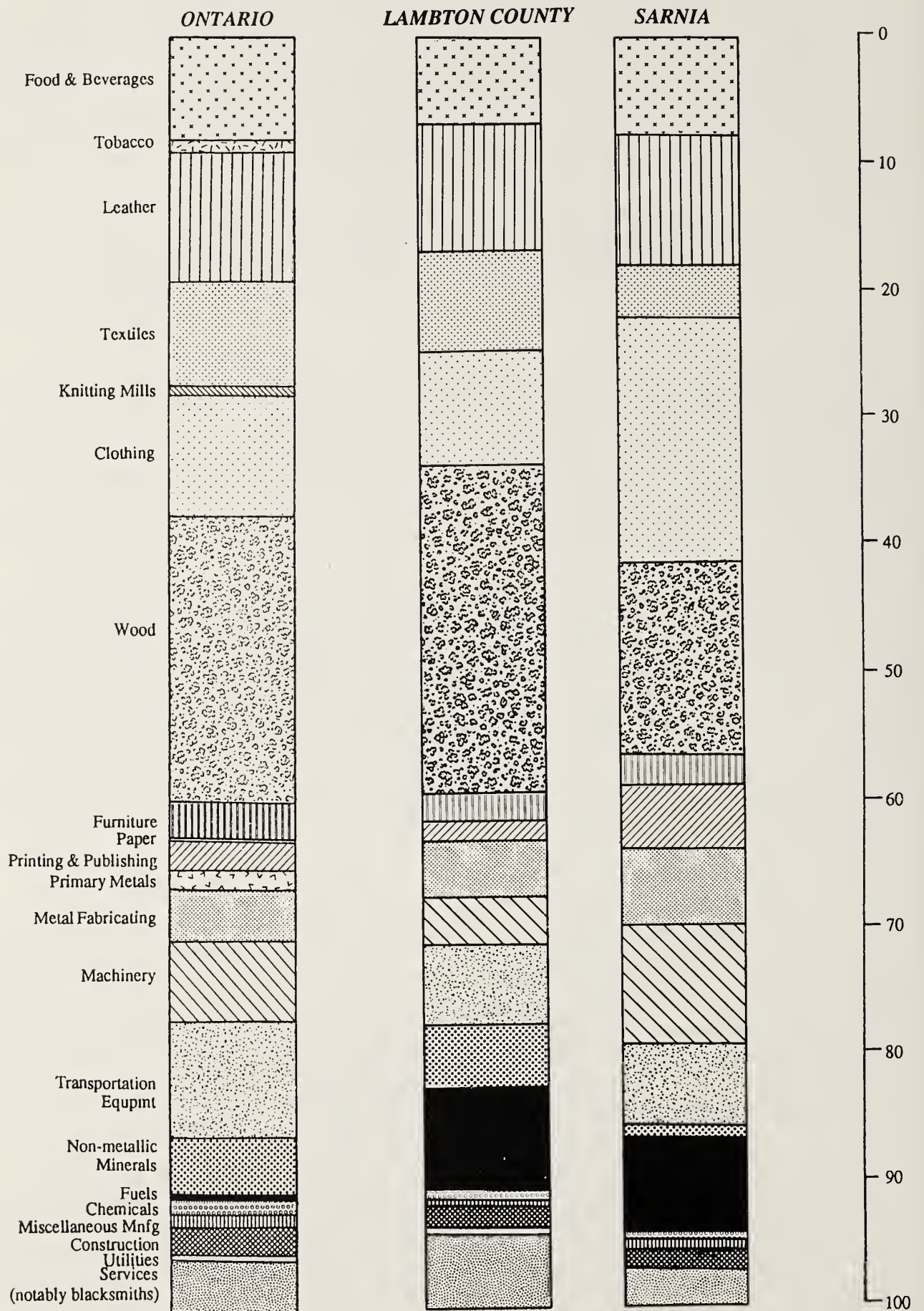
Like Essex and Kent, Lambton County was remarkable for its lack of water-powered industrial activity. Over 70 per cent of its output was supported by steam engines, compared with a mean of 36 per cent across Ontario. Very few women or girls were employed in the industrial workplaces of Lambton County; they formed under 11 per cent of the total workforce, mainly in the small clothing shops of Sarnia.

LAMBTON
3F SOMBRA
3G DAWN
3H EUPHEMIA
4A MOORE
4B ENNISKILLEN
4C OIL SPRINGS V
4D PETROLIA V
4E BROOKE
4F SARNIA TP
4G SARNIA T
4H PLYMPTON
4I WARWICK
4J BOSANQUET



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
LAMBTON	1	1	0.2	6	0.3	120	0.0	2	0.2	540	0.0	.	.
	5.01	27	6.2	353	19.8	112000	21.0	70	5.8	319202	15.5	72188	7.0
	5.04	70	16.0	12	0.7	33498	6.3	122	10.1	107494	5.2	56684	5.5
	5.05	48	11.0	199	11.2	29069	5.4	95	7.9	42950	2.1	12744	1.2
	5.07	34	7.8	.	.	23685	4.4	109	9.0	62409	3.0	22275	2.1
	5.08	80	18.3	842	47.2	97961	18.4	315	26.1	562625	27.3	346922	33.4
	5.09	12	2.7	26	1.5	7600	1.4	28	2.3	20090	1.0	15160	1.5
	5.11	3	0.7	9	0.5	11690	2.2	15	1.2	8000	0.4	5400	0.5
	5.12	1	0.2	10	0.6	3000	0.6	4	0.3	1500	0.1	500	0.0
	5.13	20	4.6	8	0.4	15450	2.9	50	4.1	46075	2.2	26459	2.6
	5.14	11	2.5	60	3.4	19150	3.6	51	4.2	35045	1.7	24235	2.3
	5.15	25	5.7	.	.	15445	2.9	75	6.2	53538	2.6	40239	3.9
	5.17	17	3.9	14	0.8	4115	0.8	59	4.9	16198	0.8	11927	1.1
	5.18	15	3.4	242	13.6	138290	25.9	97	8.0	727619	35.3	361989	34.9
	5.19	11	2.5	2	0.1	2405	0.5	15	1.2	7808	0.4	5569	0.5
	5.2	2	0.5	.	.	100	0.0	2	0.2	1404	0.1	1104	0.1
	6	4	0.9	.	.	525	0.1	24	2.0	2000	0.1	1610	0.2
	8	4	0.9	.	.	570	0.1	3	0.2	1700	0.1	1420	0.1
	10	53	12.1	.	.	18955	3.6	70	5.8	43915	2.1	31106	3.0
ALL		438	100.0	1783	100.0	533628	100.0	1206	100.0	2060112	100.0	1037531	100.0

A large, inland county in eastern Ontario, Lanark County included farms, woodland and small towns and villages. The county's rural population peaked in the 1860s and was low at 22.4 persons per square mile, compared with counties in central and southwestern Ontario. The eastern and south-central parts of the county were traversed by railway lines. More industrialized than most of southern Ontario, the mean value of industrial production per capita (\$87.70) was higher than the provincial mean (\$74.00). The average 4.3 employees per industrial establishment in Lanark was close to the Ontario mean, though the mean value of output per establishment was lower at \$4,678 than the Ontario mean of \$5,516.

Nearly 23 per cent of the county's 33,020 people lived in the town of Perth or incorporated villages of Almonte (2,080), Carleton Place (1,205), Lanark (740), or Smiths Falls (1,150). Businesses in these five centres produced just two-thirds of the total industrial output of the county. Compared with other urban centres in Ontario, those of Lanark County were remarkably highly industrialized and specialized in particular sectors. Smiths Falls, Carleton Place and Almonte each reported well over one in four of their populations working in mills, factories and workshops; Lanark also had more industrial employment than the provincial mean. More than seven in ten of the industrial workers of Carleton Place were in the wood processing sector, over 65 per cent of those in Almonte were in woollen textiles, and nearly 45 per cent of the workers in Smiths Falls were in engineering trades.

When Lanark County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find that the textile sector was distinctively more than three times stronger in the county than generally in the province, while the large wood processing sector was about the same. The diagram overpage has been designed to illustrate the county and provincial structures, using employment in major industry groups (SECs in the database). Otherwise Lanark's industry mix was very well balanced.

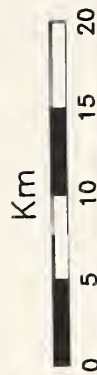
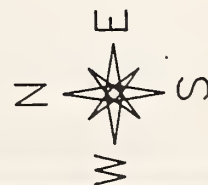
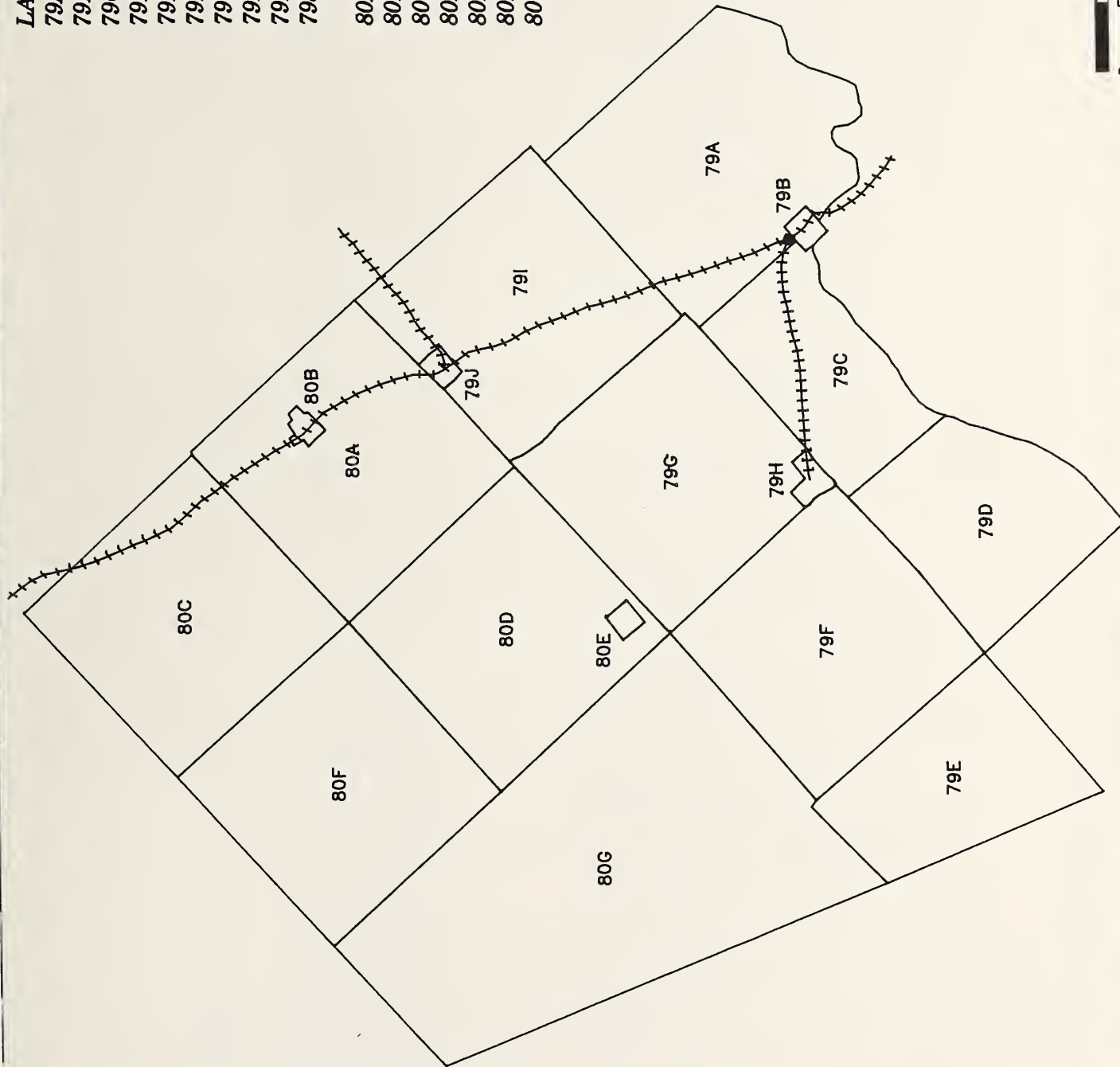
Most of Lanark County's industrial units were small craftshops --blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Over 86 per cent of the county's workplaces reported five or fewer employees, more than the proportion of small workplaces in Ontario generally. But two enterprises were so large as to rank among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses in 1871 -- the huge Rosamond woollen mill in Almonte where 209 employees manufactured \$350,000 worth of cloth, and the Cossitt Brothers foundry in Smiths Falls with 65 workers and an output worth \$107,000. Three other workplaces employed more than 50 workers each and two more between 26 and 50 employees each.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Lanark County. Water power, harnessed on the many rivers and streams flowing over the edge of the Shield, notably the Mississauga and its tributaries, provided a great resource for local industry. Waterwheels supported 64 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent.

Women and girls formed a significantly higher proportion (nearly one fifth) of the industrial workforce in Lanark County than in Ontario generally. The Rosamond woollen textile mill in Almonte was by far the largest employer of female labour. The four woollen mills in the village together employed 178 women and 25 girls, females making up over 37 per cent of local industrial workforce.

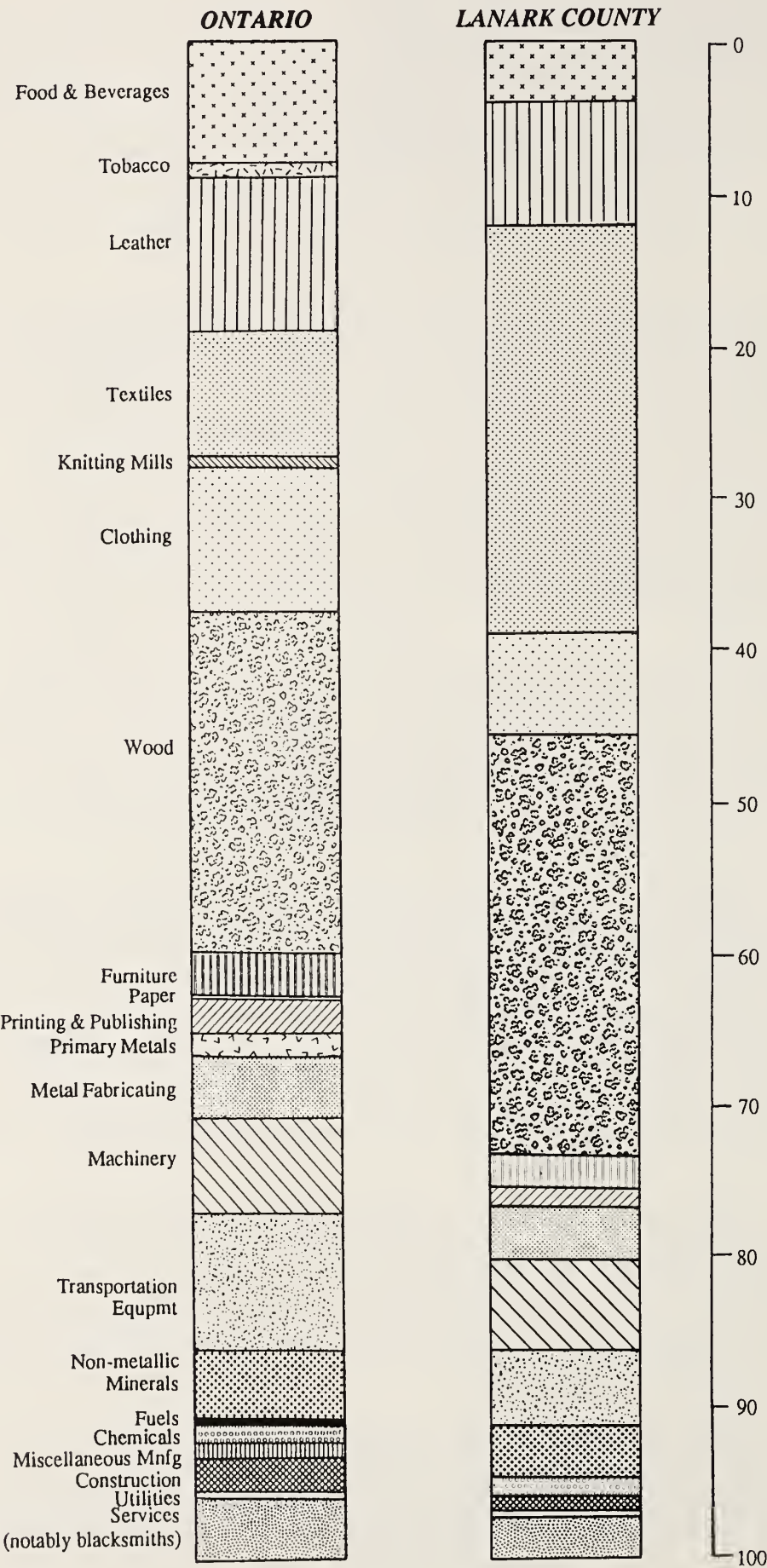
LANARK COUNTY

LANARK
 79A MONTAGUE
 79B SMITHS FALLS
 79C ELSLEY N
 79D BURGESS N
 79E SHERBROOKE S
 79F BATHURST
 79G DRUMMOND
 79H PERTH T
 79I BECKWITH
 79J CARLETON
 PLACE V
 80A RAMSAY
 80B ALMONTE V
 80C PAKENHAM
 80D LANARK TP
 80E LANARK V
 80F DARLING
 80G SHERBROOKE N/..



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
LANARK	5.01	38	6.1	791	22.7	147400	13.0	78	2.9	491990	17.0	69978	6.0
	5.04	90	14.5	83	2.4	56432	5.0	222	8.3	218733	7.6	102126	8.7
	5.05	127	20.5	638	18.3	456844	40.2	728	27.3	862999	29.8	294274	25.1
	5.06	2	0.3	.	.	253	0.0	2	0.1	1255	0.0	526	0.0
	5.07	40	6.5	.	.	20002	1.8	176	6.6	101670	3.5	37505	3.2
	5.08	111	17.9	1706	49.0	234978	20.7	742	27.8	627372	21.7	295913	25.3
	5.09	20	3.2	32	0.9	18160	1.6	63	2.4	35120	1.2	24869	2.1
	5.11	4	0.6	4	0.1	13000	1.1	22	0.8	14980	0.5	10649	0.9
	5.12	3	0.5	29	0.8	2250	0.2	10	0.4	11000	0.4	7600	0.6
	5.13	20	3.2	56	1.6	51320	4.5	93	3.5	76075	2.6	46368	4.0
	5.14	10	1.6	99	2.8	86200	7.6	161	6.0	240860	8.3	151591	12.9
	5.15	48	7.8	1	0.0	22765	2.0	132	4.9	96370	3.3	59150	5.1
	5.17	32	5.2	26	0.7	8798	0.8	91	3.4	38172	1.3	19310	1.6
	5.19	16	2.6	16	0.5	4123	0.4	39	1.5	16102	0.6	9413	0.8
ALL	5.2	1	0.2	.	.	26	0.0	1	0.0	200	0.0	152	0.0
	6	5	0.8	.	.	870	0.1	21	0.8	13350	0.5	7650	0.7
	8	6	1.0	.	.	980	0.1	8	0.3	2450	0.1	2060	0.2
	10	46	7.4	.	.	11930	1.0	81	3.0	47251	1.6	32064	2.7
		619	100.0	3481	100.0	1136331	100.0	2670	100.0	2895949	100.0	1171198	100.0

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE COUNTY

Administered together as one unit, the Leeds and Grenville geographic counties extended more than 70 miles along the north shore of the St Lawrence River. Settled from the late eighteenth century, but past its peak of rural population in the early 1860s, this large region had average rural population densities between 31 and 39 persons per square mile in 1871. It was well served by railways, with the Grand Trunk line running the length of the county close to the St Lawrence and branch lines extending inland from Brockville and Prescott. The average value of industrial production per capita (\$70.88) was close to the mean for the province (\$74), and the scale of operation was smaller with an average 3 employees per industrial establishment (4.4 per cent in Ontario) and a mean value of output per establishment of \$3,393 (\$5,516 in Ontario).

One in five of the total Leeds and Grenville population of 57,918 lived in the towns of Brockville (5,102 people) or Prescott (2,617) or the villages of Gananoque (2,020), Kemptville (872) or Merrickville (923), which together produced nearly half of the county's total industrial output. Outside these incorporated urban centres, Edwardsburg Township had the highest industrial statistics. Lyn (750 people in Elizabethtown Township) was the only unincorporated village with more than 500 people. Brockville and Gananoque (most remarkably) were both highly industrialized and specialized in particular industry types. Over 20 per cent of Gananoque's people were employed in factories and workshops; nearly one third of these industrial workers made transportation equipment and nearly another third was in the metal fabricating sector.

When Leeds and Grenville's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, we see a well-balanced mix that was fairly typical of the province as a whole. The diagram overpage has been designed to illustrate the county and provincial structures, using employment in major industry groups (SECs in the database). Sectors which employed at least 1.5 their mean shares were textiles, metal fabricating, and transportation equipment. The diagram also illustrates contrasting industrial structures of Brockville and Prescott in relation to those of Leeds and Grenville County and the whole province. Some of the differences between the towns and whole county reflect urban-rural contrasts, clothing, metals and engineering, and construction being typically concentrated in towns. Brockville's strong sectors were metals, transport equipment, clothing and construction, while Prescott was strong in food and beverages, clothing and leather products.

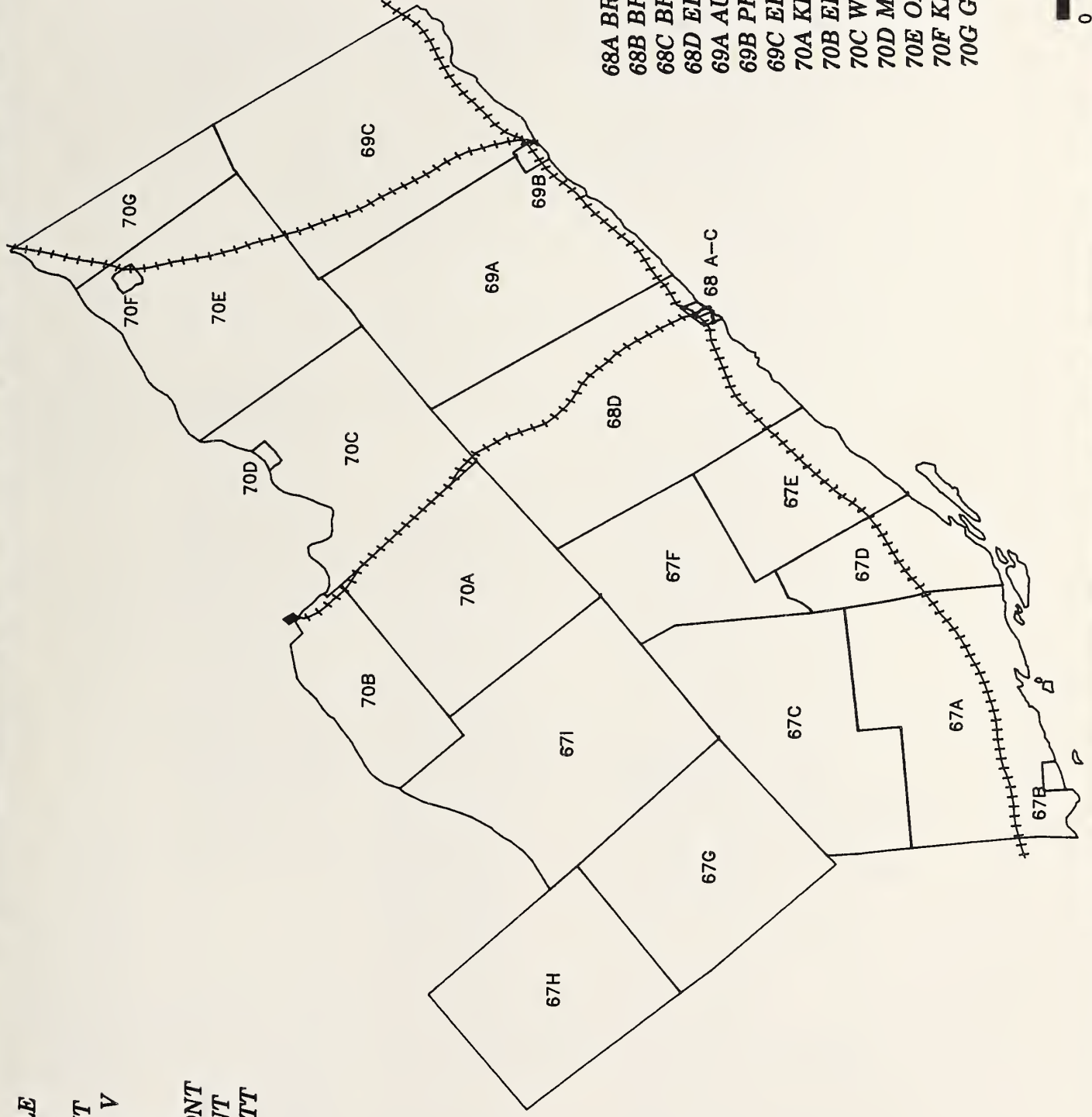
Most of Leeds and Grenville County's industrial establishments were small craftshops, over 91 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. Only one enterprise ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses: the Brockville foundry and stove factory of James Smart employed 160 and produced \$140,000 worth of output. Four other workplaces reported over 50 workers each, and another nine employed between 26 and 50 each. A notable feature of this county was the recorded work of women and girls who made up one fifth of the county's industrial workforce. Many of them, especially in most westerly tier of townships running inland from Gananoque, were hand weavers labouring in domestic workshops.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Leeds and Grenville County. Water power supported 52 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent. The region ranked third behind Ottawa-Carleton and Northumberland-Durham in reported water-power capacity.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE COUNTY

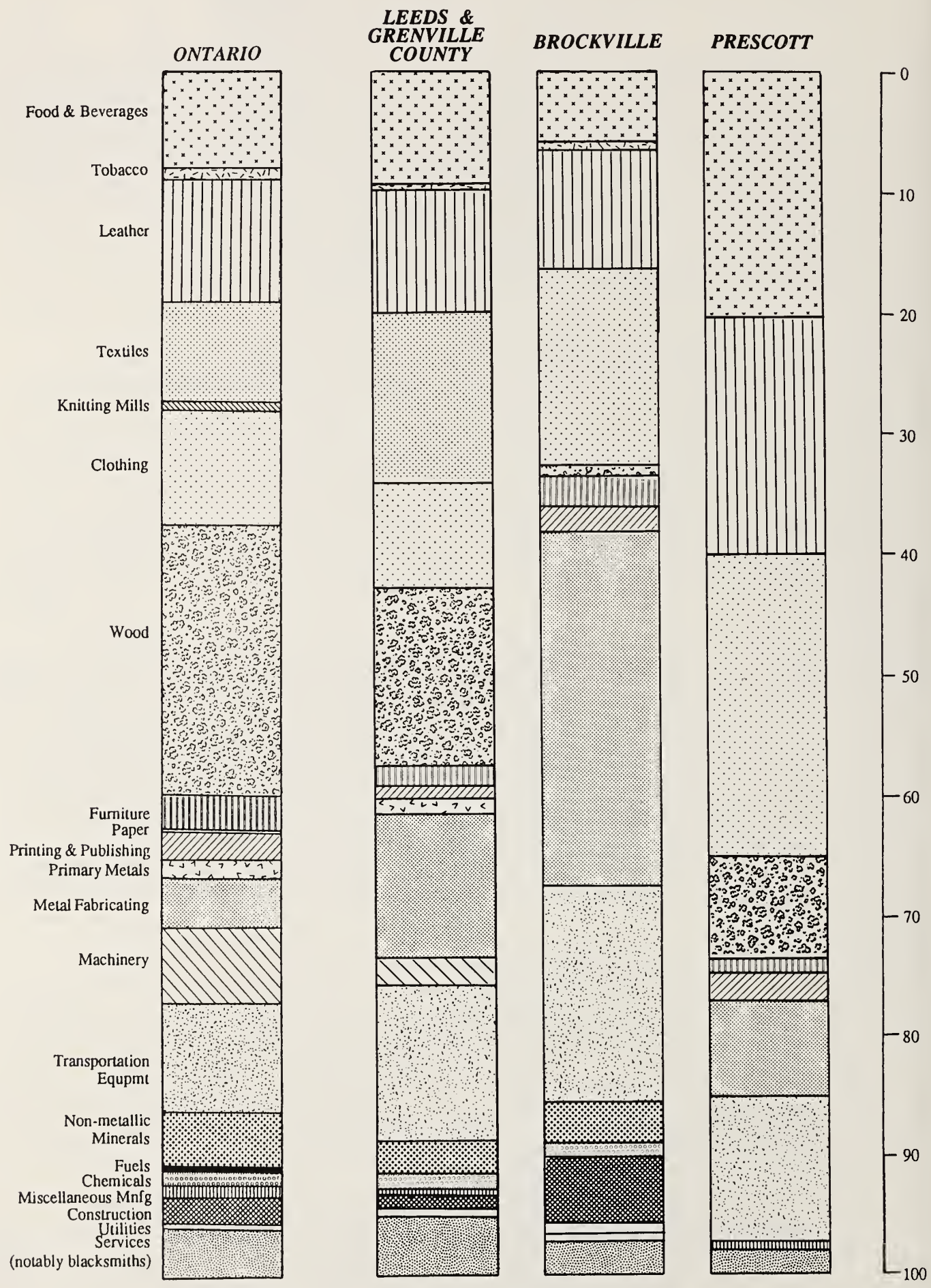
LEEDS/GRENVILLE
 67A LEEDS/LANS-
 DOWNE FRONT
 67B GANANOQUE V
 67C LEEDS/LANS-
 DOWNE REAR
 67D ESCOTT FRONT
 67E YONGE FRONT
 67F YONGE/ESCOTT
 REAR
 67G CROSBY S
 67H CROSBY N
 67I BASTARD/-
 BURGESS S

68A BROCKVILLE WEST
 68B BROCKVILLE CENT
 68C BROCKVILLE EAST
 68D ELIZABETHTOWN
 69A AUGUSTA
 69B PRESCOTT T
 69C EDWARDSBURG
 70A KITLEY
 70B ELMSLEY
 70C WOLFORD
 70D MERRICKVILLE V
 70E OXFORD TP
 70F KEMPTVILLE V
 70G GOWER S



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
LEEDS-GRENVILLE	5.01	87	7.2	1465	30.8	438355	32.7	307	8.5	1670265	40.7	748112	35.4
	5.02	1	0.1	.	.	15	0.0	5	0.1	2877	0.1	1777	0.1
	5.04	164	13.6	172	3.6	135677	10.1	387	10.8	367201	8.9	192602	9.1
	5.05	391	32.3	286	6.0	67311	5.0	515	14.3	263774	6.4	75965	3.6
	5.07	57	4.7	.	.	29432	2.2	310	8.6	205311	5.0	85910	4.1
	5.08	145	12.0	1940	40.8	165760	12.3	539	15.0	433207	10.6	297882	14.1
	5.09	24	2.0	62	1.3	12130	0.9	57	1.6	39457	1.0	31291	1.5
	5.11	8	0.7	3	0.1	18400	1.4	31	0.9	15039	0.4	11717	0.6
	5.12	4	0.3	28	0.6	10200	0.8	50	1.4	30210	0.7	13744	0.6
	5.13	37	3.1	386	8.1	181700	13.5	447	12.4	440999	10.7	245430	11.6
	5.14	14	1.2	133	2.8	14935	1.1	75	2.1	70781	1.7	45534	2.2
	5.15	81	6.7	178	3.7	153238	11.4	456	12.7	309942	7.5	192764	9.1
	5.17	35	2.9	7	0.1	5888	0.4	106	3.0	39402	1.0	25295	1.2
6	5.19	22	1.8	30	0.6	44685	3.3	38	1.1	54391	1.3	22837	1.1
	5.2	4	0.3	18	0.4	1100	0.1	13	0.4	7600	0.2	5400	0.3
	6	10	0.8	8	0.2	5410	0.4	48	1.3	43839	1.1	32501	1.5
	7	1	0.1	.	.	24000	1.8	5	0.1	5600	0.1	3800	0.2
	8	5	0.4	.	.	1150	0.1	9	0.3	4700	0.1	4040	0.2
10		120	9.9	44	0.9	32980	2.5	193	5.4	100707	2.5	79122	3.7
	ALL	1210	100.0	4760	100.0	1342366	100.0	3591	100.0	4105302	100.0	2115723	100.0

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY

Long and narrow, Lennox and Addington County comprised a cross-section of economic landscape from maturely developed farms and small towns and villages close to the Bay of Quinte shore in the south to the northern townships that were still part of the pioneer fringe. The Grand Trunk Railway connected the county town of Napanee with Belleville to the west and Kingston in the east.

Lennox and Addington's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$46.80) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 3.2, compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also much lower -- \$3,238 compared with \$5,516.

Of the county's total population of 26,705, one in six lived in the town of Napanee (2,967 people) or the villages of Newburgh (828) or Bath (601) which together produced well over half the county's industrial output. Napanee, a typical county town, was less industrialized than the mean for all urban centres in the province, though it had a few notable enterprises. Camden East Township had the best industrial statistics of any of the rural townships.

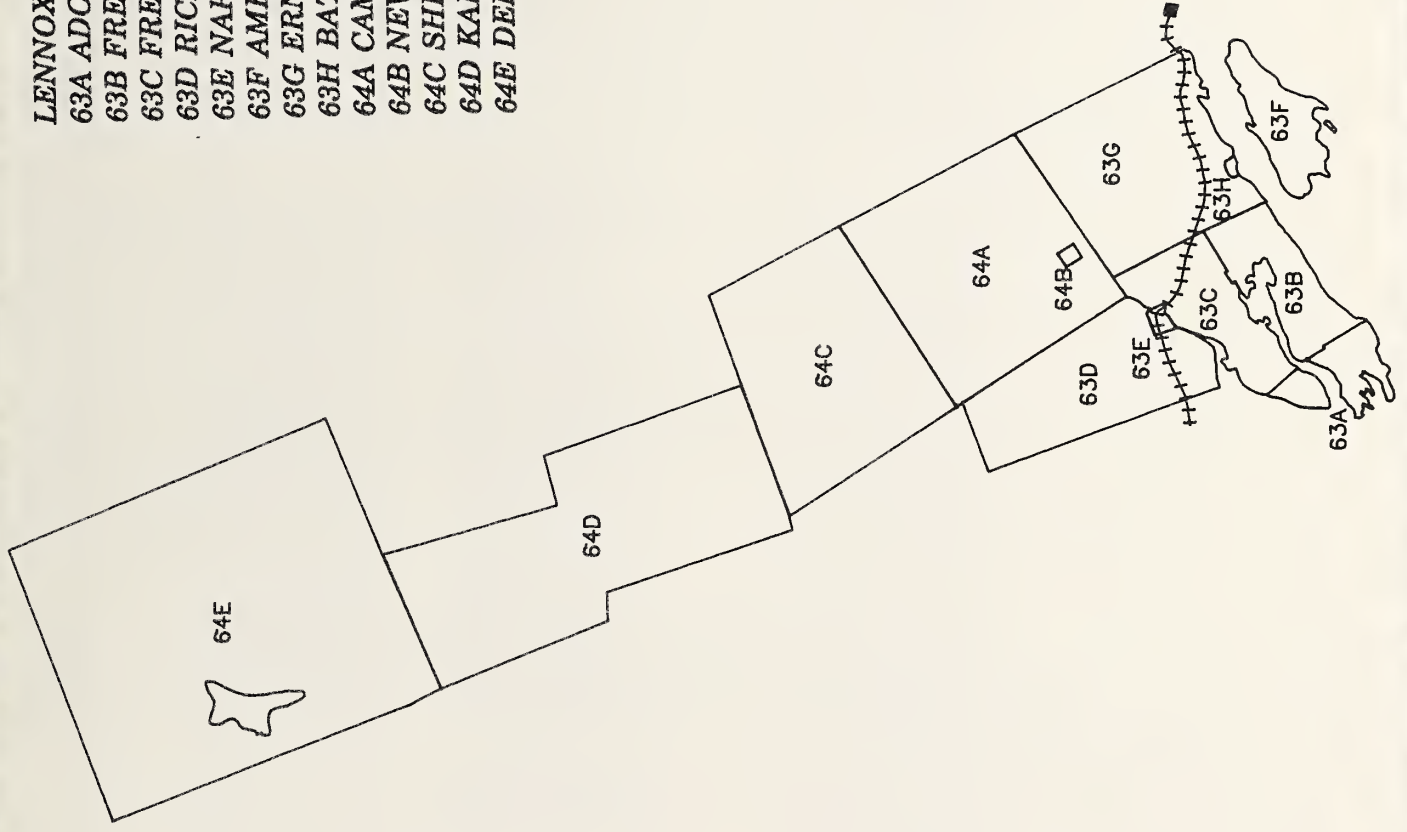
When the industrial structure of Lennox and Addington County is compared with that of the province as a whole, we find a mix of industry generally typical of rural Ontario. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, furniture, primary metals, transportation equipment, chemicals, and blacksmiths were relatively stronger locally. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of Napanee in relation to those of the county and province. Some of the differences in industrial structure between town and county reflect urban-rural contrasts. Textile mills (and other cloth production) were typically located in rural areas and small villages, while the making of clothing was concentrated in urban places. Metals, machinery and engineering were more intensive in the towns and cities, while blacksmiths were more typical in the countryside than in the towns. Clothing, furniture, printing and publishing, primary metals, and non-metallic minerals were sectors which in Napanee employed at least 1.5 times their average shares across Ontario.

Most of Lennox and Addington County's industrial establishments were small craftshops, more than 87 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. No factories or mills ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses; indeed no workplaces reported more than 25 employees. Only four factories employed between 26 and 50 workers. These were John Herring's foundry and John Gibbard's furniture factory, both in Napanee, two Rathbun sawmills in Richmond and Camden East Townships, and a business making hubs for carriage wheels and grain measures.

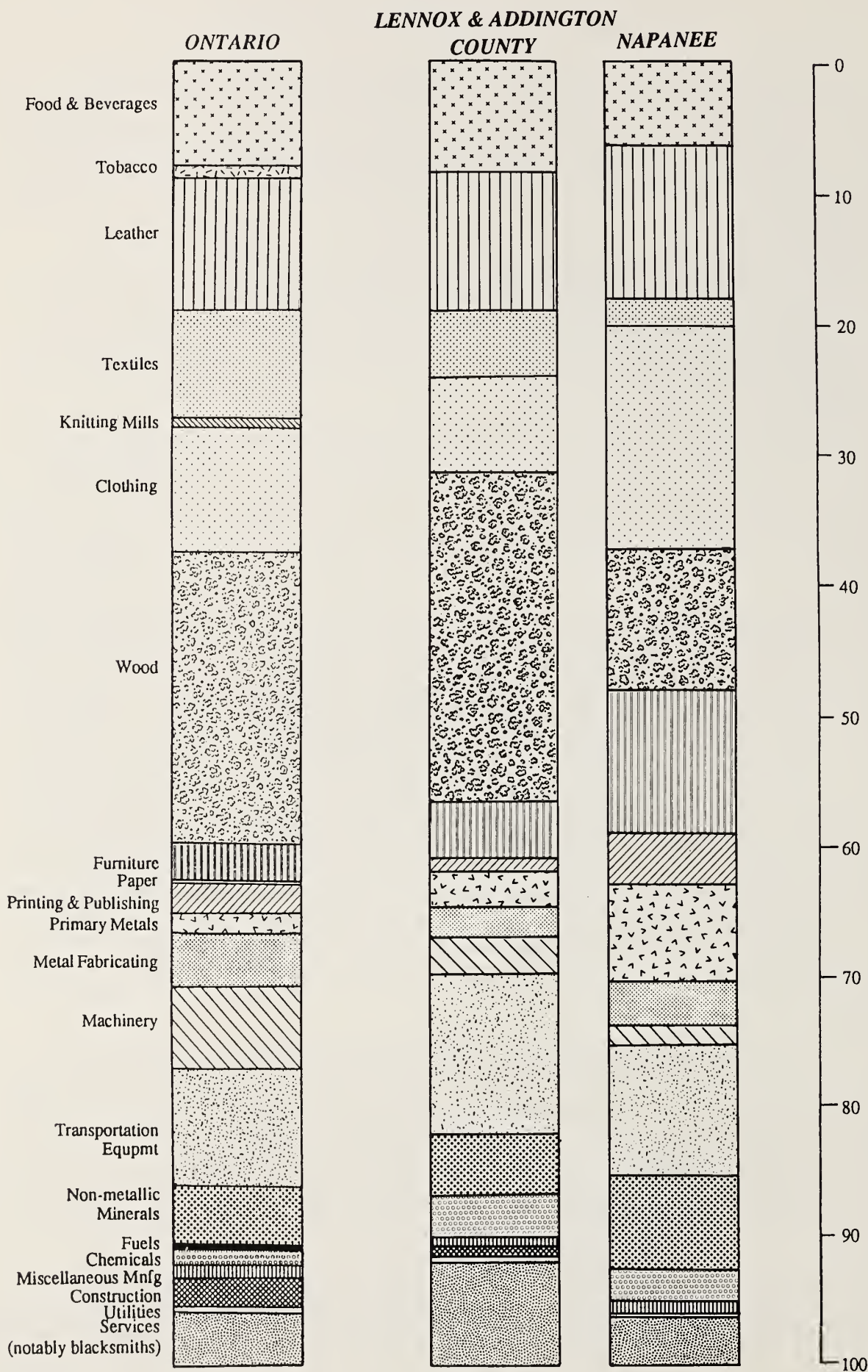
Waterwheels were much more important than steam engines or manual labour in providing motive power for industry in Lennox and Addington. Water power supported 60 per cent of industrial output, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY

LENNOX/ADDINGTON
 63A ADOLPHUSTOWN
 63B FREDERICKSBG S
 63C FREDERICKSBG N
 63D RICHMOND TP
 63E NAPANEE V
 63F AMHERST ISLAND
 63G ERNESTOWN
 63H BATH V
 64A CAMDEN E
 64B NEWBURGH V
 64C SHEFFIELD
 64D KALADAR/...
 64E DENBIGH/...



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
LENNOX-ADDINGTON	5.01	40	10.4	1180	39.4	136100	32.3	93	7.6	486122	38.9	77305	14.7
	5.04	62	16.1	26	0.9	19478	4.6	128	10.5	102506	8.2	50500	9.6
	5.05	16	4.1	139	4.6	40502	9.6	62	5.1	64256	5.1	24118	4.6
	5.07	26	6.7	.	.	11454	2.7	89	7.3	70570	5.6	33886	6.4
	5.08	63	16.3	1278	42.7	82080	19.5	312	25.6	177241	14.2	89192	16.9
	5.09	10	2.6	66	2.2	16900	4.0	53	4.3	49865	4.0	27222	5.2
	5.11	3	0.8	.	.	6900	1.6	16	1.3	13000	1.0	10800	2.1
	5.12	1	0.3	30	1.0	8000	1.9	30	2.5	30000	2.4	20000	3.8
	5.13	10	2.6	45	1.5	7800	1.9	30	2.5	23000	1.8	12800	2.4
	5.14	13	3.4	81	2.7	18450	4.4	36	2.9	32667	2.6	25335	4.8
	5.15	35	9.1	73	2.4	32695	7.8	151	12.4	79880	6.4	60807	11.6
	5.17	14	3.6	74	2.5	18875	4.5	67	5.5	31383	2.5	26646	5.1
	5.19	11	2.8	.	.	7841	1.9	30	2.5	35270	2.8	27852	5.3
	5.2	4	1.0	.	.	175	0.0	8	0.7	4892	0.4	2982	0.6
6		4	1.0	.	.	950	0.2	8	0.7	2270	0.2	1010	0.2
8		2	0.5	.	.	500	0.1	2	0.2	2400	0.2	2000	0.4
10		72	18.7	.	.	12167	2.9	106	8.7	44580	3.6	33893	6.4
ALL		386	100.0	2992	100.0	420867	100.0	1221	100.0	1249902	100.0	526348	100.0

LINCOLN COUNTY

Settled since the 1790s, Lincoln County was part of the most maturely developed zone of southern Ontario by 1871. Two factors stimulated more intensive industrialization in Lincoln County -- the traffic attracted by the Welland Canal, railways and the international border, and the water-power generated as part of the canal operations. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$133.45) was nearly twice the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was 6.1 in Lincoln compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly higher -- \$8,743. compared with \$5,516.

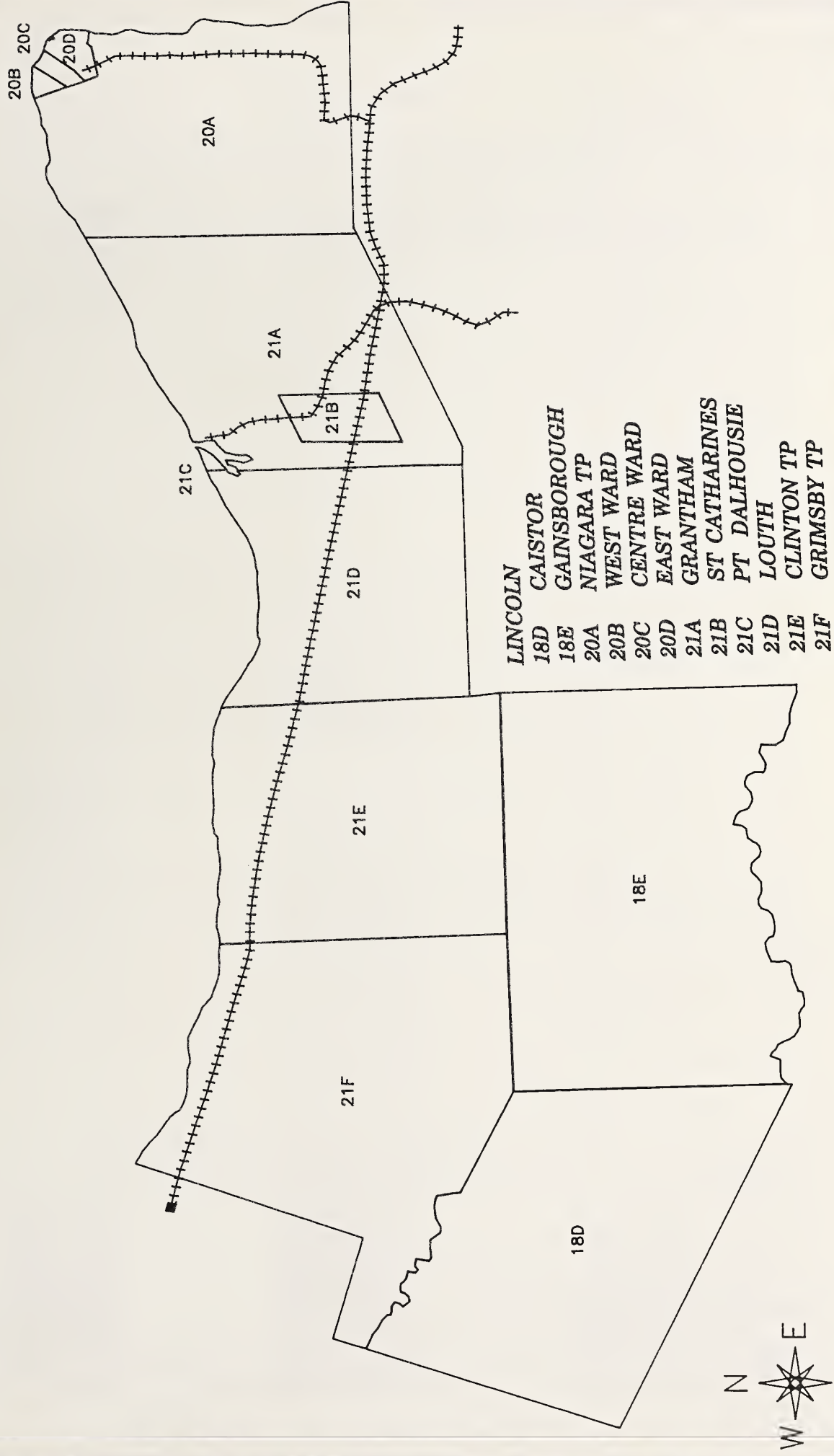
Industrial activity was highly concentrated in and around the county town of St Catharines, which accounted for over half Lincoln County's industrial workers and 65 per cent of its gross value of industrial production. Of the town's total population of 7,864 in 1871, 1,408 or nearly one fifth were employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops. Grantham Township, surrounding St Catharines and including the unincorporated factory village of Merritton, had 578 industrial workers while Port Dalhousie, an incorporated village three miles from St Catharines on Lake Ontario, had 143 industrial employees. Niagara, formerly the colonial capital of Newark, had practically the lowest level of industrial activity of any Ontario urban centre in 1871.

When Lincoln County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, we find that several sectors were significantly stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups. Textiles, paper, metal fabricating, transportation equipment and construction were sectors which in Lincoln County employed at least 1.5 times their share in Ontario generally. Leather and wood products, on the other hand, were under-represented in Lincoln County compared with their general strength in the province.

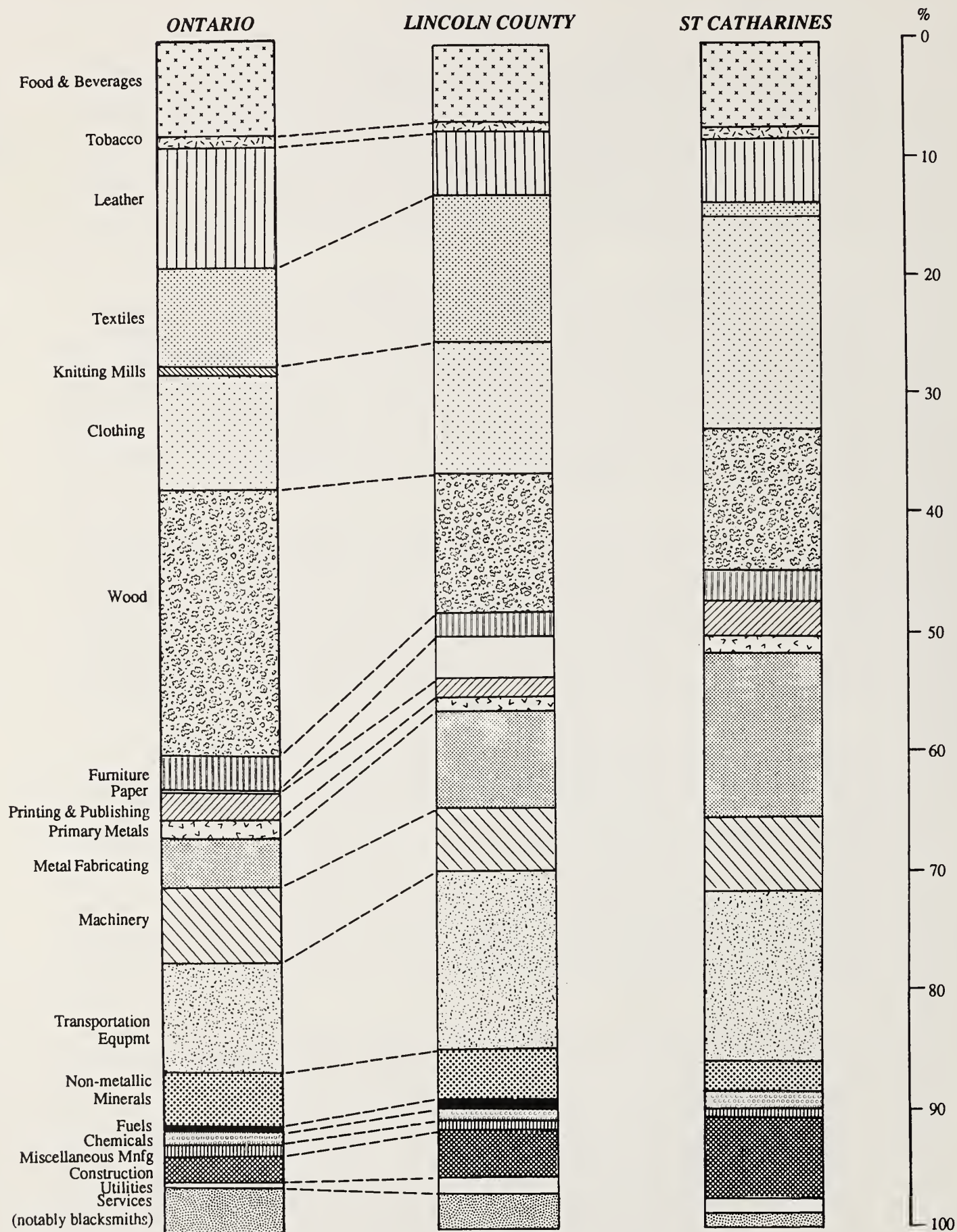
The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of St Catharines in relation to all of Lincoln County and Ontario as a whole. Some features of industry types in St Catharines reflect the strength of particular enterprises. A notable example is the was the firm of Tuttle, Date and Rodden, later Welland Vale, which employed 120 men in the manufacture of agricultural hand tools. Compared with other large towns and cities of Ontario, St Catharines combined above-average industrial activity with a diversified industrial structure not dominated by any particular sector or enterprise. In these qualities, St Catharines resembled Toronto, Hamilton and Peterborough, rather than towns and cities such as Ottawa, Brantford, Guelph, Brockville, Galt, Oshawa, Ingersoll and Dundas which were specialized in particular sectors as well as highly industrialized.

Most of Lincoln County's industrial establishments were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. But three local businesses ranked among the Canada's industrial leaders (the top one per cent) in 1871 -- Tuttle, Date and Rodden of St Catharines, and John Riordan's paper mills and the Lybster Cotton Mills, both of Merritton. Water power, developed in connection with the Welland Canal, was clearly more important than steam power for the largest enterprises in this region. Seven firms, including the three industrial leaders named above, reported using waterwheels with at least 100 horsepower capacity. In sum, waterwheels supported 55 per cent of the county's industrial output, compared with a mean of 29 per cent across Ontario.

LINCOLN COUNTY



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
LINCOLN	4	1	0.2	.	.	200	0.0	0	0.0	400	0.0	0	0.0
	5.01	45	10.0	718	23.8	153200	13.8	181	6.6	1621826	41.1	221954	14.3
	5.02	2	0.4	8	0.3	1750	0.2	20	0.7	13480	0.3	11295	0.7
	5.04	53	11.8	14	0.5	12634	1.1	157	5.7	124053	3.1	71790	4.6
	5.05	21	4.7	420	13.9	203830	18.3	334	12.2	277418	7.0	129712	8.3
	5.07	54	12.0	.	.	4335	0.4	303	11.1	252911	6.4	97993	6.3
	5.08	67	14.9	939	31.1	101846	9.2	342	12.5	262957	6.7	121256	7.8
	5.09	14	3.1	6	0.2	8630	0.8	51	1.9	37700	1.0	25680	1.6
	5.1	1	0.2	200	6.6	156000	14.0	100	3.6	160000	4.1	90000	5.8
	5.11	9	2.0	4	0.1	18600	1.7	45	1.6	28000	0.7	19800	1.3
	5.12	2	0.4	10	0.3	18150	1.6	28	1.0	26000	0.7	15815	1.0
	5.13	19	4.2	413	13.7	126930	11.4	227	8.3	268600	6.8	164970	10.6
	5.14	16	3.5	92	3.1	59000	5.3	143	5.2	143842	3.6	108247	7.0
	5.15	34	7.5	152	5.0	101195	9.1	412	15.0	343557	8.7	240292	15.4
	5.17	23	5.1	16	0.5	11550	1.0	121	4.4	45774	1.2	30620	2.0
	5.18	2	0.4	21	0.7	25500	2.3	17	0.6	136500	3.5	96050	6.2
	5.19	9	2.0	.	.	9000	0.8	31	1.1	40030	1.0	15680	1.0
	5.2	13	2.9	.	.	1345	0.1	26	0.9	10096	0.3	5294	0.3
	6	14	3.1	3	0.1	6125	0.6	109	4.0	84721	2.1	44899	2.9
	7	1	0.2	.	.	80000	7.2	6	0.2	15000	0.4	9500	0.6
	8	5	1.1	.	.	525	0.0	9	0.3	5120	0.1	3265	0.2
	10	46	10.2	.	.	10830	1.0	78	2.8	45239	1.1	33389	2.1
ALL		451	100.0	3016	100.0	1111175	100.0	2740	100.0	3943224	100.0	1557501	100.0

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

A large inland region in southwestern Ontario settled since the 1820s, Middlesex County was maturely developed by 1871. Its rural population density averaged 51 persons per square mile, not far behind the highest rural densities in York, Wentworth, Lincoln, Waterloo, Oxford and Brant Counties. Middlesex was well served with railways, the Great Western and several branch lines through the south and centre and the Grand Trunk Railway crossing the northern tier of townships. The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$92.95) was well above the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per establishment was 4.8 in Middlesex compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly higher -- \$7,786 compared with \$5,516.

Nearly one in four of the county's 82,595 people lived in the city and county seat of London (population 15,826), town of Strathroy (3,232) or village of Wardsville (539). These three urban centres accounted for 54 per cent of the county's total industrial production. However, compared with other Ontario urban centres, none in Middlesex was highly industrialized, all having less than the provincial mean proportion of its people employed in industry and all lacking specialization in particular sectors. Because of its size, however, London was a major industrial centre. The largest of the county's unincorporated villages were Ailsa Craig (750), Glencoe (700), Lucan (1,000), Newbury (1,000), Parkhill (1,500) and Westminster (600).

When Middlesex County's industrial structure is compared with that of the whole province, we find a well-balanced mix of industry types in which several sectors were significantly stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups. Non-metallic minerals, fuels, chemicals and blacksmiths were sectors which in Middlesex County employed at least 1.5 times their share in all Ontario. Wood products, on the other hand, were under-represented compared with their general strength in the province. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structures of London (separated from the Middlesex County structure) and Strathroy. London had a diversified structure typical of larger cities of the day. Foods, leather products, clothing, furniture, printing and publishing and, especially, construction were sectors which in London employed at least 1.5. their mean shares in Ontario generally. Textiles and transportation equipment were strong in Strathroy.

Steam power was clearly more important than water power in this county. Steam engines powered just under half the total value of output, compared with a mean of 36 per cent across Ontario.

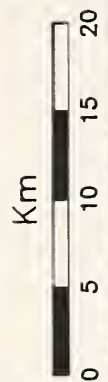
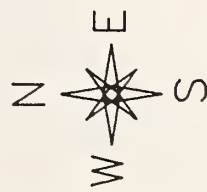
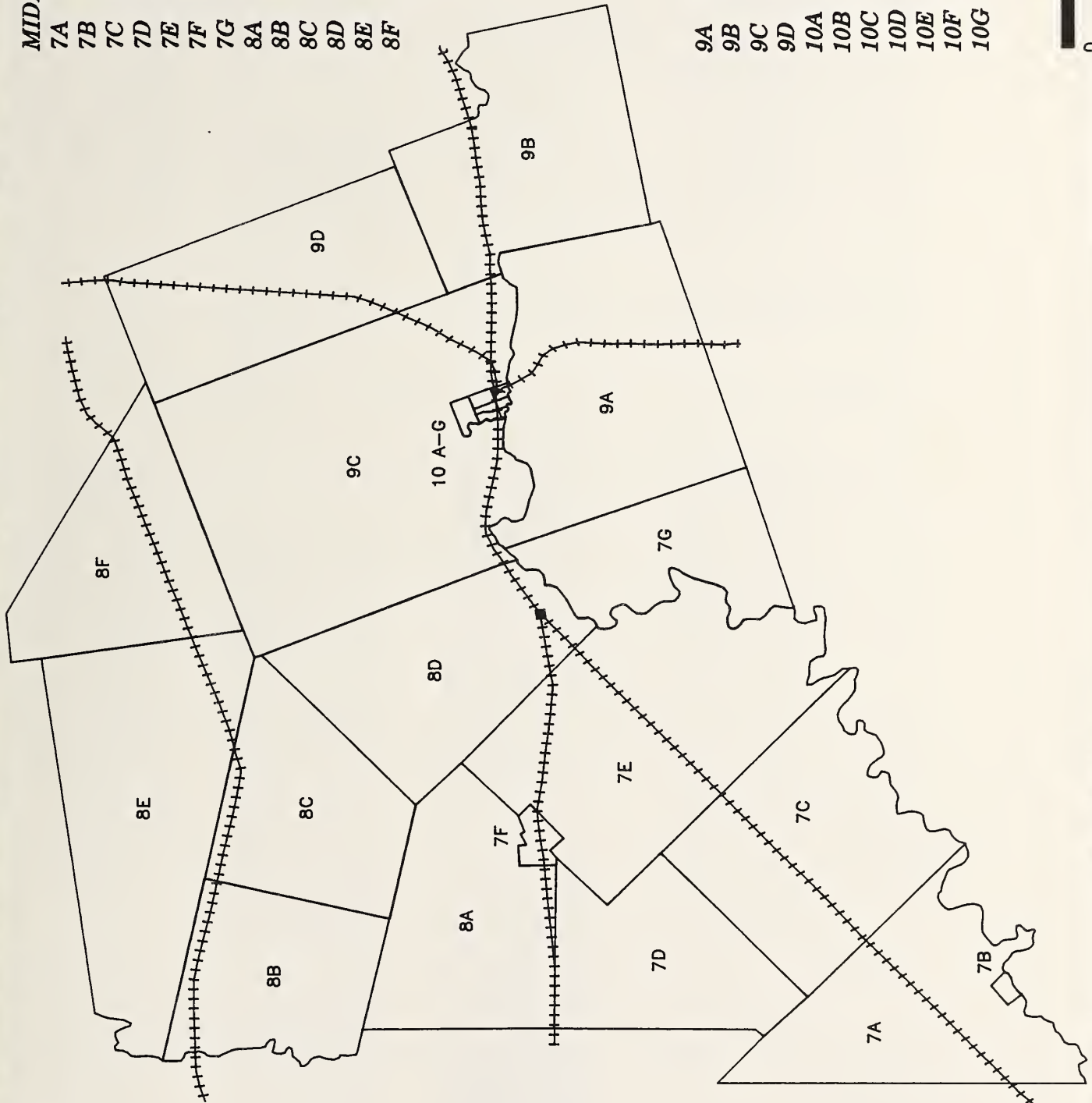
Most of Middlesex County's industrial establishments were small craftshops - blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. But the proportion of such small workplaces was smaller than in Ontario generally. Twenty-eight firms employing more than 25 workers (6 of them with more than 50). There were also five oil refineries in London Township where small numbers of workers produced at least \$100,000 worth of output in each establishment. Three local businesses ranked among the Canada's industrial leaders (the top one per cent) in 1871. At the Strathroy woollen mill of J.A. Scoon, 57 employees (including 20 women and 4 girls) produced \$90,000 worth of output. George Moorhead's furniture factory in London employed 68 in the manufacture of \$150,000 worth of goods for wholesale and retail customers. The J. McClary foundry of London reported 73 workers producing stoves, implements and tinware valued at \$100,000. All three were powered by steam.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY WITH LONDON

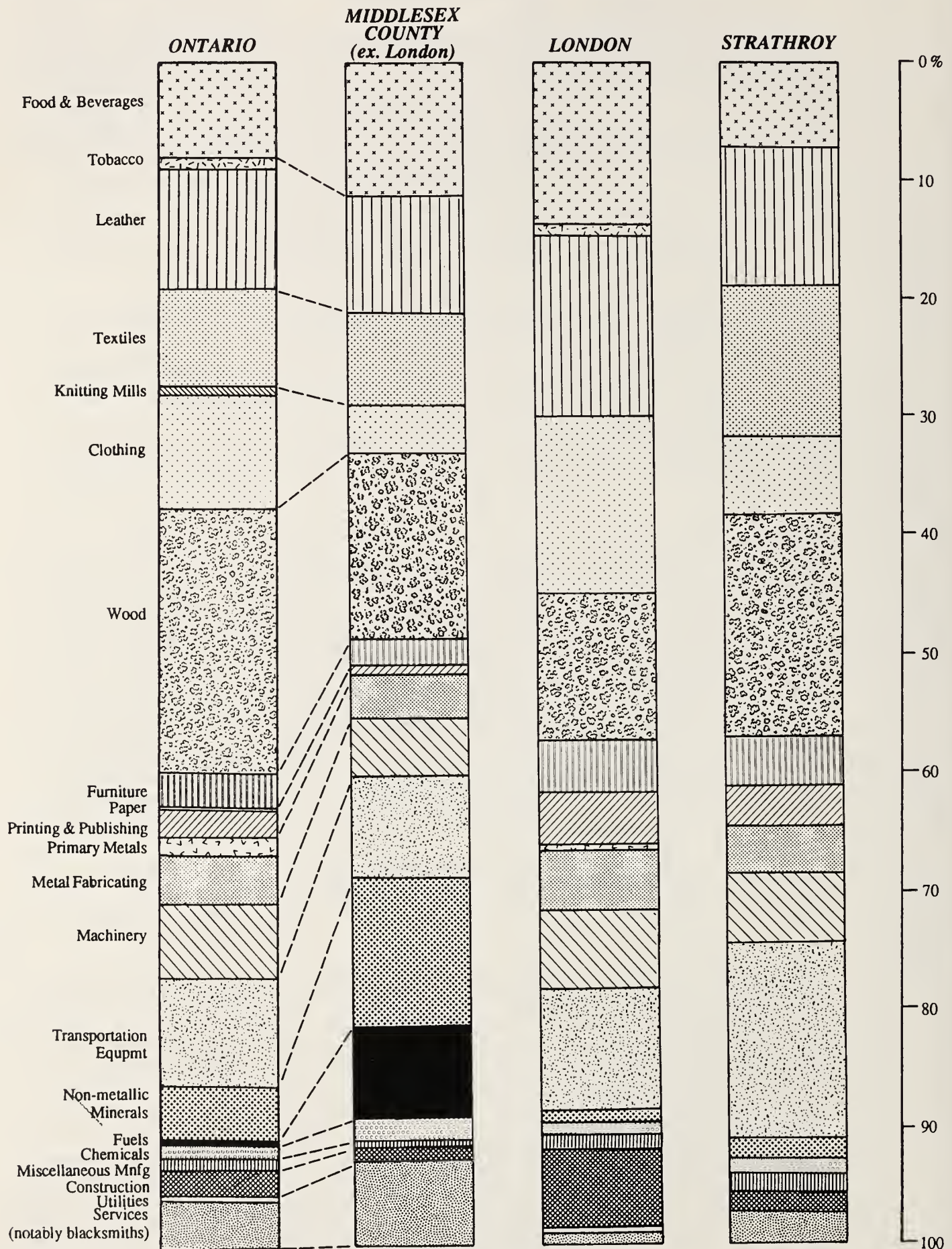
MIDDLESEX

- 7A MOSA
- 7B WARDSVILLE V
- 7C EKFRID
- 7D METCALFE
- 7E CARADOC
- 7F STRATHROY V
- 7G DELAWARE
- 8A ADELAIDE
- 8B WILLIAMS W
- 8C WILLIAMS E
- 8D LOBO
- 8E MCGILLIVRAY
- 8F BIDDULPH

- 9A WESTMINSTER
- 9B DORCHESTER N
- 9C LONDON TP
- 9D MISSOURI W
- 10A LONDON WARD 1
- 10B LONDON WARD 2
- 10C LONDON WARD 3
- 10D LONDON WARD 4
- 10E LONDON WARD 5
- 10F LONDON WARD 6
- 10G LONDON WARD 7



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
MIDDLESEX	1	2	0.2	14	0.4	140	0.0	2	0.0	260	0.0	-440	-0.0
	5.01	126	12.8	1417	38.8	502990	23.8	572	12.0	2282253	29.7	378361	11.2
	5.02	3	0.3	.	.	6040	0.3	17	0.4	13100	0.2	5500	0.2
	5.04	132	13.4	101	2.8	157495	7.4	603	12.7	670289	8.7	352630	10.5
	5.05	66	6.7	214	5.9	94160	4.5	200	4.2	169218	2.2	64561	1.9
	5.07	80	8.1	.	.	55353	2.6	441	9.3	352857	4.6	147734	4.4
	5.08	108	11.0	1103	30.2	217528	10.3	666	14.0	782985	10.2	398357	11.8
	5.09	32	3.2	68	1.9	134900	6.4	174	3.7	284070	3.7	222446	6.6
	5.1	1	0.1	.	.	50	0.0	2	0.0	400	0.0	220	0.0
	5.11	6	0.6	18	0.5	37100	1.8	109	2.3	72000	0.9	40700	1.2
	5.12	1	0.1	8	0.2	5000	0.2	10	0.2	14000	0.2	6500	0.2
	5.13	36	3.7	75	2.1	99140	4.7	220	4.6	331135	4.3	127696	3.8
	5.14	34	3.4	215	5.9	140075	6.6	240	5.0	253975	3.3	189514	5.6
	5.15	95	9.6	84	2.3	131350	6.2	472	9.9	354288	4.6	215255	6.4
	5.17	67	6.8	58	1.6	41341	2.0	337	7.1	146587	1.9	114285	3.4
	5.18	16	1.6	208	5.7	238500	11.3	187	3.9	1425700	18.6	796845	23.6
	5.19	19	1.9	27	0.7	91450	4.3	63	1.3	112660	1.5	51161	1.5
	5.2	11	1.1	4	0.1	22990	1.1	46	1.0	57240	0.7	38560	1.1
	6	26	2.6	37	1.0	42210	2.0	186	3.9	223675	2.9	135075	4.0
	7	1	0.1	.	.	60000	2.8	9	0.2	19039	0.2	13115	0.4
	10	124	12.6	.	.	36889	1.7	200	4.2	111372	1.5	75044	2.2
ALL		986	100.0	3651	100.0	2114701	100.0	4756	100.0	7677103	100.0	3373119	100.0

NORFOLK COUNTY

Settled from the end of eighteenth century, Norfolk County reached its peak rural population density of 46 persons per square mile in the early 1870s. Without any railway services by 1871, the county had not been much affected by industrialization on any scale. The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$43.28) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 3 in Norfolk compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also much lower -- \$3,422 compared with \$5,516.

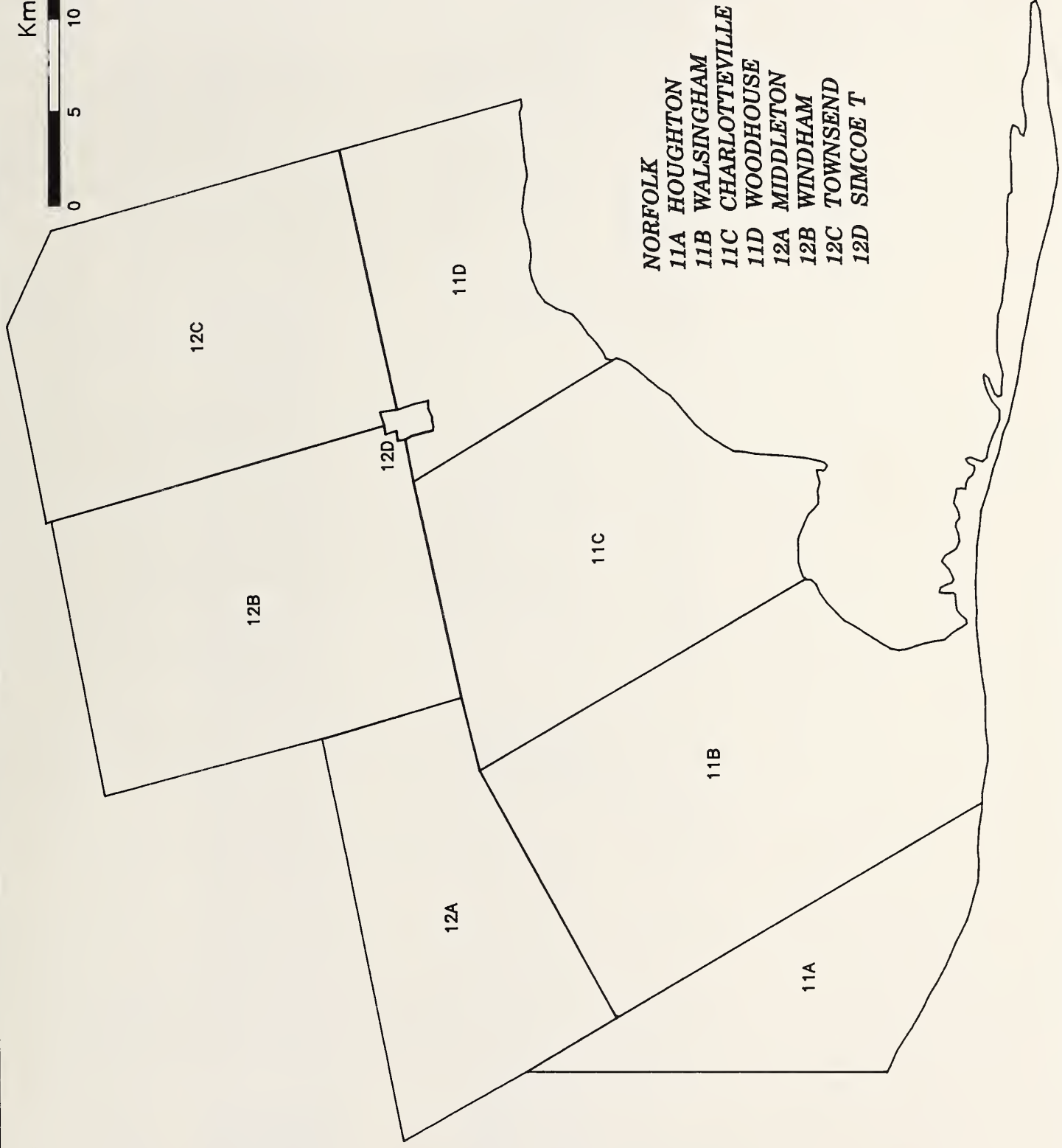
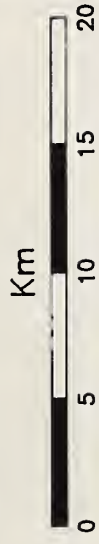
Of its total population of 30,760, only 6 per cent lived in the one incorporated urban centre of Simcoe (population 1,856), which accounted for 15 per cent of the county's modest industrial output. In addition, four unincorporated villages had at least 500 people each -- Port Dover with about 1,100, Port Rowan and Waterford with 900 each, and Vittoria with about 600. But these small centres were quite unremarkable for their industrial activity.

When Norfolk County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix of industry types is found to be characteristic of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Norfolk as in Ontario generally, was generally located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. In Norfolk County, sawmilling and wood processing, mainly of hardwood species, employed twice the average proportion of the workforce. Sawmills coexisted with the processing of farm products in grist mills and tanneries. Textile production, usually located in rural areas and small villages, was notably under-represented in the county. While metal processing and fabricating and machinery were weaker than generally in Ontario, the manufacture of transportation equipment was somewhat stronger and blacksmiths were nearly twice as significant in the county as in the whole province.

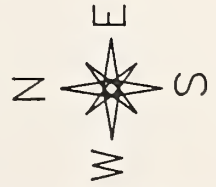
Virtually all of Norfolk County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-eight per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. Norfolk County had none of Canada's industrial leaders in 1871 and, indeed, no establishments reporting more than 25 employees.

Industrial employees in Norfolk County were recorded in workplaces which were more smaller and more dependent on water power than in Ontario generally. Waterwheels powered more than 44 per cent of the county's industrial output, compared with a mean of only 29 per cent across the province.

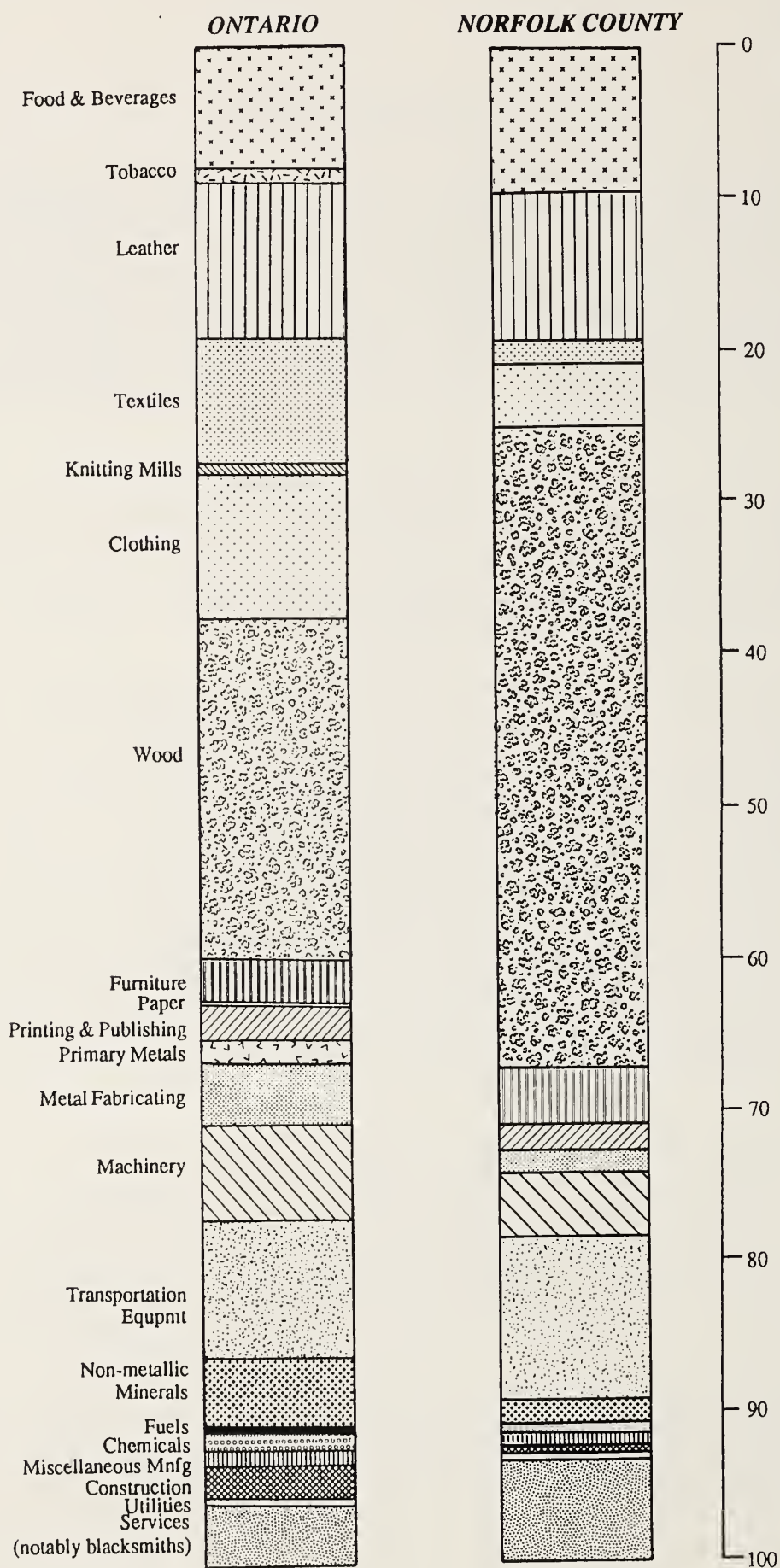
NORFOLK COUNTY



NORFOLK
11A HOUGHTON
11B WALSINGHAM
11C CHARLOTTEVILLE
11D WOODHOUSE
12A MIDDLETON
12B WINDHAM
12C TOWNSEND
12D SIMCOE T



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
NORFOLK	5.01	45	11.6	618	24.2	146440	33.9	112	9.4	497605	37.4	126298	20.9
	5.04	52	13.4	76	3.0	29805	6.9	119	10.0	105784	7.9	54852	9.1
	5.05	11	2.8	57	2.2	9286	2.2	18	1.5	21890	1.6	9779	1.6
	5.07	18	4.6	.	.	6332	1.5	45	3.8	26945	2.0	10700	1.8
	5.08	114	29.3	1653	64.7	154095	35.7	510	43.0	450291	33.8	233791	38.7
	5.09	12	3.1	40	1.6	12520	2.9	46	3.9	33767	2.5	24810	4.1
	5.11	4	1.0	.	.	4700	1.1	17	1.4	8600	0.6	4800	0.8
	5.13	7	1.8	.	.	6000	1.4	14	1.2	14595	1.1	7095	1.2
	5.14	11	2.8	78	3.1	21725	5.0	57	4.8	36538	2.7	29197	4.8
	5.15	36	9.3	13	0.5	23335	5.4	128	10.8	68271	5.1	48771	8.1
	5.17	7	1.8	7	0.3	2500	0.6	22	1.9	11535	0.9	8860	1.5
	5.19	3	0.8	.	.	1600	0.4	4	0.3	3110	0.2	2400	0.4
ALL	5.2	5	1.3	.	.	1730	0.4	10	0.8	6545	0.5	4770	0.8
	6	3	0.8	13	0.5	1050	0.2	6	0.5	4200	0.3	3720	0.6
	8	2	0.5	.	.	80	0.0	2	0.2	405	0.0	375	0.1
	10	59	15.2	.	.	10235	2.4	77	6.5	41148	3.1	33750	5.6
		389	100.0	2555	100.0	431433	100.0	1187	100.0	1331229	100.0	603968	100.0

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COUNTY

Administered together as one unit, the Northumberland and Durham geographic counties extended nearly 100 miles along the lakeshore midway between Toronto and Kingston. Settled relatively early, this large region had average rural population densities between 45 and 47 persons per square mile in 1871. It was well served by railways with the Grand Trunk line running along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to connect Montreal in the east with Toronto in the west and branch lines extending north into the hinterland of Peterborough and Victoria Counties. The average value of industrial production per capita (\$64.75) was lower than the mean for the province (\$74), and the scale of operation smaller with an average 3.4 employees per industrial establishment (4.4 per cent in all Ontario) and a mean value of output per establishment of \$4,153, compared with \$5,516 in the whole province.

One in five of the total Northumberland and Durham population of 77,611 lived in the towns of Cobourg (4,442 people), Port Hope (5,114) or Bowmanville (3,034) or the villages of Brighton (1,357), Colborne (823) or Newcastle (1,109), which together produced nearly half of the county's total industrial output. Outside these incorporated urban centres, Hamilton and Clarke Townships had the most industry with activity also in larger unincorporated villages such as Campbellford (1,246 people), Grafton (600), Warkworth (800), Lifford (700), Millbrook (1,200) and Orono (1,000). Neither Cobourg nor Port Hope was highly industrialized, but Port Hope was somewhat specialized in clothing. The smaller communities were more distinctive, with more than one in six of Newcastle's 1,109 people working in industry (especially in the Massey Manufacturing Company) while Bowmanville was one of the most specialized industrial towns in Ontario.

When Northumberland and Durham County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, we see a well-balanced mix of industry types characteristic of the province as a whole. The county's furniture sector employed at least 2.5 times the provincial share while textiles and non-metallic mineral processing were also over-represented. The diagram overpage also illustrates the contrasting industrial structures of the three towns in relation to those of Northumberland and Durham County and the whole province. Some of the differences in industrial structure between the towns and whole county reflect urban-rural contrasts. Port Hope's relatively strong sectors were clothing, leather and miscellaneous manufactures, Cobourg's were woollen textiles and transportation equipment, and Bowmanville was clearly dominated by furniture.

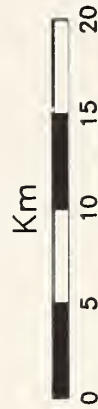
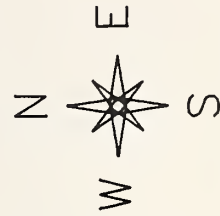
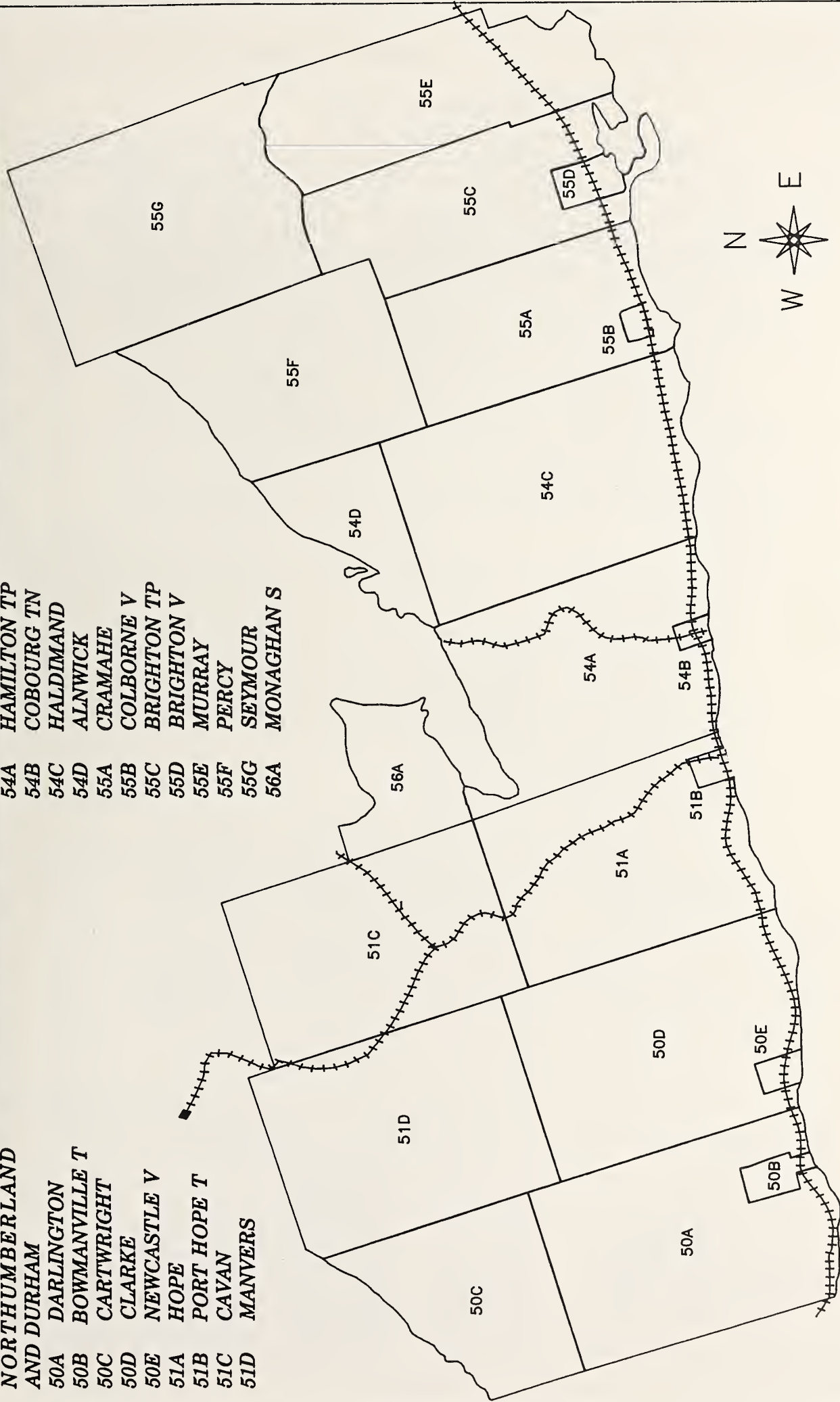
Most of Northumberland and Durham County's industrial establishments were small craftshops, nearly 90 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. But three ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses. These were the sawmills of Campbell and of McDougall and Ludgate in Hamilton Township that between them employed 305 workers and produced \$245,000 worth of output, and the Bowmanville furniture factory in which 175 employees produced \$175,000 worth of output. In addition, four factories each employed more than 50 workers, and four others between 26 and 50 workers each.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Northumberland and Durham County. Water power, harnessed on the many rivers and streams flowing over the edge of the shield, provided a great resource for local industry. Waterwheels supported 47 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent. The region ranked second to Ottawa-Carleton County in reported water-power capacity.

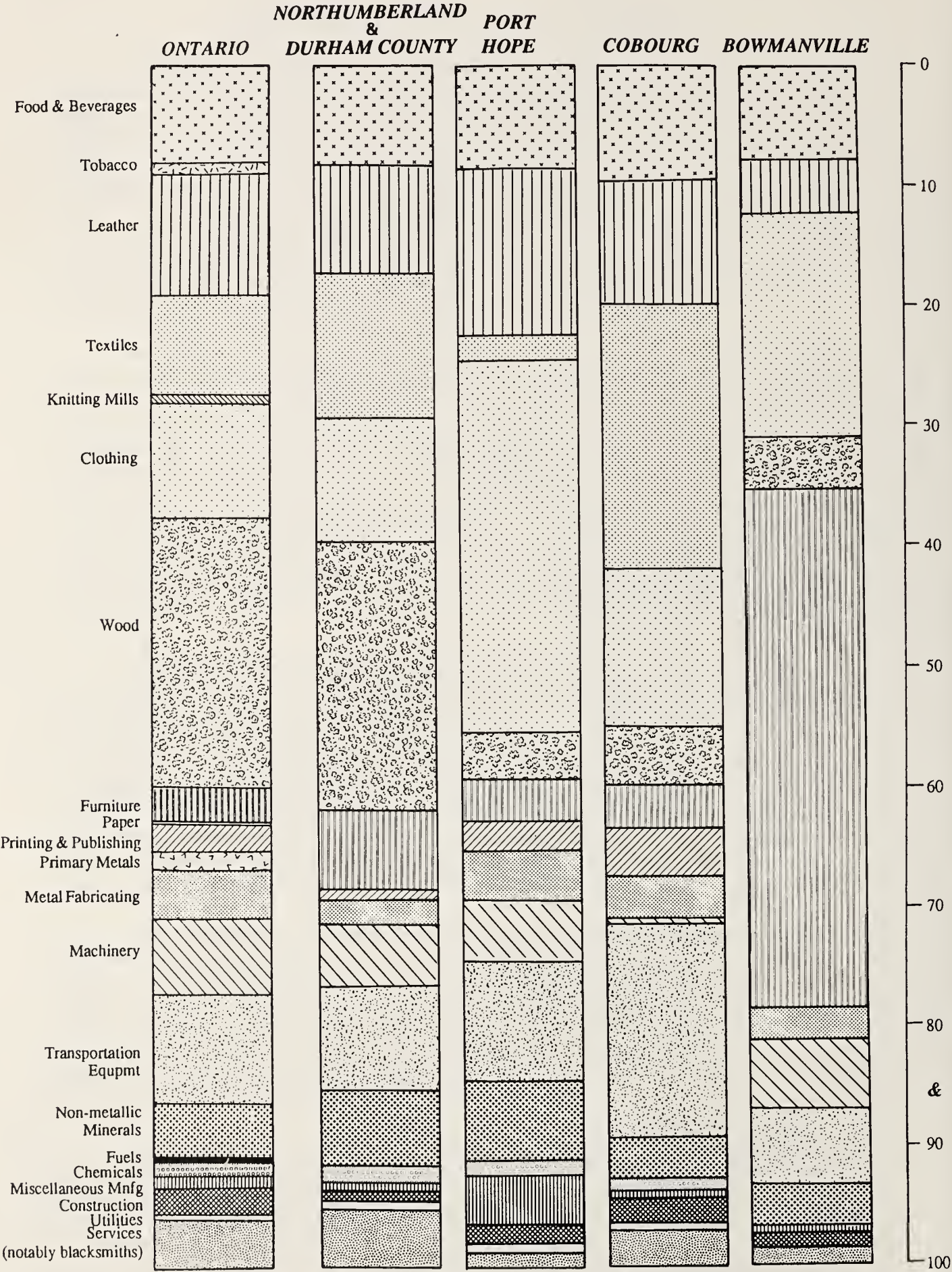
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COUNTY

**NORTHUMBERLAND
AND DURHAM**
50A DARLINGTON
50B BOWMANVILLE T
50C CARTWRIGHT
50D CLARKE
50E NEWCASTLE V
51A HOPE
51B PORT HOPE T
51C CAVAN
51D MANVERS

54A HAMILTON TP
54B COBOURG TN
54C HALDIMAND
54D ALNWICK
55A CRAMAHE
55B COLBORNE V
55C BRIGHTON TP
55D BRIGHTON V
55E MURRAY
55F PERCY
55G SEYMOUR
56A MONAGHAN S



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY-NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM	1	3	0.2	.	.	600	0.0	5	0.1	1775	0.0	775	0.0
	5.01	122	10.1	2058	32.4	431290	23.5	303	7.4	1958014	39.0	354556	18.2
	5.04	152	12.6	61	1.0	75137	4.1	356	8.7	316765	6.3	160144	8.2
	5.05	90	7.4	480	7.6	180307	9.8	496	12.1	476220	9.5	201801	10.3
	5.07	88	7.3	.	.	132535	7.2	430	10.5	392640	7.8	144617	7.4
	5.08	252	20.8	3110	48.9	512950	27.9	923	22.6	681940	13.6	344502	17.7
	5.09	36	3.0	95	1.5	85465	4.7	256	6.3	199405	4.0	130014	6.7
	5.11	11	0.9	.	.	25100	1.4	45	1.1	30900	0.6	19914	1.0
	5.12	1	0.1	.	.	600	0.0	0	0.0	.	.	.	.
	5.13	30	2.5	7	0.1	32380	1.8	81	2.0	65830	1.3	38464	2.0
	5.14	44	3.6	288	4.5	84890	4.6	200	4.9	182394	3.6	140904	7.2
	5.15	108	8.9	80	1.3	128180	7.0	370	9.1	375132	7.5	188008	9.6
	5.17	90	7.4	144	2.3	41771	2.3	272	6.7	116688	2.3	68585	3.5
	5.19	16	1.3	14	0.2	7310	0.4	51	1.2	45558	0.9	26205	1.3
	5.2	7	0.6	4	0.1	3650	0.2	29	0.7	22781	0.5	14056	0.7
6	8	8	0.7	15	0.2	6000	0.3	33	0.8	36450	0.7	24790	1.3
7	2	2	0.2	.	.	56000	3.0	5	0.1	9500	0.2	6000	0.3
8	7	7	0.6	.	.	1450	0.1	10	0.2	4250	0.1	3718	0.2
10	143	143	11.8	.	.	31215	1.7	219	5.4	109420	2.2	84413	4.3
ALL		1210	100.0	6356	100.0	1836830	100.0	4084	100.0	5025662	100.0	1951466	100.0

ONTARIO COUNTY

A long, narrow county, Ontario County comprised a cross-section of economic landscape from maturely developed farms and small towns and villages depicted on the cover of this report to the northern townships that were still part of the pioneer fringe. The Grand Trunk Railway, close to the lakeshore in the south, connected the towns of Whitby and Oshawa with Toronto in neighbouring York County. The county's average value of industrial production per capita (\$77.35) was a little higher than the mean for the province (\$74). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was close to the provincial mean, and the mean value of output per establishment was a little higher at \$5,354, compared with \$5,516 in the whole province.

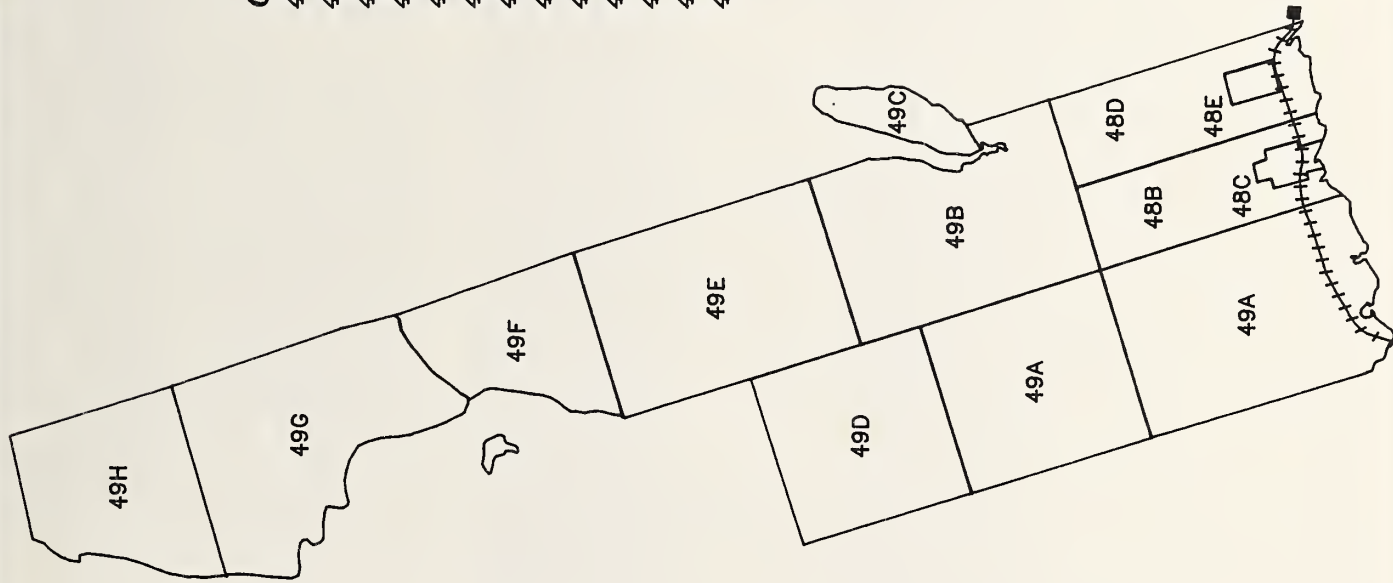
Of its total population of 45,890, nearly 13 per cent lived in the towns of Whitby (2,732) and Oshawa (3,185) which together produced nearly 38 per cent of the county's industrial output. Whitby, a typical county town, was clearly less industrialized than the mean for all urban centres in the province. Oshawa was a remarkable example of a small town with a large proportion of its population (23 per cent) employed in industry, high degree of specialization in particular industry types, and substantial value of industrial output. Rural industry was more strongly represented in Whitby East, Whitby West and Reach Townships, and in larger unincorporated villages such as Beaverton (about 1,200 people), Brooklin (650), Cannington (800), Port Perry (1,500), Prince Albert (600) and Uxbridge (1,000).

When Ontario County's industrial structure is compared with that of the province as a whole, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Furniture and machinery were sectors which in Ontario County employed at least 2.5 times their provincial share while leather, wood products, metal fabricating, non-metallic minerals and blacksmiths were recorded in Ontario County and the province in roughly similar proportions. The diagram also illustrates the contrasting industrial structures of Whitby and Oshawa in relation to those of Ontario County and the whole province. Some of the differences in industrial structure between the towns and whole county reflect urban-rural contrasts. Textile mills (and other cloth production) were usually located in rural areas and small villages, while the making of clothing was concentrated in urban places. Construction activity was also more intensive in the larger towns and cities, while blacksmiths were more typical in the countryside than in the towns. Whitby's strongest sectors were leather, clothing, printing and publishing, machinery, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufactures and construction. Oshawa was clearly dominated by its furniture and machinery industries.

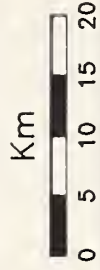
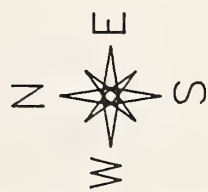
Most of Ontario County's industrial establishments were small craftshops, more than 85 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. But three factories ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses. They were Joseph Hall's Oshawa plant that employed 266 workers manufacturing \$300,000 worth of engines and farm machinery, William H. Gibbs's Oshawa furniture factory, and Whiting and Cowan's agricultural implement factory. Three rural sawmills each employed more than 50 workers, and five other establishments reported between 26 and 50 employees each.

In providing motive power, waterwheels were relatively more significant than steam engines or hand power in Ontario County, supporting 46 per cent of industrial output (compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent).

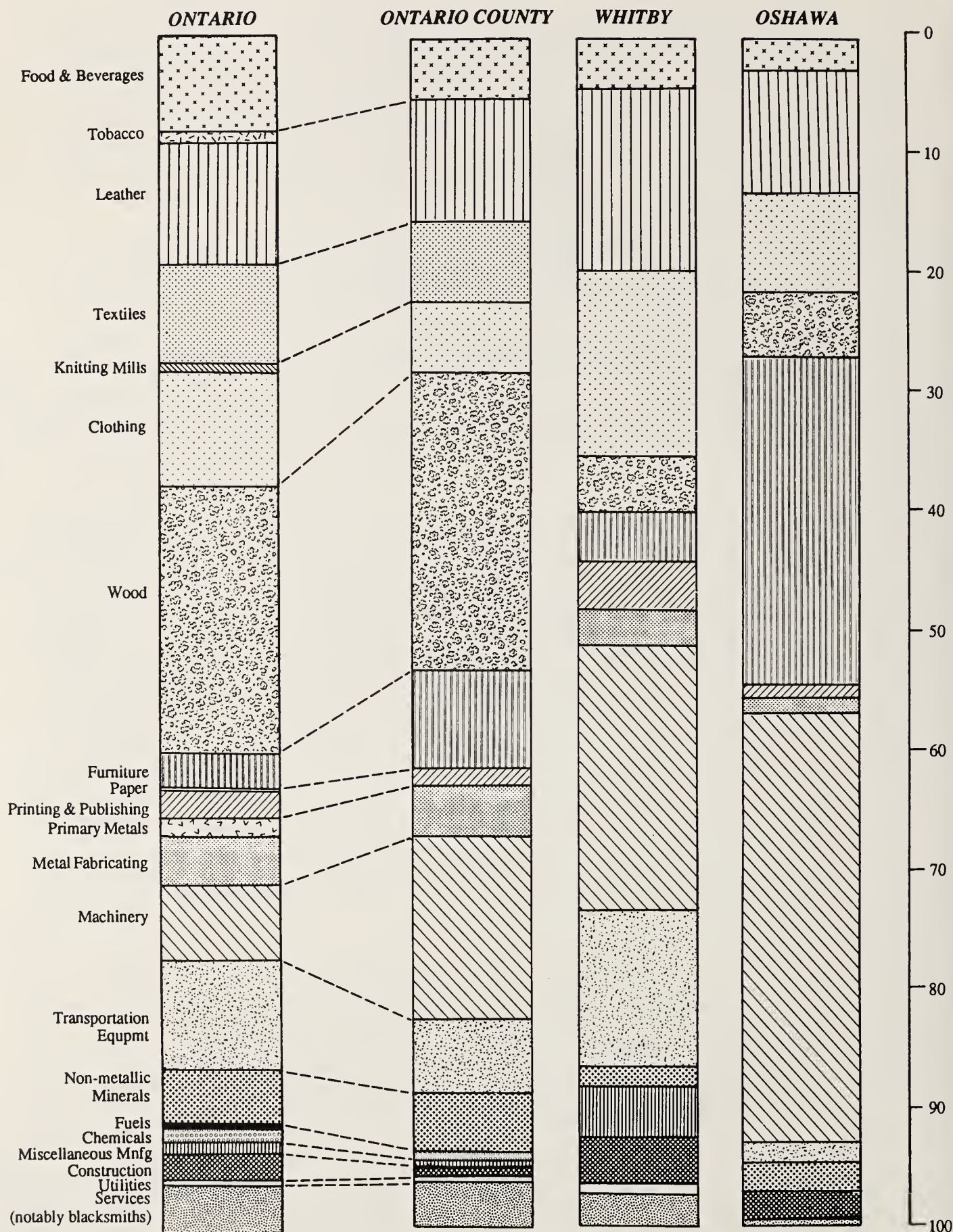
ONTARIO COUNTY



- ONTARIO**
 48A PICKERING
 48B WHITBY W
 48C WHITBY T
 48D WHITBY E
 48E OSHAWA T
 49A UXBRIDGE TP
 49B REACH
 49C SCUGOG
 49D SCOTT
 49E BROCK
 49F THORAH
 49G MARA
 49H RAMA



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY-ONTARIO

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
ONTARIO	5.01	49	7.4	1200	32.0	321492	24.1	143	5.1	1246162	35.1	203056	12.9
	5.04	107	16.1	104	2.8	83175	6.2	292	10.4	345145	9.7	155907	9.9
	5.05	53	8.0	235	6.3	110932	8.3	185	6.6	213689	6.0	112206	7.1
	5.07	45	6.8	.	.	19957	1.5	168	6.0	125375	3.5	55945	3.6
	5.08	132	19.9	1837	49.0	276813	20.8	700	25.0	478748	13.5	272789	17.3
	5.09	16	2.4	80	2.1	81780	6.1	233	8.3	207300	5.8	97045	6.2
	5.11	9	1.4	.	.	27100	2.0	36	1.3	25610	0.7	18750	1.2
	5.13	22	3.3	91	2.4	58720	4.4	121	4.3	145308	4.1	89478	5.7
	5.14	30	4.5	150	4.0	259100	19.5	430	15.3	465480	13.1	366580	23.3
	5.15	62	9.4	7	0.2	44695	3.4	178	6.3	123288	3.5	86303	5.5
	5.17	54	8.1	14	0.4	10655	0.8	148	5.3	29915	0.8	26425	1.7
	5.19	5	0.8	.	.	1285	0.1	11	0.4	10404	0.3	5524	0.4
	5.2	1	0.2	.	.	7000	0.5	11	0.4	10200	0.3	7440	0.5
	6	4	0.6	31	0.8	9300	0.7	31	1.1	53970	1.5	27810	1.8
	8	4	0.6	.	.	2625	0.2	4	0.1	4250	0.1	4050	0.3
	10	70	10.6	.	.	16810	1.3	114	4.1	64974	1.8	46247	2.9
ALL		663	100.0	3748	100.0	1331439	100.0	2805	100.0	3549818	100.0	1575555	100.0

OXFORD COUNTY

Part of the earliest inland settlement in Upper Canada in the 1790s, Oxford County was part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, more densely populated in its rural areas than most of southern Ontario. The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$69.37) was close to the mean for Ontario (\$74.00), the average number of employees per industrial establishment was 5.4 in Oxford compared with 4.4 in Ontario, and the mean value of output per establishment was a little smaller -- \$4,957, compared with \$5,516. Oxford's level and variety of industrial activity reflected its agricultural productivity and the early railway connections provided by two railway lines since the mid-1850s, especially the Great Western Railway linking it with Hamilton in the east and London in the west.

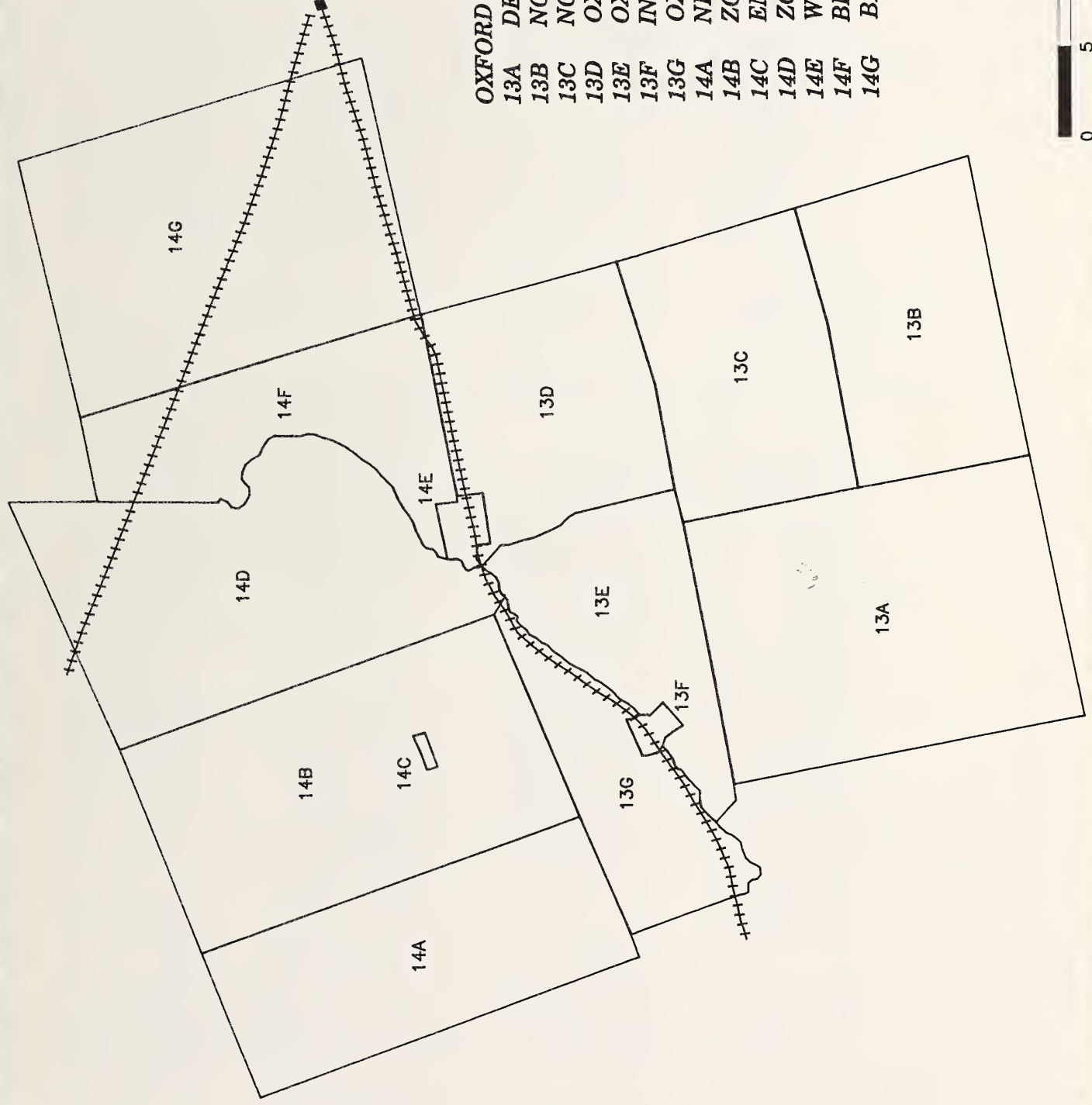
Eighteen per cent of the county's 48,237 people lived in the towns of Ingersoll (4,022) or Woodstock (3,982) or the village of Embro (484). Workers in these three centres produced 46 per cent of the county's total value of industrial output. In addition, there were several unincorporated villages of at least 500 population -- Beachville (700), Drumbo (600), Norwich (900), Princeton (600), and Tilsonburg (1,000).

When Oxford County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Food and beverages (including cheese factories), furniture, and machinery were sectors which in Oxford County employed at least 1.5 times their share in Ontario generally. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structures of Woodstock and Ingersoll in relation to those of Oxford County and the whole province. Compared with other towns and cities of Ontario, Ingersoll combined above-average industrial activity with a fairly specialized industrial structure. As county town, Woodstock was less industrialized and more diversified. Some of the differences in industrial structure between the towns and whole county reflect urban-rural contrasts. Textile mills (and other cloth production) were usually located in rural areas and small villages, while the making of clothing was concentrated in urban places. Construction activity was also more intensive in the larger towns and cities, while blacksmiths were more typical in the countryside than in the towns. The most distinctive industry in Woodstock was furniture, while nearly 30 per cent of Ingersoll's workers were in machinery factories and shops.

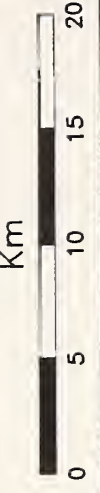
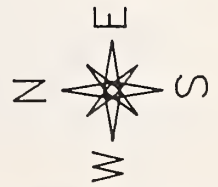
Most of Oxford County's industrial establishments were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. More than 83 per cent of the county's workplaces reported five or fewer employees, but this proportion was slightly lower in Oxford County than in Ontario generally. Steam power was most significant in Oxford County, supporting 48 per cent of industrial output, compared with only 36 per cent across Ontario.

Oxford County had two of Canada's leading factories which ranked in the top one per cent of all industrial units in the four measures of employment, value of output, fixed capital investment and value added. Both manufacturers of agricultural machinery and engines in Ingersoll, these were the Noxon Brothers' foundry which employed 103 workers, and Eastwood and Co. with 70 workers. Three smaller factories, employing between 26 and 50 workers were recorded in Ingersoll, as well as four in Woodstock: these included planing mills (making sashes, windows and doors for the building trades), furniture factories and foundries.

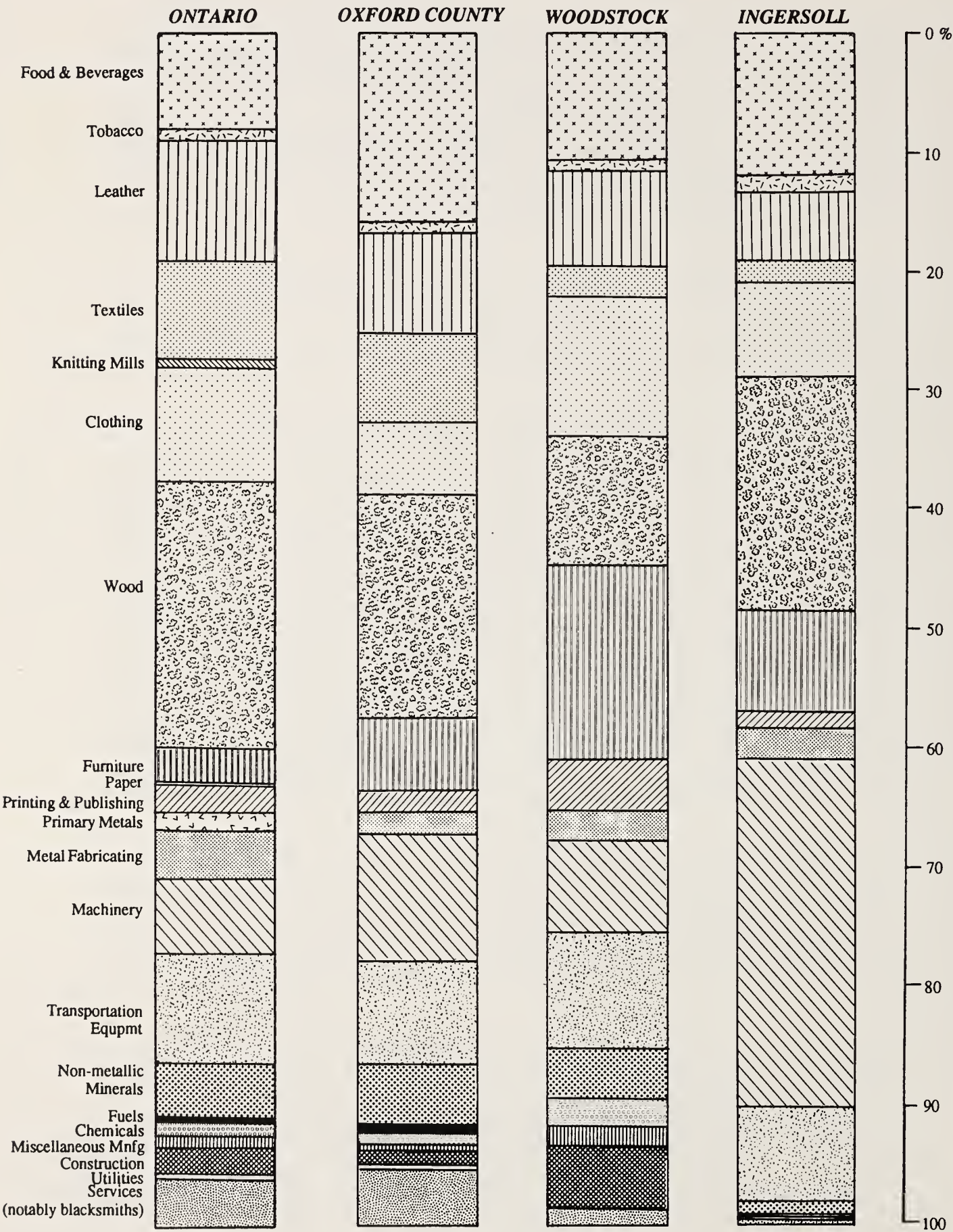
OXFORD COUNTY



OXFORD
 13A DEREHAM
 13B NORWICH S
 13C NORWICH N
 13D OXFORD E
 13E OXFORD W
 13F INGERSOLL T
 13G OXFORD N
 14A NISSOURI E
 14B ZORRA W
 14C EMBRO V
 14D ZORRA E
 14E WOODSTOCK T
 14F BLANDFORD
 14G BLENHEIM



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
OXFORD	5.01	147	21.8	1061	35.0	355067	33.7	419	15.6	1434065	42.9	315247	22.1
	5.02	4	0.6	.	.	5700	0.5	13	0.5	8498	0.3	5687	0.4
	5.04	95	14.1	53	1.7	68850	6.5	230	8.6	194707	5.8	98362	6.9
	5.05	24	3.6	246	8.1	68178	6.5	199	7.4	269238	8.0	174969	12.2
	5.06	1	0.1	.	.	100	0.0	3	0.1	460	0.0	310	0.0
	5.07	42	6.2	.	.	29450	2.8	164	6.1	138586	4.1	55584	3.9
	5.08	82	12.1	1221	40.3	162235	15.4	504	18.8	446717	13.3	234735	16.4
	5.09	22	3.3	161	5.3	50795	4.8	167	6.2	111129	3.3	68604	4.8
	5.11	8	1.2	6	0.2	28100	2.7	39	1.5	20450	0.6	14340	1.0
	5.13	28	4.1	3	0.1	18710	1.8	55	2.0	56012	1.7	29899	2.1
	5.14	32	4.7	201	6.6	145415	13.8	293	10.9	285379	8.5	168647	11.8
	5.15	55	8.1	6	0.2	47070	4.5	230	8.6	134981	4.0	90185	6.3
	5.17	29	4.3	16	0.5	17680	1.7	140	5.2	55225	1.7	40354	2.8
	5.18	3	0.4	48	1.6	23000	2.2	16	0.6	66940	2.0	50652	3.5
	5.19	12	1.8	.	.	5150	0.5	35	1.3	17973	0.5	9369	0.7
	5.2	6	0.9	.	.	2320	0.2	13	0.5	9318	0.3	5970	0.4
	6	6	0.9	8	0.3	6100	0.6	27	1.0	29440	0.9	13020	0.9
	8	3	0.4	.	.	500	0.0	4	0.1	1440	0.0	1180	0.1
	10	76	11.3	.	.	18490	1.8	133	5.0	65639	2.0	51474	3.6
ALL		675	100.0	3030	100.0	1052910	100.0	2684	100.0	3346197	100.0	1428588	100.0

PEEL COUNTY

Bordering York County to the west, Peel County formed part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, with above-average rural population densities which had peaked in the 1860s. Its small territory combined well-established farms, several towns and villages and two major east-west railway lines. In its level of urban-industrial activity, Peel was broadly similar to rural southern Ontario. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$63.65) was below the Ontario mean of \$74. The scale of industrial activity was also a little smaller, with an average 3.2 employees per industrial establishment (4.4 in Ontario), and a mean value of output of \$4,664 compared with an Ontario mean of \$5,516.

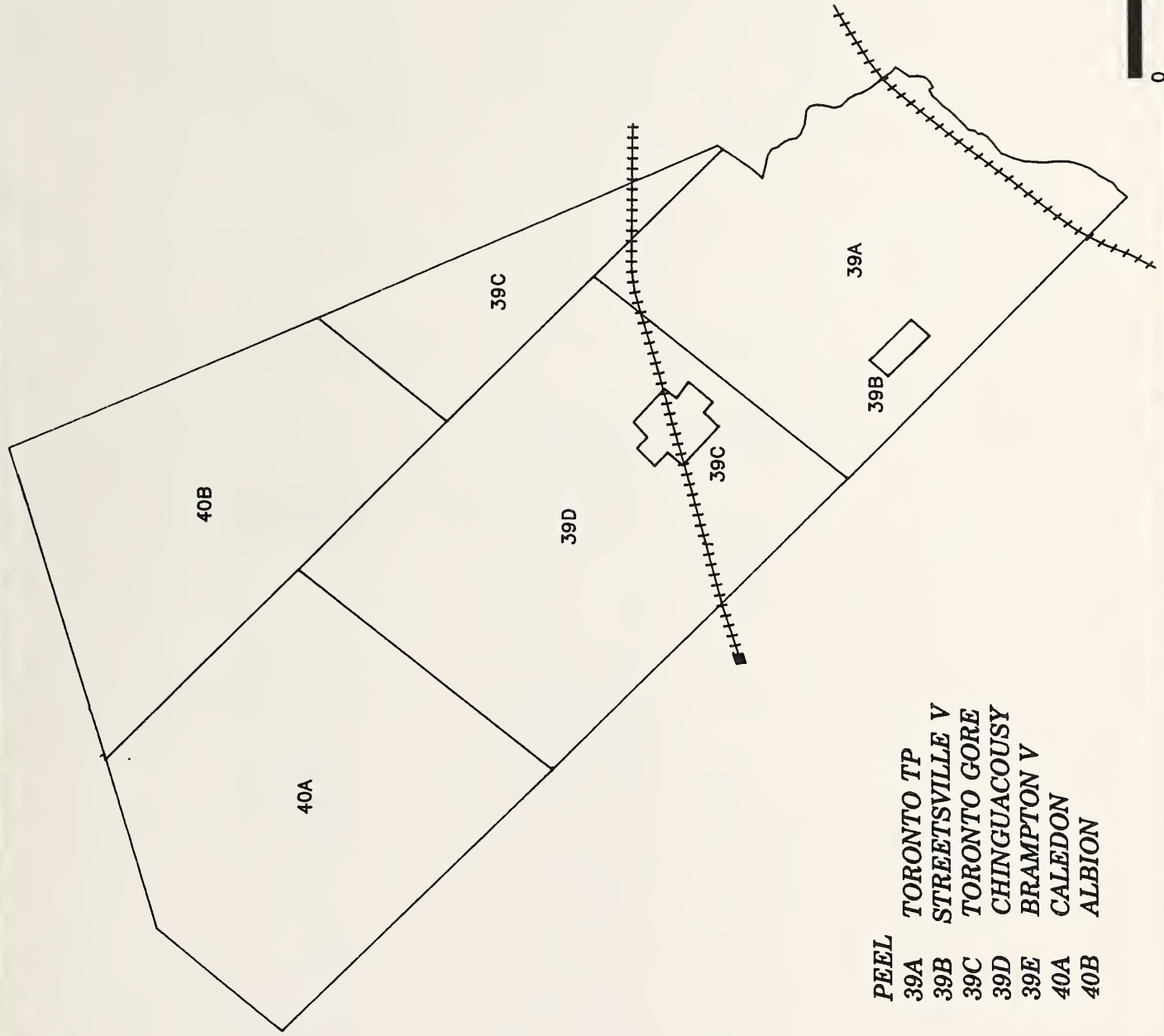
When Peel County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find a mix that was fairly typical of rural areas based on agriculture, but with several sectors distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Food and beverages, textile and knitting mills, machinery and blacksmiths were sectors which in Peel County employed at least 1.5 times their share across Ontario. Clothing, wood processing, primary metals and metal fabricating were notably under-represented.

One in ten of the county's 26,011 people were counted in the two incorporated villages of Brampton (2,090) or Streetsville (617). Industrial establishments in these two urban centres together produced over one quarter of the value of industrial output in the county. The only unincorporated village with over 500 population was Bolton (1,000 population). When compared with other urban centres in Ontario, Brampton combined below-average employment in industry with a notable specialization in the manufacture of machinery. Toronto Township (now Mississauga) had the most impressive industrial statistics in 1871, with three in ten of the county's industrial workers and one third of the total value of output.

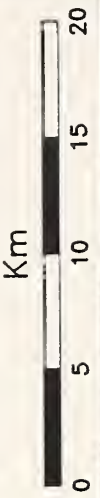
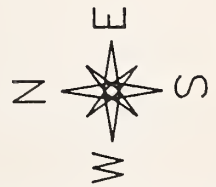
Water power was exceptionally significant in Peel County, waterwheels especially on the Credit River powering 65 per cent of industrial output. The mean proportion across Ontario was only 29 per cent.

Most of Peel County's industrial units were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. More than 83 per cent of Peel County's industrial establishments reported five or fewer employees, close to the same proportion as in Ontario generally. Only two large factories were recorded in 1871, both of them ranking among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses. They were Haggert Brothers' Brampton factory in which 93 men made over \$100,000 worth of agricultural machinery and stoves and the Barber Brothers' textile mill which employed 129 workers in the manufacture of \$175,000 worth of woollen cloth in Toronto Township outside Streetsville. Three other powered workplaces in Toronto Township employed between 26 and 37 workers -- Edwin Turner's knitting factory, Solomon White's winery, and Gooderham and Worts' flour mill (the last with output worth more than \$250,000).

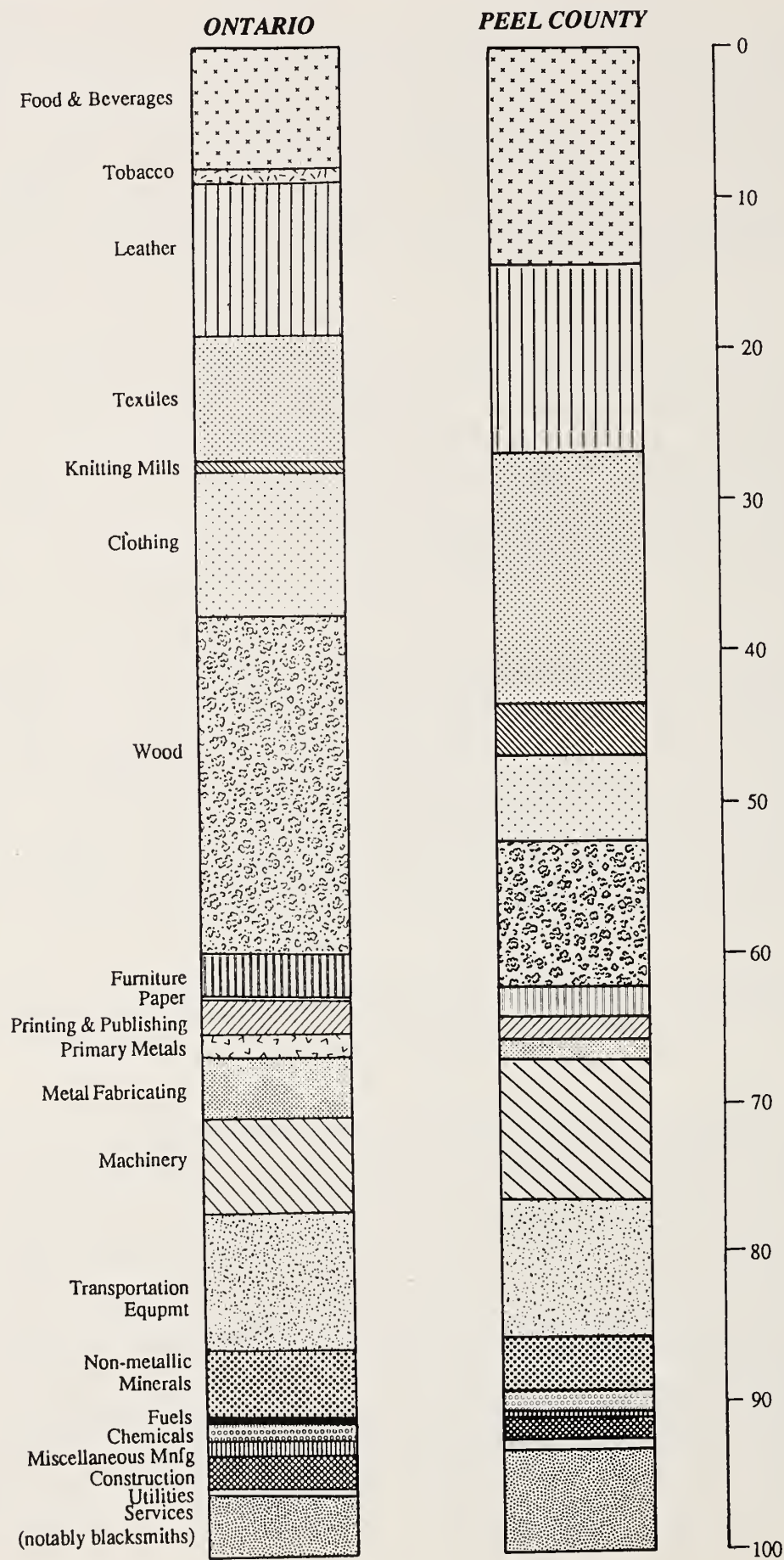
PEEL COUNTY



- PEEL
- 39A TORONTO TP
- 39B STREETSVILLE V
- 39C TORONTO GORE
- 39D CHINGUACOUSY
- 39E BRAMPTON V
- 40A CALEDON
- 40B ALBION



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
PEEL	5.01	33	9.3	612	39.2	242100	39.6	155	13.5	833610	50.3	178070	28.5
	5.04	65	18.3	37	2.4	30495	5.0	145	12.6	120671	7.3	57494	9.2
	5.05	26	7.3	267	17.1	165533	27.1	196	17.0	221739	13.4	101097	16.2
	5.06	1	0.3	20	1.3	11000	1.8	37	3.2	25000	1.5	11000	1.8
	5.07	22	6.2	.	.	6240	1.0	68	5.9	50690	3.1	20070	3.2
	5.08	45	12.7	557	35.7	47534	7.8	114	9.9	111405	6.7	77231	12.4
	5.09	9	2.5	16	1.0	5000	0.8	22	1.9	15385	0.9	10940	1.8
	5.11	4	1.1	.	.	19500	3.2	18	1.6	8600	0.5	7175	1.1
	5.13	7	2.0	10	0.6	3200	0.5	11	1.0	11350	0.7	5718	0.9
	5.14	9	2.5	30	1.9	36150	5.9	111	9.6	115010	6.9	60965	9.8
ALL	5.15	39	11.0	7	0.4	19475	3.2	108	9.4	64214	3.9	43449	7.0
	5.17	16	4.5	6	0.4	5050	0.8	41	3.6	16033	1.0	9284	1.5
	5.19	5	1.4	.	.	2250	0.4	12	1.0	4739	0.3	2669	0.4
	5.2	2	0.6	.	.	450	0.1	2	0.2	2100	0.1	1775	0.3
	6	4	1.1	.	.	540	0.1	10	0.9	4790	0.3	2748	0.4
	8	3	0.8	.	.	750	0.1	4	0.3	1530	0.1	1180	0.2
	10	65	18.3	.	.	15930	2.6	98	8.5	48889	3.0	33863	5.4
		355	100.0	1562	100.0	611197	100.0	1152	100.0	1655755	100.0	624728	100.0

PERTH COUNTY

Consisting of the narrower, eastern portion of the Huron Tract opened for settlement in the 1820s and 1830s, Perth County was quite maturely developed by 1871. Its rural population, which peaked at this time, was distributed at an average density of 43 persons per square mile, similar to Elgin, Norfolk or Wellington Counties. While mainly agricultural, Perth County also had several significant urban centres and a fair level of industrial activity. The county's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$55.30) was considerably lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00), but the average number of workers and average output in each industrial unit were about the same. Perth County was among the earliest parts of Ontario to be traversed by a railway - the Brantford, Buffalo and Goderich Railway (part of the Grand Trunk system by 1871) and the Grand Trunk Railway itself from the mid-1850s.

Twenty-two per cent of the county's 46,536 people lived in the towns of Stratford (4,313) or St Marys (3,120) or the villages of Mitchell (1,802) or Listowel (976). Workers in these three centres produced two-thirds of the county's total value of industrial output. In addition, there were several unincorporated villages, of which the only one with over 500 population was Carronbrook, later renamed Dublin (1,000).

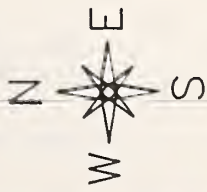
When Perth County's industrial structure is compared with that of the whole province, we find that a mix generally typical of rural farming areas with several sectors distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Textiles and machinery were the two sectors which in Perth County employed at least 1.5 times their share in Ontario as a whole, while food and beverages, leather and clothing were more slightly over-represented. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structures of Stratford and St Marys in relation to those of Perth County and Ontario. Neither town had above-average industrial employment, but St Marys clearly specialized in clothing and, to a smaller degree, in textiles and machinery. As county town, Stratford was less industrialized and more diversified, but with some strength in clothing and in printing and publishing. The villages of Mitchell and Listowel both had above-average shares of their populations employed in industry and had measurable specializations in particular sectors, Mitchell in agricultural implements and Listowel in flax-milling.

Most of Perth County's industrial establishments were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Nearly four in every five of the county's workplaces reported five or fewer employees, but this proportion was somewhat lower in Perth County than in Ontario generally. Steam and hand power were more significant in Perth County, each supporting 40 per cent of industrial output, compared with only 36 and 31 per cent respectively in Ontario as a whole.

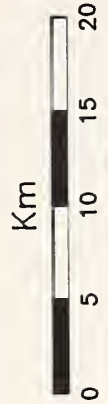
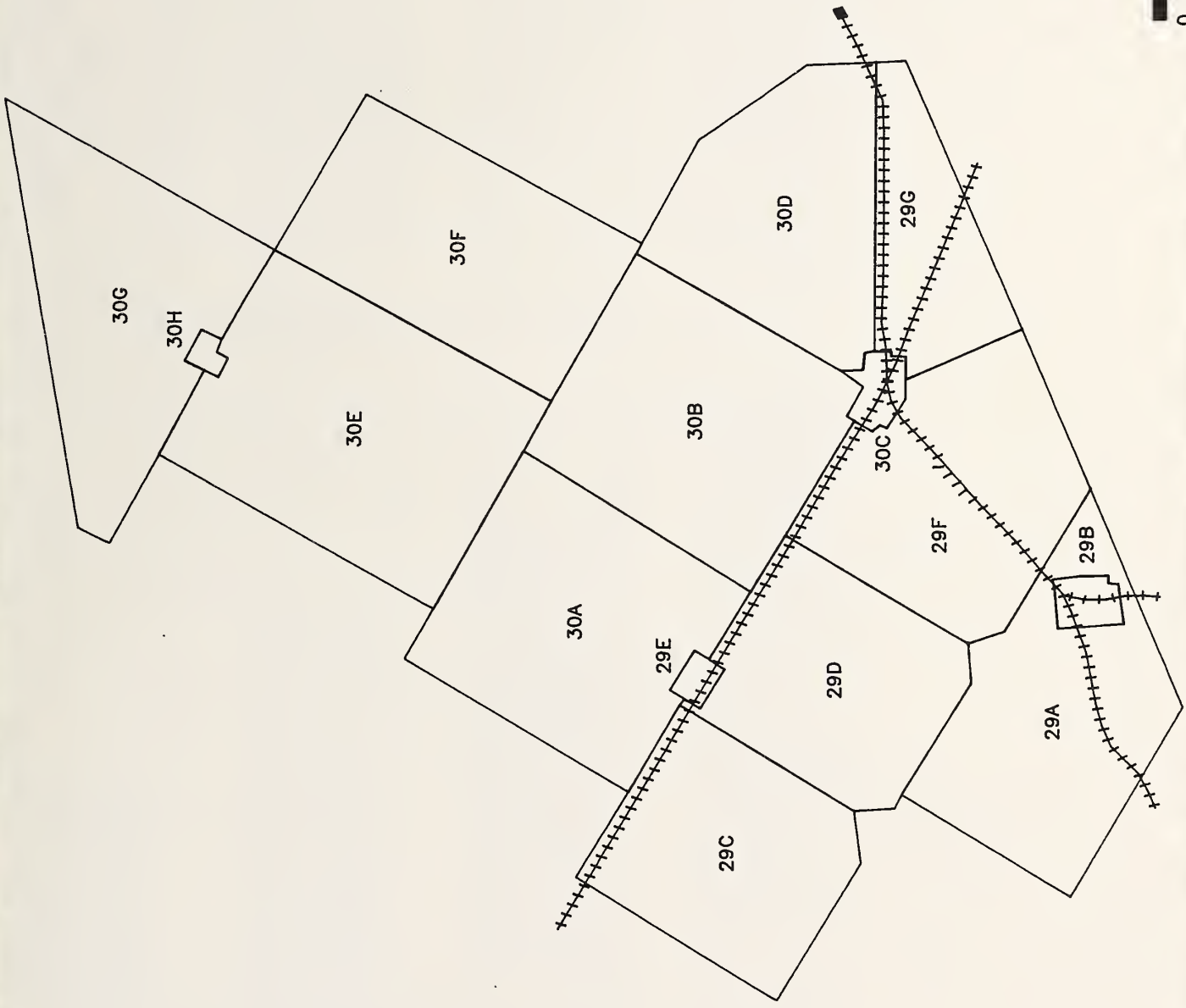
Perth County's largest industrial enterprise ranked among the top one per cent of all in Canada in the three measures of employment, value of output and value added. The Thompson and Williams factory in Mitchell employed 106 workers making agricultural machinery and engines worth \$150,000 in 1871; the business would be bonused away to Stratford in the mid-1870s. In addition, seven factories or manufactories employed between 26 and 50 workers -- three in St Marys and four in Stratford in clothing, foundries or the processing of wood or flax. Reflecting the local strength in textiles and clothing, Perth County reported somewhat more women and girls working in industrial establishments than the mean for Ontario.

PERTH COUNTY

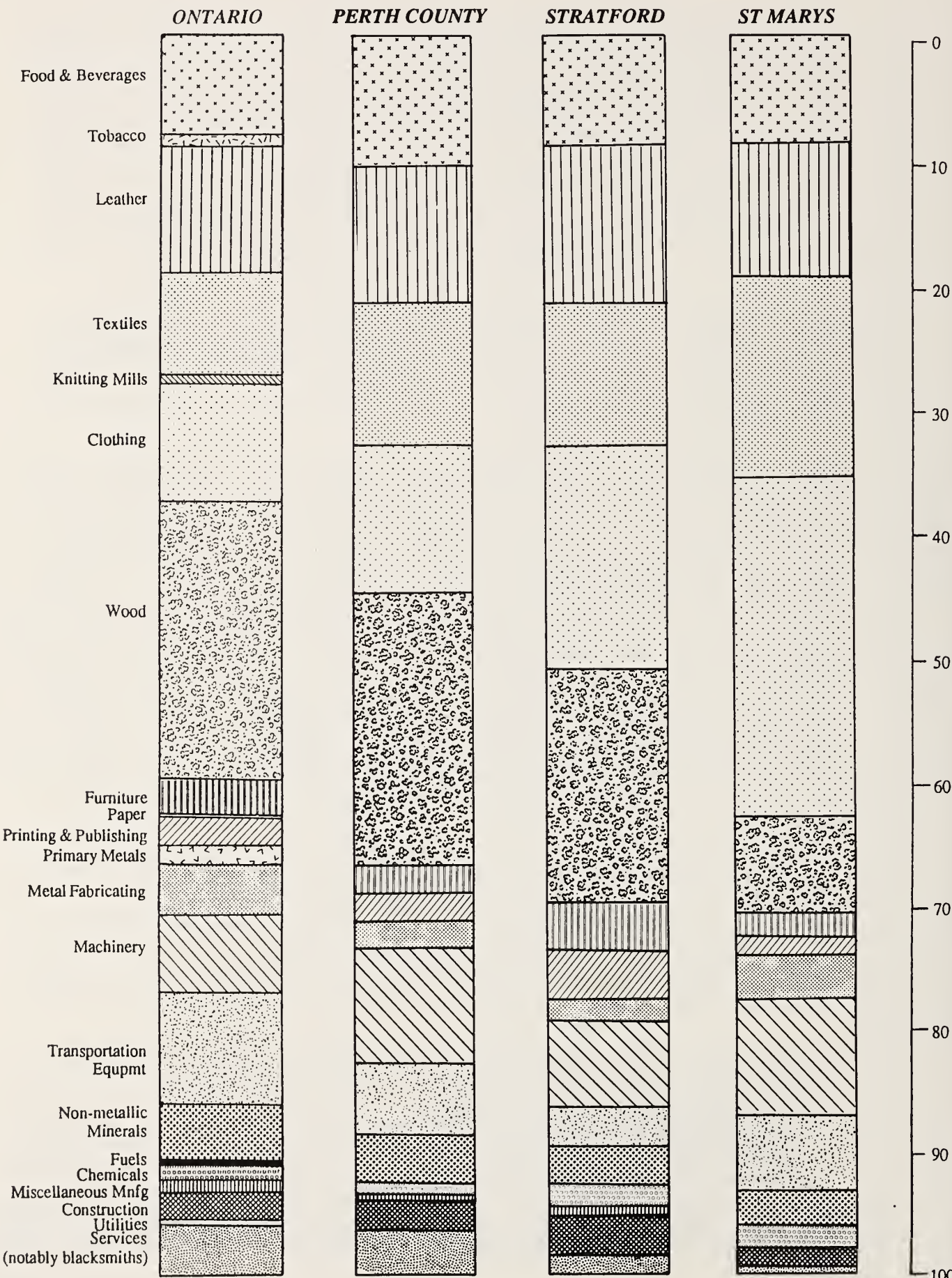
- PERTH**
 29A BLANCHARD
 29B ST MARYS T
 29C HIBBERT
 29D FULLARTON
 29E MITCHELL V
 29F DOWNIE
 29G EASTHOPE S
 30A LOGAN
 30B ELLICE
 30C STRATFORD T
 30D EASTHOPE N
 30E ELMA
 30F MORNINGTON
 30G WALLACE
 30H LISTOWEL V



CANIND71



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
PERTH	5.01	53	10.3	830	36.3	203100	23.0	211	9.7	941073	36.6	185834	17.6
	5.04	89	17.3	52	2.3	80900	9.2	236	10.9	267098	10.4	124490	11.8
	5.05	42	8.2	169	7.4	78905	8.9	255	11.8	139454	5.4	52697	5.0
	5.07	48	9.3	.	.	42370	4.8	255	11.8	214297	8.3	98147	9.3
	5.08	79	15.3	1035	45.3	250275	28.3	484	22.3	384644	14.9	190453	18.1
	5.09	12	2.3	18	0.8	20040	2.3	51	2.4	41440	1.6	24865	2.4
	5.11	10	1.9	.	.	34400	3.9	46	2.1	28800	1.1	18100	1.7
	5.12	1	0.2	20	0.9	4500	0.5	9	0.4	.	.	.	.
	5.13	15	2.9	12	0.5	21900	2.5	43	2.0	56512	2.2	35362	3.4
	5.14	20	3.9	120	5.3	64560	7.3	209	9.6	239258	9.3	163343	15.5
	5.15	37	7.2	14	0.6	39442	4.5	120	5.5	86145	3.3	56083	5.3
	5.17	22	4.3	14	0.6	5770	0.7	85	3.9	24727	1.0	21122	2.0
	5.19	12	2.3	1	0.0	11355	1.3	26	1.2	49660	1.9	28850	2.7
	5.2	2	0.4	.	.	1200	0.1	5	0.2	5600	0.2	2000	0.2
	6	16	3.1	.	.	6330	0.7	53	2.4	49029	1.9	20907	2.0
	10	57	11.1	.	.	17825	2.0	81	3.7	45720	1.8	32529	3.1
ALL		515	100.0	2285	100.0	882872	100.0	2169	100.0	2573457	100.0	1054782	100.0

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY

With many of its townships still undergoing settlement, Peterborough County was part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871 and reached its maximum rural population in 1881. It included much of what would later become the Provisional County of Haliburton. The county's average rural population density of under 15 persons per square mile was only one quarter that of the most maturely settled townships of southern Ontario. Only the southwestern corner of the county was served with railways that linked the town of Peterborough to Cobourg and Port Hope on the trunk lines along the shore of Lake Ontario.

Peterborough County was generally less industrialized than other parts of the province. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$32.52) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). But the average number of employees per industrial establishment was higher in Peterborough County, at 4.9 compared with 4.4 across Ontario, and the mean value of output per establishment was only slightly lower -- \$5,118 compared with \$5,516.

More than one of five of Peterborough County's total population of 27,167 lived in the county town of Peterborough (4,611) or the neighbouring village of Ashburnham (1,197). These two urban centres (mainly Peterborough in which 760 workers or 16.5 of the town population worked in mills, factories and workshops) accounted for just under half the total industrial output of the county. Significant industrial activity was also reported in Smith and Asphodel Townships, the latter including the not yet incorporated villages of Hastings (900 people) and Norwood (750).

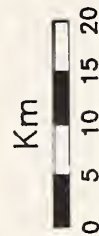
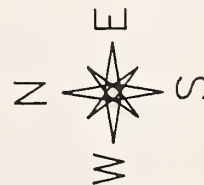
When Peterborough County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, the mix of industry types is found to be characteristic of rural areas on the margins of settlement. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database) and permitting comparisons of the town of Peterborough with the county and the province. Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Peterborough with nearly twice the average share across Ontario, was located outside urban areas and often on the settlement frontier. Textile mills, often powered by waterwheels, were usually located in rural areas and small villages while clothing shops were typically urban, as were metal and machinery industries. Non-metallic minerals (such as lime kilns, and the making of bricks, tiles and pottery) were a little more important in the county than in the as a whole province. In the town of Peterborough, the leather, clothing and machinery sectors employed at least 1.5 times their mean shares in Ontario generally.

Most of Peterborough County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-three per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, but this was a smaller proportion than in Ontario generally. None of the county's establishments ranked among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses, but five mills employed more than 50 workers each, and three smaller workplaces each reported between 26 and 50 employees.

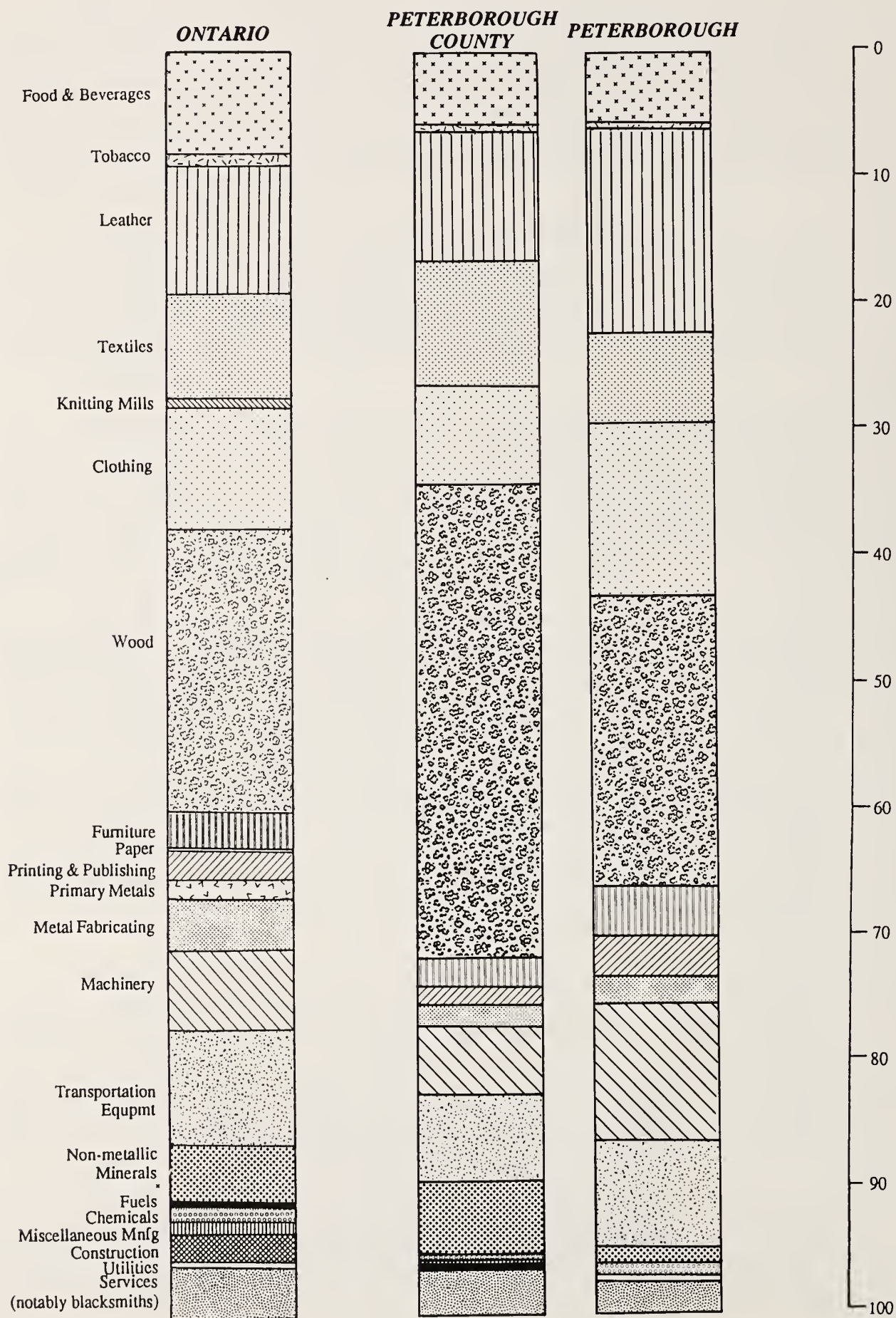
In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Peterborough County. Water power, harnessed on the many rivers and streams flowing over the edge of the shield, provided a great resource for local industry. Waterwheels supported 58 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY

PETERBOROUGH
 56B MONAGHAN N
 56C PETERBOROUGH
 56D SMITH
 56E ENNISMORE
 57A OTONABEE
 57B ASHBURNHAM V
 57C DOURO
 57D ASPHODEL
 57E DUMMER
 57F BELMONT/...
 58A HARVEY
 58B GALWAY/...
 58C CHANDOS/...
 58D SNOWDEN/...
 58E MINDEN
 58F STANHOPE/...
 58G GUILFORD/...



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY-PETERBOROUGH

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
PETERBOROUGH	5.01	30	8.2	560	23.8	146130	22.4	87	4.9	452533	24.0	73438	8.9
	5.02	1	0.3	.	.	1000	0.2	6	0.3	5000	0.3	3400	0.4
	5.04	53	14.4	54	2.3	68722	10.5	187	10.5	178245	9.5	82685	10.0
	5.05	39	10.6	238	10.1	29262	4.5	179	10.0	190810	10.1	80696	9.8
	5.07	26	7.1	.	.	25325	3.9	138	7.7	115926	6.2	46326	5.6
	5.08	72	19.6	1331	56.5	217679	33.3	680	38.2	562172	29.8	256559	31.1
	5.09	14	3.8	33	1.4	17800	2.7	44	2.5	26839	1.4	19534	2.4
	5.11	4	1.1	7	0.3	22700	3.5	27	1.5	58500	3.1	53675	6.5
	5.13	11	3.0	.	.	8400	1.3	29	1.6	26850	1.4	14576	1.8
	5.14	11	3.0	89	3.8	52825	8.1	96	5.4	107278	5.7	78765	9.5
	5.15	25	6.8	39	1.7	31225	4.8	120	6.7	71831	3.8	52284	6.3
	5.17	31	8.4	3	0.1	5936	0.9	91	5.1	20710	1.1	15044	1.8
	5.19	4	1.1	.	.	3000	0.5	12	0.7	9785	0.5	5225	0.6
	5.2	1	0.3	.	.	200	0.0	1	0.1	400	0.0	300	0.0
	7	1	0.3	.	.	5000	0.8	1	0.1	4800	0.3	3100	0.4
	10	45	12.2	.	.	17949	2.7	84	4.7	51750	2.7	39831	4.8
ALL		368	100.0	2354	100.0	653153	100.0	1782	100.0	1883429	100.0	825438	100.0

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL COUNTY

Administered together as one unit, the Prescott and Russell geographic counties extended nearly 60 miles along the south shore of lower Ottawa River to the boundary with the province of Quebec. Prescott and Russell County was one of only five counties in southern Ontario with no railway line in 1871. Rural densities of the mainly French-speaking people ranged between 21 and 34 persons per square mile and would not peak until the end of the century. The county's average value of industrial production per capita (\$48) was much lower than the mean for the province (\$74). The scale of operation was somewhat smaller, with an average 3.3 employees per industrial establishment (4.4 per cent in Ontario) and a mean value of output per establishment of \$4,230 (\$5,516 in Ontario).

Only one in fifteen of the total county population of 26,343 lived in the sole incorporated village of Hawkesbury (1,671 people) which produced well over half the county's total industrial output. A mill town completely dominated by Hamilton Brothers interests, and well located to process logs floated down the Ottawa River and its tributaries, Hawkesbury was both highly industrialized and specialized. Eighteen per cent of its people were engaged in industry, and two in every three industrial workers were employed in the huge Hamilton sawmill, the largest in Ontario with 168 workers producing \$540,000 worth of wood products.

When the industrial structure of Prescott and Russell County is compared with that of all Ontario, we find a wood-processing sector nearly three times the relative size of that in Ontario as a whole. The only other sectors in Prescott and Russell County with at least 1.5 times their provincial shares were textiles and rural services (mainly blacksmiths). All other sectors, from food and beverages, through clothing to metal-working and the manufacture of machinery were correspondingly small.

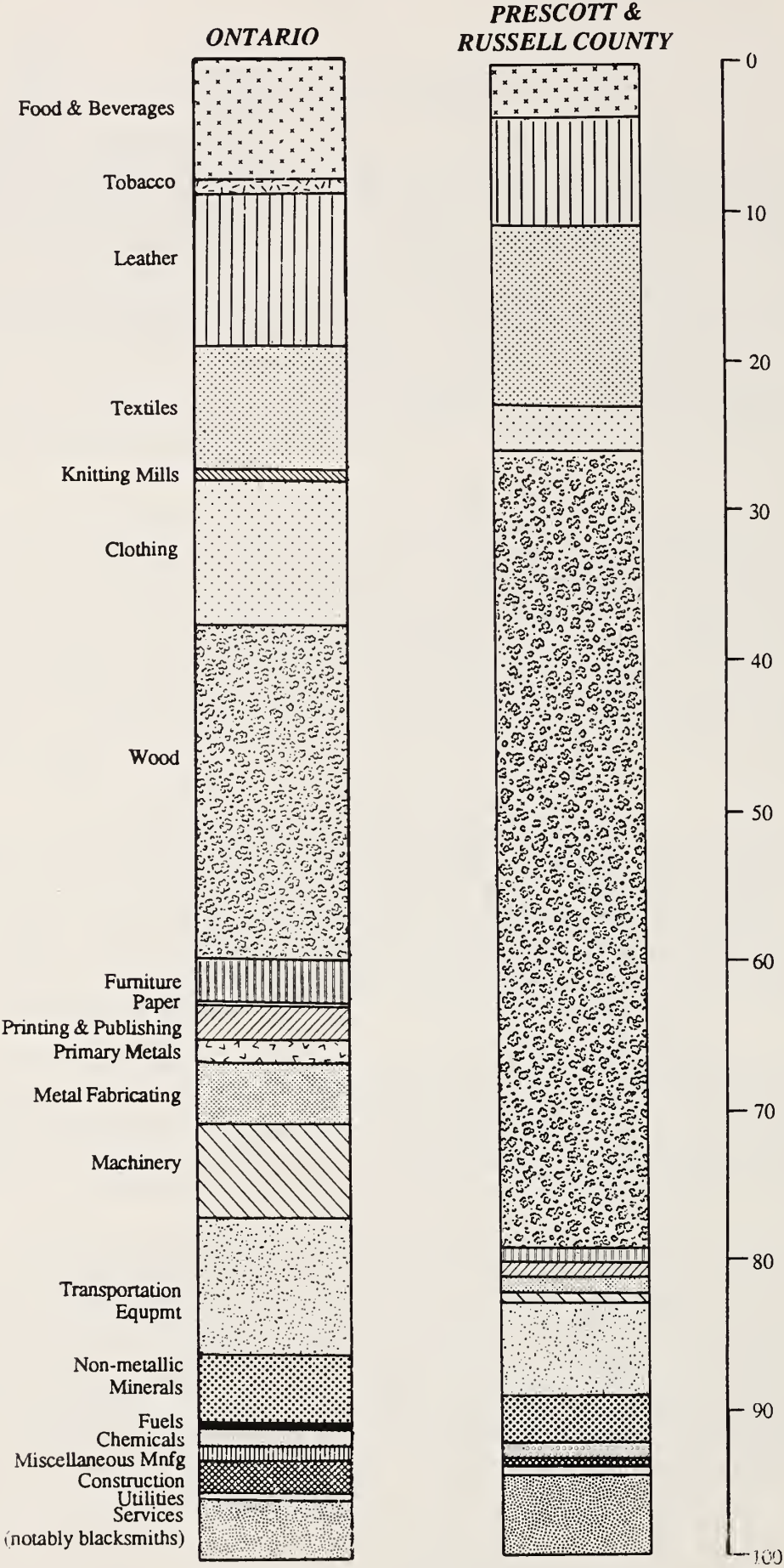
Most of the industrial establishments in Prescott and Russell were small craftshops, over 91 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. Only the Hamilton mill at Hawkesbury ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses, but another sawmill also reported over 50 employees. Three rural sawmills each employed between 26 and 50 workers.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Prescott and Russell County. Water power supported 68 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent. Though a relatively small county, Prescott and Russell County ranked sixth in Ontario for water-power units developed for industrial use, behind Ottawa-Carleton, Northumberland and Durham, Leeds and Grenville, York, and Simcoe Counties. The Hamilton mill at Hawkesbury reported using waterwheels with a capacity of 1,500 horse-power.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL COUNTY



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



		OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
COUNTY	SEC												
PRESCOTT- RUSSELL	5.01	19	6.4	458	12.7	65613	18.1	36	3.7	262904	20.8	57401	13.3
	5.04	39	13.0	.	.	11827	3.3	70	7.1	55667	4.4	29445	6.8
	5.05	91	30.4	79	2.2	21467	5.9	120	12.2	68751	5.4	33030	7.6
	5.07	14	4.7	.	.	2660	0.7	29	2.9	14400	1.1	5528	1.3
	5.08	43	14.4	3066	84.8	227038	62.8	528	53.6	760569	60.1	238853	55.3
	5.09	6	2.0	1	0.0	1350	0.4	9	0.9	4150	0.3	3330	0.8
	5.11	2	0.7	.	.	4000	1.1	8	0.8	3500	0.3	2660	0.6
	5.13	5	1.7	8	0.2	2950	0.8	17	1.7	11880	0.9	6530	1.5
	5.14	5	1.7	.	.	1150	0.3	10	1.0	11300	0.9	5705	1.3
	5.15	15	5.0	.	.	7170	2.0	54	5.5	29210	2.3	18088	4.2
5.17	13	4.3	5	0.1	3520	1.0	30	3.0	4321	0.3	4039	0.9	
5.19	4	1.3	.	.	3450	1.0	12	1.2	9430	0.7	4806	1.1	
6	1	0.3	.	.	20	0.0	1	0.1	100	0.0	88	0.0	
8	2	0.7	.	.	600	0.2	5	0.5	2100	0.2	1680	0.4	
10	40	13.4	.	.	8880	2.5	56	5.7	26365	2.1	21039	4.9	
ALL		299	100.0	3617	100.0	361695	100.0	985	100.0	1264647	100.0	432222	100.0

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Settled since the arrival of Loyalists in the 1780s, Prince Edward County reached its peak rural population density of 45 persons per square mile in the early 1860s. Essentially an island close to the north shore of Lake Ontario without any railway services by 1871, the county had been little affected by industrialization on any scale.

Prince Edward County's mean value of industrial production per capita (\$41.16) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.8, compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also much lower -- \$2,876 compared with \$5,516.

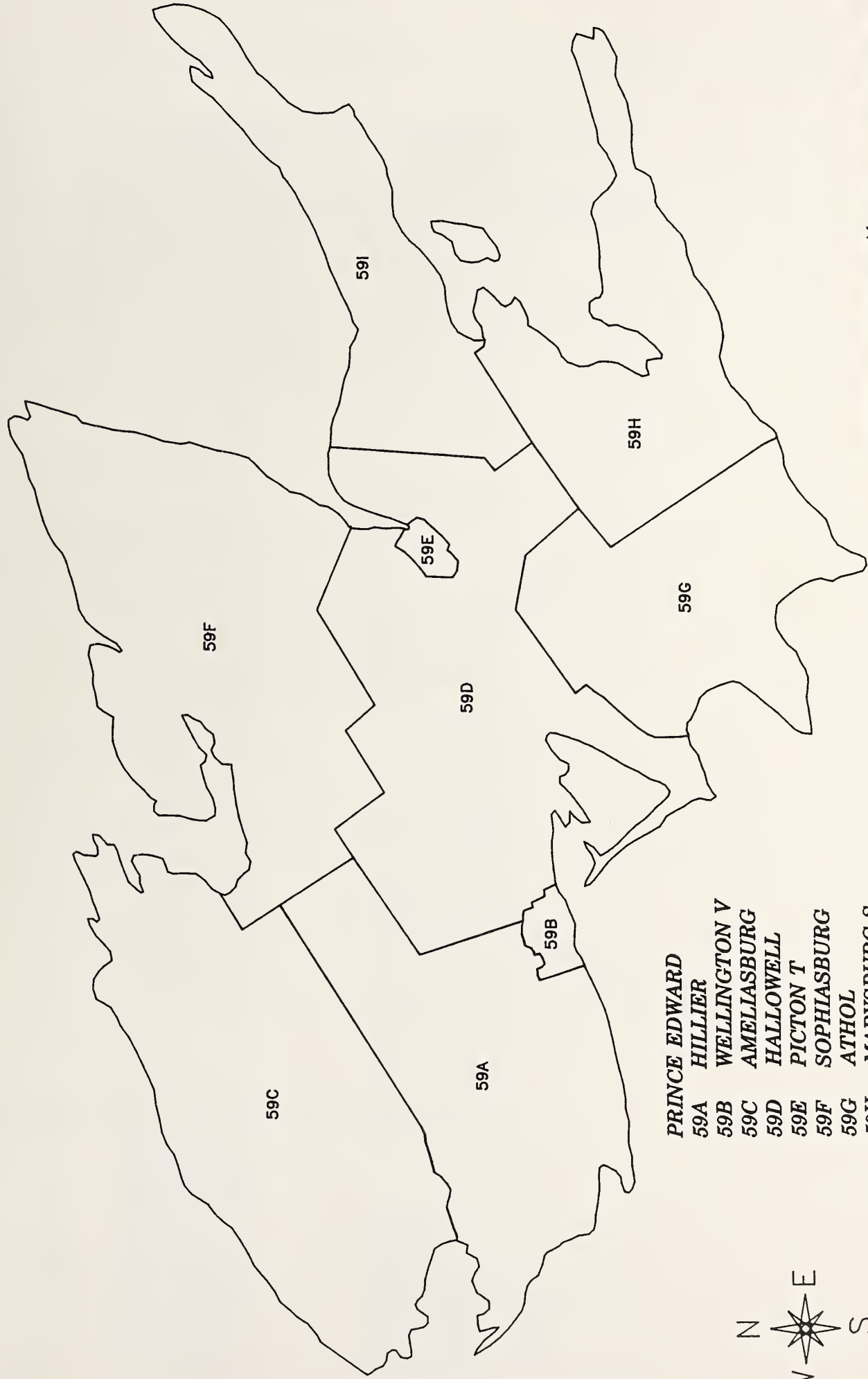
Of its total population of 20,336, only 14 per cent lived in the one county town of Picton (2,361 people) and the incorporated village of Wellington (517), which together accounted for 36 per cent of the county's modest industrial output. Like most county towns, Picton had a lower proportion of its population employed in industry than the mean for all Ontario urban centres. However the town did show some specialization, more than one in three of its industrial workers being reported in clothing workshops.

When Prince Edward County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix is found to be quite well balanced and typical of rural areas. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing and textile industries were under-represented, while the sectors of clothing, transportation equipment and rural services (mainly blacksmiths) each employed at least 1.5 times their average share in the province generally. Food and beverages, leather and non-metallic minerals were also above-average.

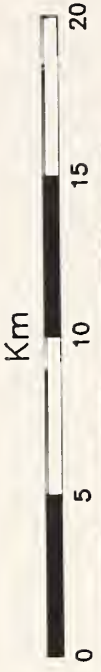
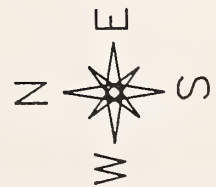
Virtually all of Prince Edward County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. More than nine of every ten workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. Prince Edward County had none of Canada's industrial leaders in 1871. Only one sawmill, in Ameliasburgh Township, reported more than 50 employees, all other establishments in the county employing 25 or fewer.

Industrial employees in Prince Edward County were recorded in workplaces which were more smaller and more artisanal, more dependent on hand power than in Ontario generally. Manual power, not assisted by waterwheels or steam engines supported nearly 43 per cent of the county's industrial output, compared with a mean of only 31 per cent across the province. Waterwheels supported 35 per cent of production, compared with 29 per cent in the whole province.

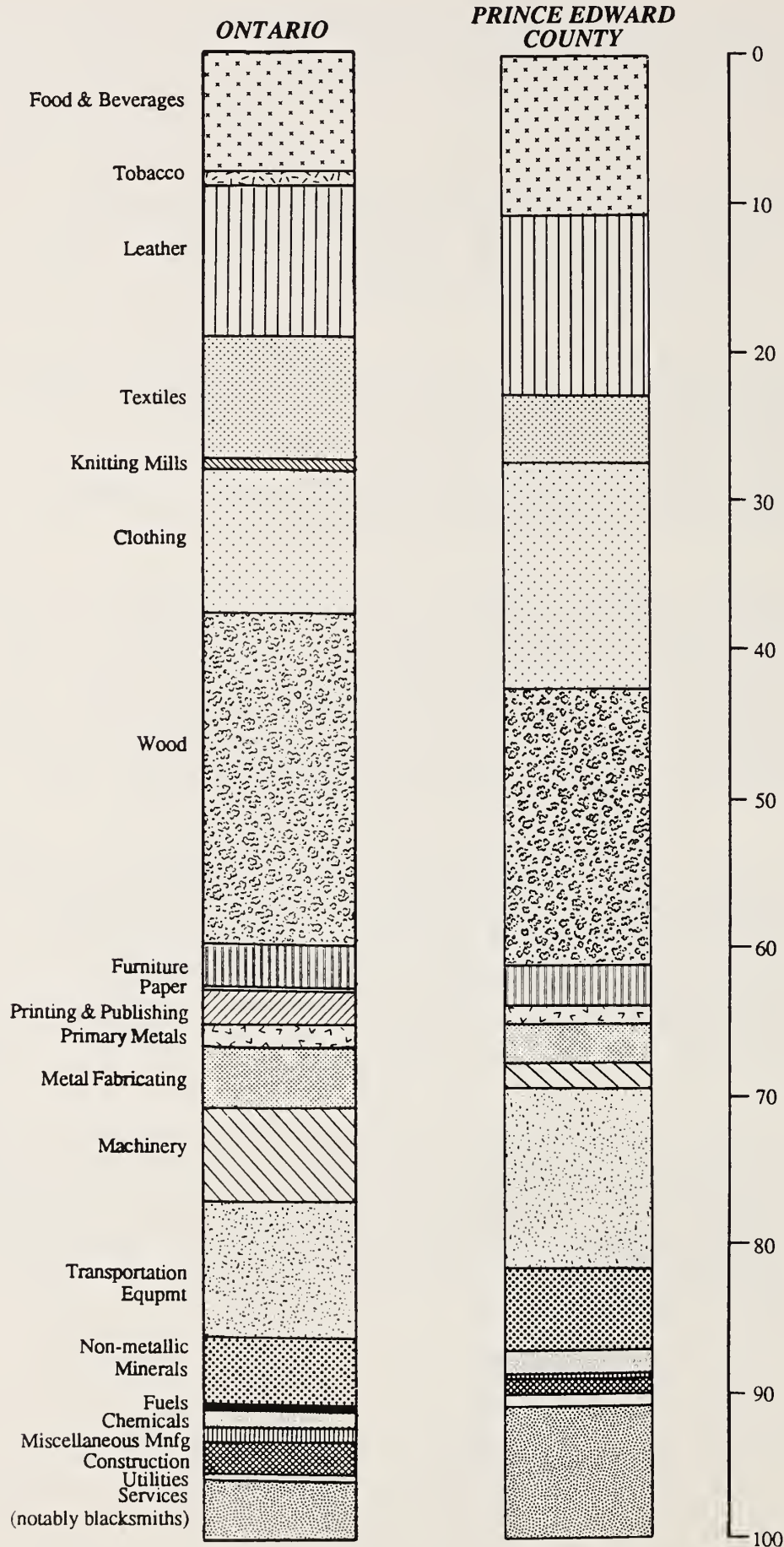
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY



- PRINCE EDWARD
- 59A HILLIER
- 59B WELLINGTON V
- 59C AMELIASBURG
- 59D HALLOWELL
- 59E PICTON T
- 59F SOPHIASBURG
- 59G ATHOL
- 59H MARYSBURG S
- 59I MARYSBURG N



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY-PRINCE EDWARD

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
PRINCE EDWARD	1	1	0.3	.	.	150	0.0	1	0.1	342	0.0	0	0.0
	5.01	37	12.7	430	36.9	106295	34.1	86	10.5	285816	34.1	48843	14.2
	5.04	41	14.1	36	3.1	25830	8.3	101	12.3	98591	11.8	52956	15.4
	5.05	20	6.9	63	5.4	14414	4.6	37	4.5	23037	2.8	7331	2.1
	5.07	22	7.6	.	.	24122	7.7	124	15.1	91700	11.0	44550	13.0
	5.08	40	13.7	528	45.4	54575	17.5	155	18.9	145320	17.4	53989	15.7
	5.09	7	2.4	19	1.6	5600	1.8	21	2.6	13512	1.6	11192	3.3
	5.12	1	0.3	12	1.0	8000	2.6	13	1.6	10000	1.2	6000	1.7
	5.13	10	3.4	.	.	6850	2.2	18	2.2	16560	2.0	11080	3.2
	5.14	4	1.4	32	2.7	8400	2.7	16	1.9	17100	2.0	13700	4.0
	5.15	26	8.9	.	.	25700	8.2	100	12.2	63446	7.6	45092	13.1
	5.17	19	6.5	44	3.8	14290	4.6	46	5.6	18454	2.2	11579	3.4
	5.19	4	1.4	.	.	3000	1.0	13	1.6	6260	0.7	2460	0.7
	5.2	1	0.3	.	.	120	0.0	1	0.1	500	0.1	350	0.1
	6	1	0.3	.	.	1500	0.5	8	1.0	7000	0.8	4200	1.2
	8	6	2.1	.	.	1750	0.6	10	1.2	5750	0.7	5225	1.5
	10	51	17.5	.	.	11505	3.7	72	8.8	33565	4.0	25159	7.3
ALL		291	100.0	1164	100.0	312101	100.0	822	100.0	836953	100.0	343706	100.0

RENFREW COUNTY

With many of its townships still undergoing settlement, Renfrew County was part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871 and did not reach its maximum rural population until the early twentieth century. The county's average rural population density of under 8 persons per square mile was only about one-seventh that of the most maturely settled townships of southern Ontario. Apart from a short line connecting the Arnprior area in the southeast corner with Ottawa, Renfrew County had no railways by 1871.

Renfrew County was less industrialized than other parts of the province. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$37.76) was only about half the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.8 in Renfrew compared with 4.4 in Ontario as a whole, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$3,018 compared with \$5,516.

Because the county was still undergoing agricultural settlement, its urban centres were relatively more significant than in more developed regions of southern Ontario. One in seven of the total county population of 27,977 lived in the incorporated villages of Pembroke (population 1,508), Arnprior (1,714) or Renfrew (858). While none of these villages had above-average proportions of their people employed in industry, their businesses produced over two-thirds of the county's total industrial output. Both Arnprior and Renfrew were sawmilling towns, with 58 and 33 per cent respectively of their workforces employed in the wood products sector in 1871.

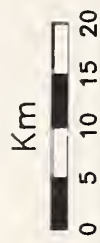
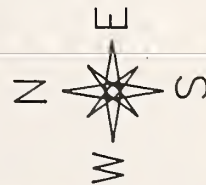
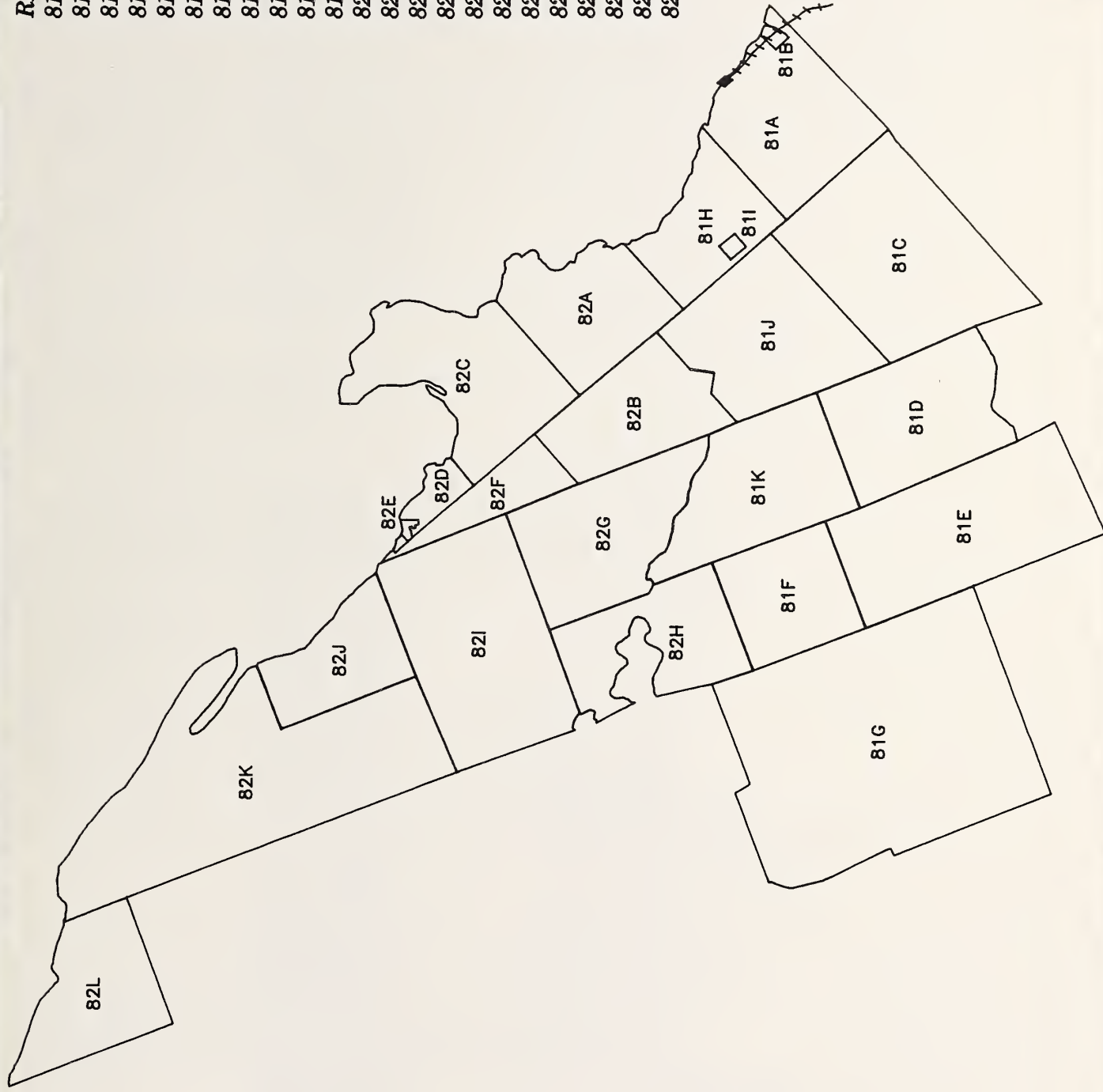
When Renfrew County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Renfrew as in Ontario generally, was located outside urban areas and often on the margins of settlement. Textile production, in which Renfrew County had more than 1.5 times the Ontario proportion, was usually located in rural areas and small villages. The making of clothing and the metals and machinery sectors, typically concentrated in urban centres, was weakly represented in Renfrew County. Leather products, non-metallic minerals (including lime kilns, and the making of bricks, tiles and pottery), chemicals, and rural services (mainly blacksmiths) were sectors which in Renfrew County employed at least 1.5 times their shares in Ontario as a whole.

Most of Renfrew County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Ninety-three per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. The county's largest enterprises, the McLaughlin sawmill at Arnprior, employed 100 and produced \$110,000 worth of output but did not quite rank among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses in 1871. Only one other sawmill employed as many as 26 workers.

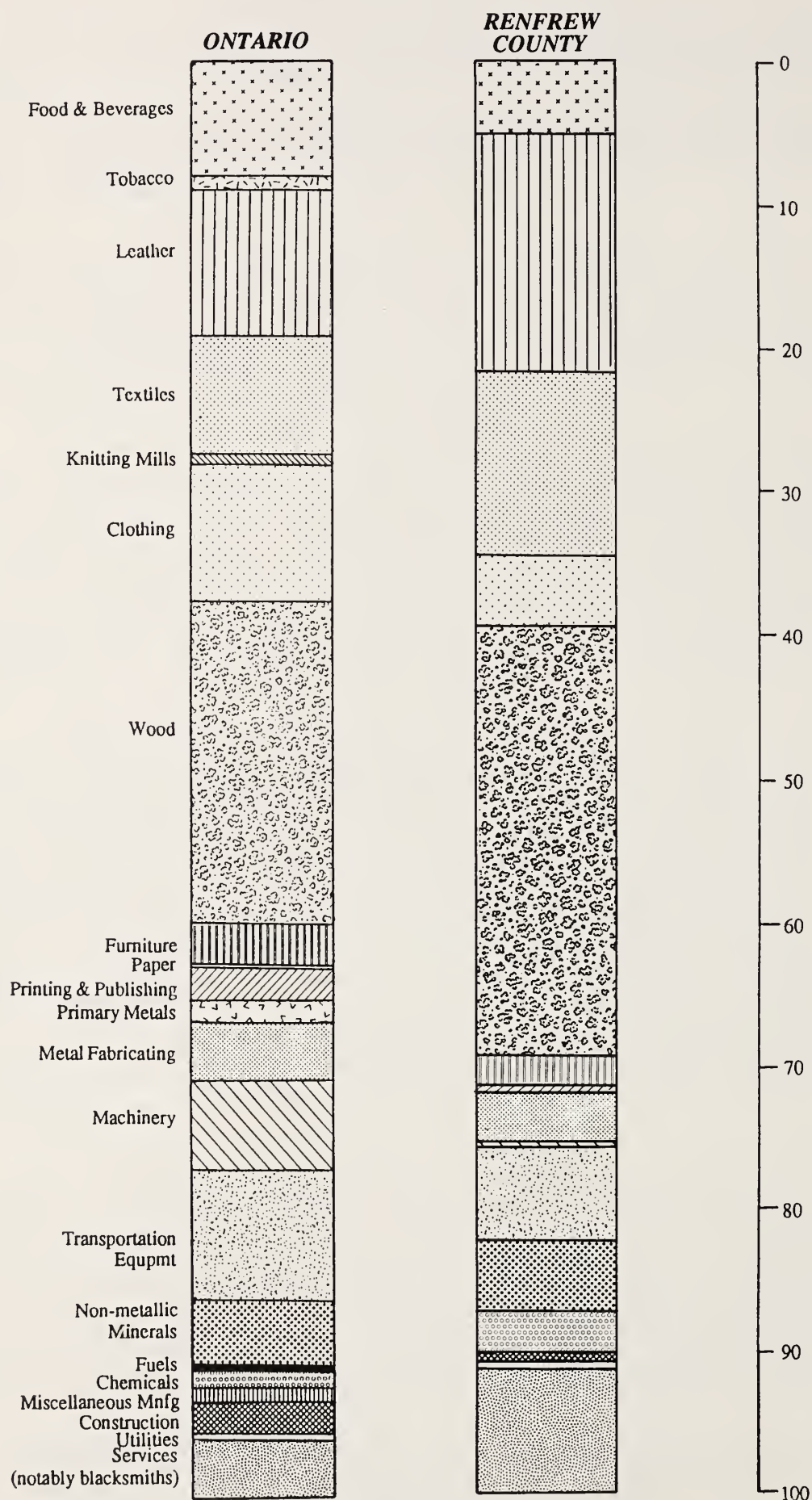
Waterwheels, which supported 65 per cent of industrial output, were much more significant than other forms of power in Renfrew County.

RENFREW COUNTY

RENFREW
 81A MCNAB
 81B ARNPRIOR V
 81C BAGOT/...
 81D BROUGHAM
 81E MATAWATCHAN/...
 81F SEBASTOPOL
 81G BRUDENELL/...
 81H HORTON
 81I RENFREW V
 81J ADMASTON
 81K GRATTAN
 82A ROSS
 82B BROMLEY
 82C WESTMEATH
 82D PEMBROKE TP
 82E PEMBROKE V
 82F STAFFORD
 82G WILBERFORCE
 82H ALGONA
 82I ALICE/FRASER
 82J PETAWAWA
 82K ROLPH/...
 82L HEAD



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
RENFREW	5.01	15	4.3	570	35.5	87600	27.0	39	4.0	305752	28.9	60767	12.7
	5.04	62	17.7	20	1.2	28442	8.8	161	16.6	126622	12.0	72948	15.2
	5.05	66	18.9	56	3.5	22541	6.9	128	13.2	77655	7.4	28950	6.0
	5.07	14	4.0	.	.	8300	2.6	48	4.9	39542	3.7	15361	3.2
	5.08	47	13.4	891	55.5	128430	39.6	293	30.2	356455	33.7	201964	42.2
	5.09	10	2.9	12	0.7	4825	1.5	20	2.1	10449	1.0	6865	1.4
	5.11	2	0.6	.	.	2000	0.6	3	0.3	3600	0.3	3100	0.6
	5.13	13	3.7	49	3.1	13050	4.0	34	3.5	32427	3.1	14999	3.1
	5.14	4	1.1	5	0.3	2230	0.7	6	0.6	4745	0.4	3513	0.7
	5.15	21	6.0	1	0.1	9810	3.0	64	6.6	37470	3.5	24372	5.1
6	5.17	24	6.9	1	0.1	1623	0.5	48	4.9	9691	0.9	7316	1.5
	5.19	22	6.3	.	.	934	0.3	35	3.6	1774	0.2	1377	0.3
	6	2	0.6	.	.	550	0.2	3	0.3	1336	0.1	1186	0.2
	8	1	0.3	.	.	400	0.1	3	0.3	1600	0.2	1571	0.3
	10	47	13.4	.	.	13820	4.3	85	8.8	47310	4.5	34382	7.2
ALL		350	100.0	1605	100.0	324555	100.0	970	100.0	1056428	100.0	478671	100.0

SIMCOE COUNTY

One of the largest counties in southern Ontario, Simcoe County illustrates a cross-section from earlier developed areas in the south and centre that were generally quite mature by 1871 to the northern townships that were still part of Ontario's pioneer and lumbering fringe. The Northern Railway skirted the western shore of Lake Simcoe and then crossed the central part of the county to reach Georgian Bay at Collingwood. The average density of rural population was 29 persons per square mile, compared with over 60 in York and Wentworth counties. Industrialization was less developed and on a smaller scale in Simcoe County than in southern Ontario generally. The mean value of output per capita was \$61.05 compared with \$74 in Ontario; the industrial establishments averaged a value of output of \$3,644 (\$5,516 in Ontario).

Only 15 per cent of Simcoe County's 56,762 people lived in the towns of Barrie (3,398) or Collingwood (2,829) or the villages of Orillia (1,400) or Bradford (1,130), but workers in these incorporated urban places produced nearly one third of the county's industrial output. Compared with other urban centres in Ontario, all four places had somewhat below-average shares of their people working in mills, factories and workshops. Unincorporated villages with more than 500 people were Bell Ewart, Cookston, Glencairn, Penetanguishene and Stayner. Townships with fairly high levels of industrial activity were Nottawasaga (for size of output), Tay (output and number of workers), and Sunnidale (workers).

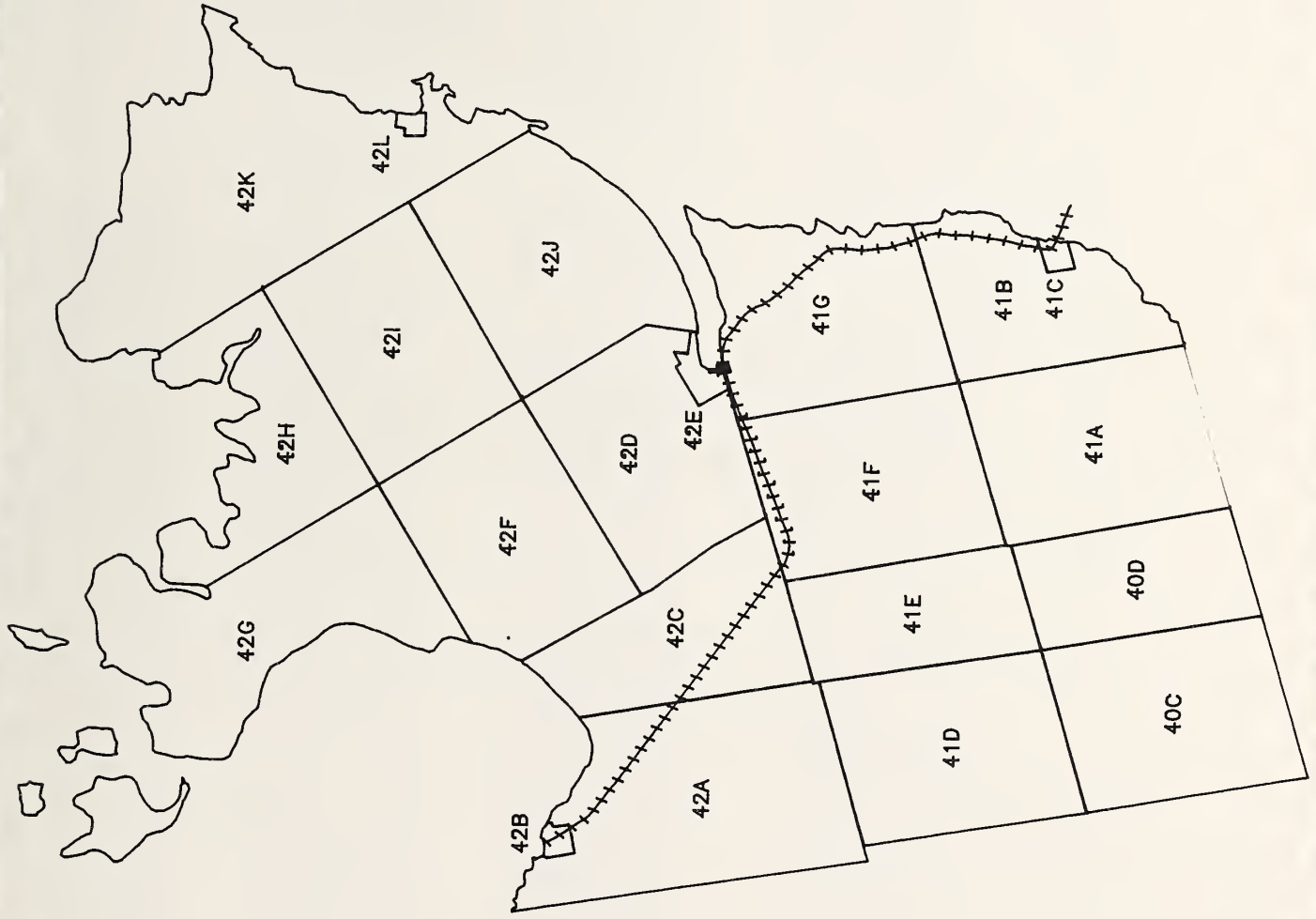
As the diagram overpage illustrates, Simcoe County's industrial structure was most remarkable for the strength of its wood-processing sector (nearly 2.5 times the size of this dominant sector in the whole province). The small sector of knitwear products was also disproportionately developed. All other sectors except furniture were correspondingly smaller in Simcoe than in the province generally. The diagram also illustrates the industrial structures of Barrie and Collingwood. Both towns were highly specialized in wood products, while Barrie also had at least 1.5 times its share in leather products, construction, and printing and publishing. Collingwood's printing and publishing was also relatively strong.

Inanimate power -- both steam and water -- was more significant in Simcoe County than in most other parts of Ontario. Steam engines powered nearly 39 per cent of industrial output in Simcoe County and waterwheels 35 per cent (compared with 36 per cent and 29 per cent respectively in the province generally).

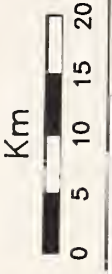
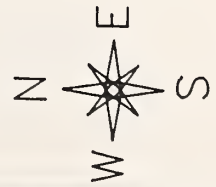
With some notable exceptions, Simcoe County businesses were a little smaller than industrial units generally in Ontario. Hundreds of small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers -- made up most of the county's industrial units in 1871. Over 88 per cent of the county's workplaces had five or fewer employees; the average number of employees per establishment was 3.7 (for Ontario as a whole it was 4.4). An interesting detail of the census record for Simcoe County is the information for 100 female hand-knitters in Sunnidale Township.

Three enterprises in Simcoe County, all sawmills, ranked among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses in 1871. They were the Hotchkiss and Peckham mill in Collingwood and the A.R. Christie and Hotchkiss and Hewson mills in Tay Township. In addition, another five establishments employed more than 50 workers each -- a stave factory in Barrie, a saw and planing mill in Orillia, and one sawmill each in Tay, Essa and Innisfil Townships -- and 12 others employed between 26 and 50 workers.

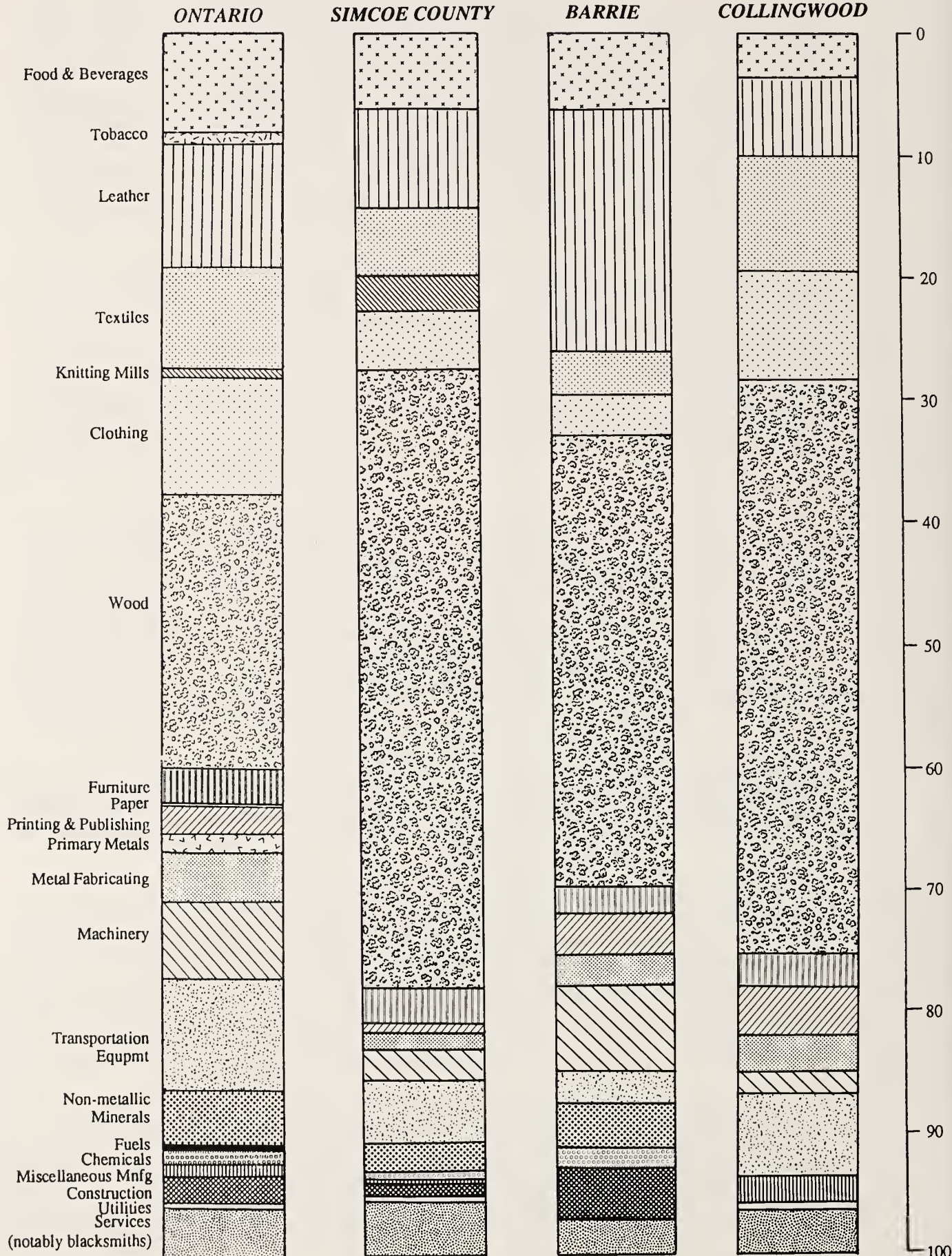
SIMCOE COUNTY



SIMCOE
 40C MONO
 40D ADJALA
 41A TECUMSETH
 41B GWILLIMBURY W
 41C BRADFORD V
 41D MULMUR
 41E TOSSORONTIO
 41F ESSA
 41G INNISFIL
 42A NOTTAWASAGA
 42B COLLINGWOOD T
 42C SUNNIDALE
 42D VESPRE
 42E BARRIE T
 42F FLOS
 42G TINY
 42H TAY
 42I MEDONTE
 42J ORO
 42K ORILLIA.TP
 42L ORILLIA V



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
SIMCOE	1	2	0.2	2	0.0	1400	0.1	7	0.2	10150	0.3	3800	0.2
	4	1	0.1	.	.	.	.	2	0.1	126	0.0	.	.
	5.01	65	6.8	1399	22.8	323308	19.6	173	4.9	980300	28.3	175993	11.0
	5.04	116	12.2	97	1.6	75197	4.6	292	8.3	298094	8.6	155714	9.8
	5.05	78	8.2	255	4.1	73880	4.5	193	5.5	140199	4.0	56527	3.5
	5.06	98	10.3	.	.	.	.	100	2.9	1432	0.0	722	0.0
	5.07	56	5.9	.	.	22866	1.4	165	4.7	104675	3.0	40793	2.6
	5.08	205	21.6	4176	67.9	883730	53.5	1799	51.3	1421398	41.0	806856	50.6
	5.09	24	2.5	108	1.8	76200	4.6	87	2.5	62390	1.8	48378	3.0
	5.11	9	0.9	.	.	22100	1.3	34	1.0	26700	0.8	18550	1.2
	5.12	1	0.1	8	0.1	2000	0.1	3	0.1	1996	0.1	1400	0.1
	5.13	21	2.2	6	0.1	15527	0.9	50	1.4	54327	1.6	32894	2.1
	5.14	21	2.2	80	1.3	53238	3.2	99	2.8	83186	2.4	64142	4.0
	5.15	72	7.6	11	0.2	45140	2.7	164	4.7	116974	3.4	82051	5.1
	5.17	37	3.9	3	0.0	6477	0.4	88	2.5	27309	0.8	15148	0.9
	5.19	12	1.3	.	.	6531	0.4	23	0.7	11310	0.3	6804	0.4
	5.2	2	0.2	.	.	1800	0.1	7	0.2	3520	0.1	1820	0.1
	6	8	0.8	2	0.0	4150	0.3	37	1.1	13070	0.4	6304	0.4
	7	1	0.1	1	0.0	4000	0.2	1	0.0	.	.	.	.
	8	4	0.4	.	.	520	0.0	4	0.1	770	0.0	605	0.0
	10	118	12.4	1	0.0	34613	2.1	178	5.1	107482	3.1	76560	4.8
	ALL	951	100.0	6149	100.0	1652677	100.0	3506	100.0	3465408	100.0	1595061	100.0

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY COUNTY

Administered together as one unit, the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry geographic counties extended about 60 miles along the north shore of the St Lawrence River to the boundary with the province of Quebec. First settled by Loyalist refugees in the 1780s, the region did not reach its peak rural population levels until the 1880s. In 1871, its rural population densities ranged between 41 and 44 persons per square mile and the Grand Trunk Railway line ran the length of the county close to the St Lawrence. But the county's average value of industrial production per capita (\$33.20) was much lower than the mean for the province (\$74). The scale of operation was also smaller, with an average 2.3 employees per industrial establishment (4.4 per cent in Ontario) and a mean value of output per establishment of \$1,935 (\$5,516 in Ontario).

Only one in fifteen of the total county population of 58,288 lived in the county town of Cornwall (2,033 people) or the villages of Iroquois (786) or Morrisburg (1,156), which together produced 30 per cent of the county's total industrial output. Neither Cornwall nor Morrisburg was remarkable for its industrial functions, but a large share of the people of Iroquois was engaged in the wood processing industry. Outside these incorporated urban centres, Cornwall Township had the highest industrial statistics, mainly reflecting the very large woollen mill close to but outside the town of Cornwall. Alexandria (800 people, on the boundary between Lochiel and Kenyon Townships) was the only unincorporated village with more than 500 people.

When the industrial structure of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County is compared with that of all Ontario, we see a well-balanced mix typical of much of rural Ontario. The diagram overpage has been designed to illustrate the county and provincial structures, using employment in major industry groups (SECs in the database). Sectors which employed at least 1.5 their mean shares were textiles (most notably), paper, non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and rural services (mainly blacksmiths).

Most of the industrial establishments in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County were small craftshops, over 93 per cent of all workplaces reporting five or fewer employees. Only one enterprise ranked among the top one per cent of Canada's industrial businesses -- the Cornwall Manufacturing Company's woollen mill owned by Montreal investors including Hugh Allan as president and George Stephen as vice-president. Managed by John Warwick (described as the proprietor on the manuscript census schedule), the mill burned down on Christmas Day 1870. Otherwise its statistics might have been more impressive than the 145 workers (many of them women and girls) reported to produce \$200,000 worth of output. No other workplaces in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County employed more than 25 workers.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were much more significant than steam engines or hand power in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County. Water power supported 55 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent.

STORMONT DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY COUNTY

STORMONT, DUNDAS
& GLENGARRY

71A MATILDA

71B IROQUOIS V

71C WILLIAMSBURG

71D MORRISBURG V

71E MOUNTAIN

71F WINCHESTER

72A OSNABRUCK

72B FINCH

72C ROXBOROUGH

73A CORNWALL W

73B CORNWALL C

73C CORNWALL E

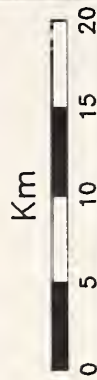
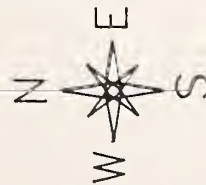
73D CORNWALL TP

74A CHARLOTTENBURG

74B LANCASTER

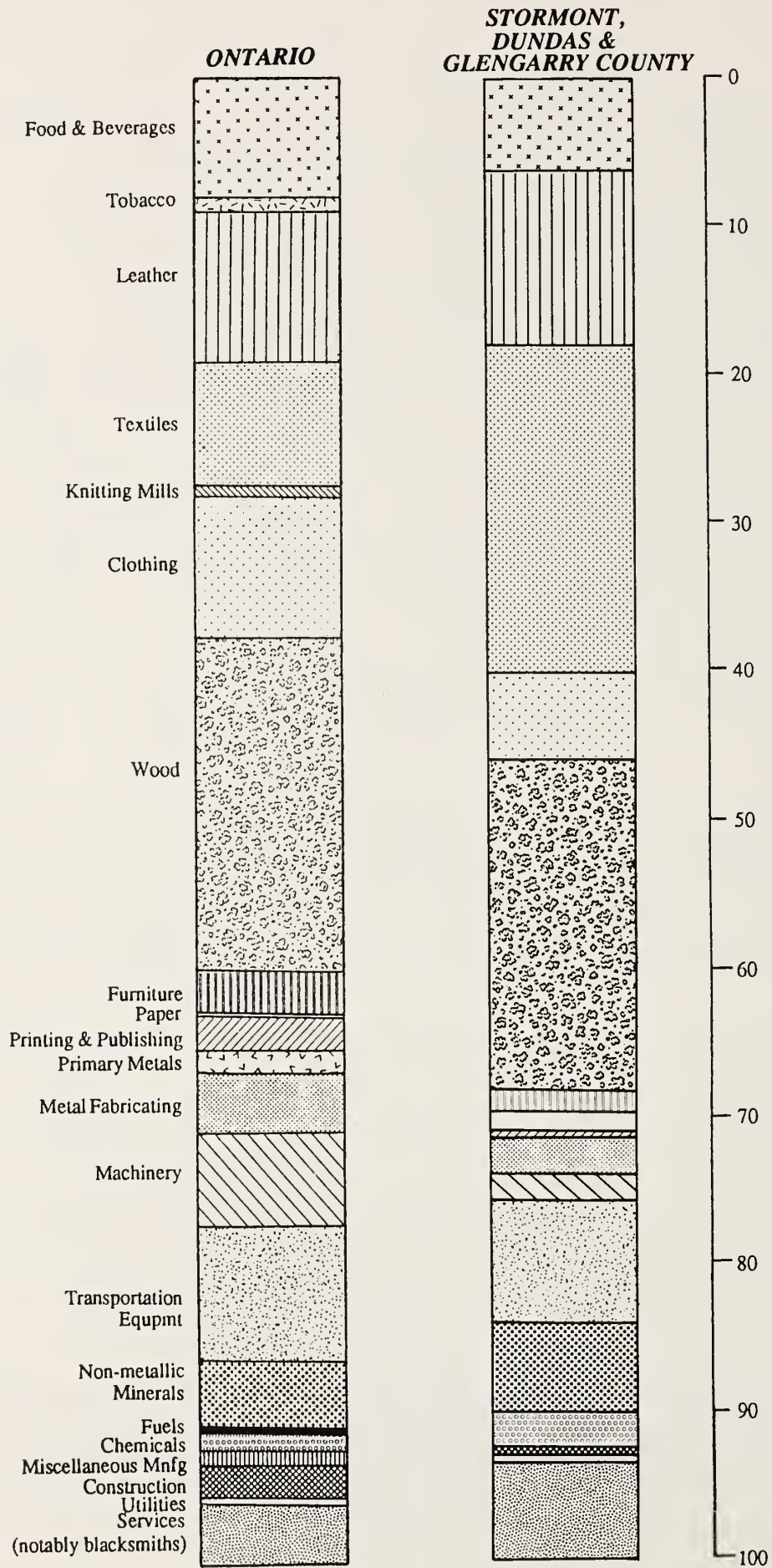
74C KENYON

74D LOCHIEL



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



ALL

VICTORIA COUNTY

With many of its townships still undergoing settlement, Victoria County was part of Ontario's pioneer fringe in 1871 and reached its maximum rural population in 1881. The county's average rural population density of only 19 persons per square mile was less than one third that of the most maturely settled townships of southern Ontario. Only the southern edge of the county was served with railways that linked the county town of Lindsay to Port Hope on the Grand Trunk line along the shore of Lake Ontario.

Victoria County was generally less industrialized than other parts of the province. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$46.93) was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00), as were also the average number of employees per industrial establishment (3.7 in Victoria compared with 4.4 in Ontario) and the mean value of output per establishment (\$3,563 compared with \$5,516).

Under 14 per cent of Victoria County's total population of 29,685 lived in the county town of Lindsay (4,049) where 449 industrial workers produced over 47 per cent of the county's industrial output. Fenelon Township (including the unincorporated village of Fenelon Falls with a population of 750) was the most industrialized township; other unincorporated villages with more than 500 people were Bobcaygeon (1,000 people) and Omemee (600).

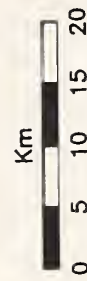
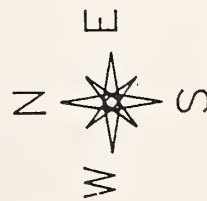
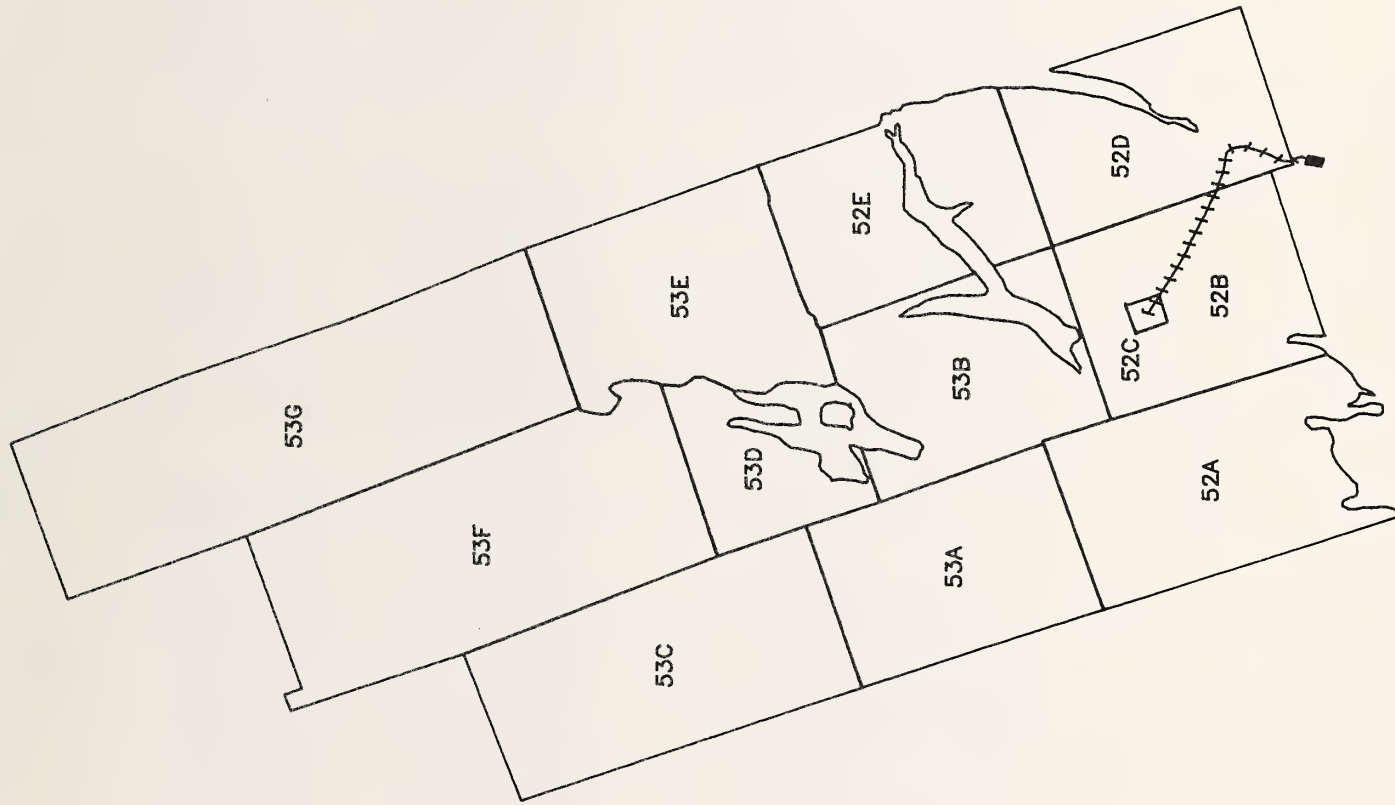
When Victoria County's industrial structure is compared with that of all Ontario, the mix is found to be typical of rural areas on the margins of settlement. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database) and also permitting comparisons of the town of Lindsay with the county and the province. The unshaded portion at the top of county and Lindsay bars refers to forestry extraction activities such as raft building and tanbark. Wood processing, the largest industrial sector in Victoria with more than twice the average share across Ontario, was located outside urban areas and often on the settlement frontier. Textile mills, often powered by waterwheels, were usually located in rural areas and small villages while clothing shops were typically urban, as were metal and machinery industries. In Lindsay, only the clothing sector employed at least 1.5 times its mean share in Ontario generally.

Most of Victoria County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Eighty-eight per cent of workplaces in the county had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally. None of the county's establishments ranked among the top one per cent of Canadian industrial businesses, but three rural sawmills employed more than 50 workers each, and two smaller workplaces (a gristmill and a clothing shop) each reported between 26 and 50 employees.

In providing motive power for industrial activity, waterwheels were somewhat more important than steam engines in Victoria County. Water power, harnessed on the many rivers and streams flowing over the edge of the shield, supported 33 per cent of industrial output in the county, compared with a provincial mean of 29 per cent. Hand power was also slightly more important than in Ontario generally.

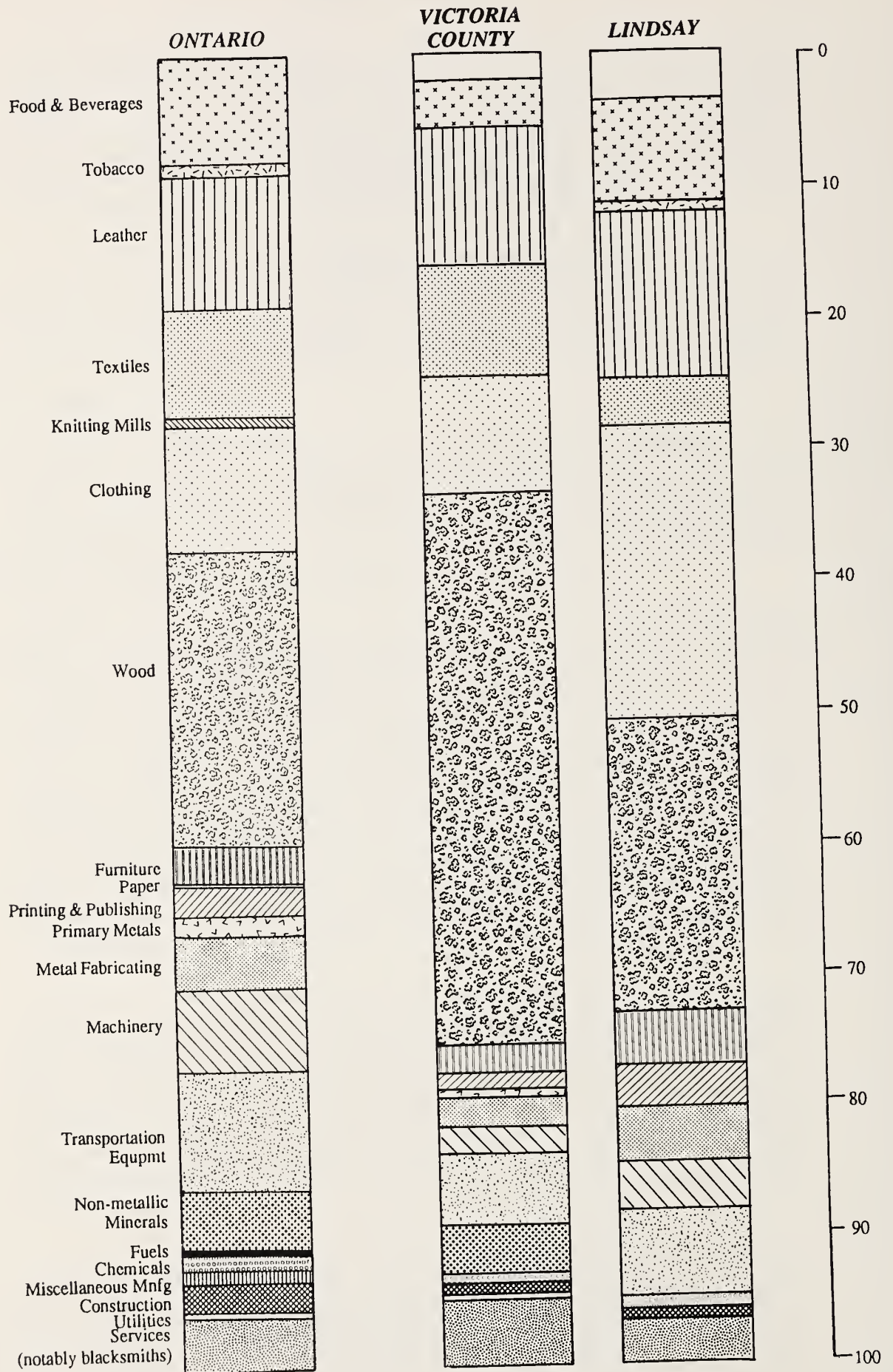
VICTORIA COUNTY

VICTORIA
 52A MARIPOSA
 52B OPS
 52C LINDSAY TN
 52D EMILY
 52E VERULAM
 53A ELDON
 53B FENELON
 53C CARDEN/DALTON
 53D BEXLEY
 53E SOMERVILLE
 53F LAXTON/...
 53G ANSON/LINDEN/..



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
VICTORIA	2	1	0.3	60	2.2	4500	0.7	12	0.8	30750	2.2	17950	2.9
	5.01	15	3.8	400	14.9	89160	13.4	56	3.8	351382	25.2	71894	11.5
	5.03	1	0.3	6	0.2	5000	0.8	4	0.3	5000	0.4	3000	0.5
	5.04	57	14.6	67	2.5	49770	7.5	150	10.3	139507	10.0	74227	11.9
	5.05	73	18.7	83	3.1	44674	6.7	127	8.7	67246	4.8	25612	4.1
	5.07	30	7.7	.	.	19346	2.9	128	8.8	81689	5.9	38209	6.1
	5.08	74	18.9	1912	71.3	336271	50.5	622	42.6	450548	32.3	197380	31.5
	5.09	12	3.1	23	0.9	13350	2.0	33	2.3	23600	1.7	20422	3.3
	5.11	3	0.8	.	.	9200	1.4	16	1.1	13305	1.0	9605	1.5
	5.12	1	0.3	.	.	1000	0.2	4	0.3	4000	0.3	3600	0.6
	5.13	17	4.3	48	1.8	22400	3.4	41	2.8	47950	3.4	32801	5.2
	5.14	7	1.8	45	1.7	16950	2.5	31	2.1	25992	1.9	18602	3.0
	5.15	24	6.1	27	1.0	25275	3.8	78	5.3	55700	4.0	37683	6.0
	5.17	22	5.6	8	0.3	4834	0.7	56	3.8	12922	0.9	10709	1.7
	5.19	7	1.8	.	.	3770	0.6	12	0.8	5018	0.4	2396	0.4
	6	2	0.5	.	.	1550	0.2	8	0.5	24100	1.7	23207	3.7
	8	1	0.3	.	.	100	0.0	1	0.1	120	0.0	100	0.0
	10	44	11.3	1	0.0	18506	2.8	82	5.6	54437	3.9	38917	6.2
ALL		391	100.0	2680	100.0	665656	100.0	1461	100.0	1393266	100.0	626314	100.0

WATERLOO COUNTY

Settled from the very early years of the century, Waterloo County formed part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, more densely populated in its rural areas and more urbanized and industrialized than most of southern Ontario. The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$118.64) was 1.6 times the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). But the scale of industrial activity was generally small, with an average 4.3 employees per industrial establishment in Waterloo compared with 4.4 in Ontario, and a mean value of output of \$6,605. in Waterloo compared with an Ontario mean of \$5,516. Most of Waterloo County's industrial units were small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers -- though the proportion of workplaces with five or fewer employees was smaller than in Ontario generally.

When Waterloo County's industrial structure is compared with that of Ontario as a whole, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county than generally in the province. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Textiles and machinery especially and also furniture were sectors which in Waterloo County employed at least 1.5 times their share in all Ontario.

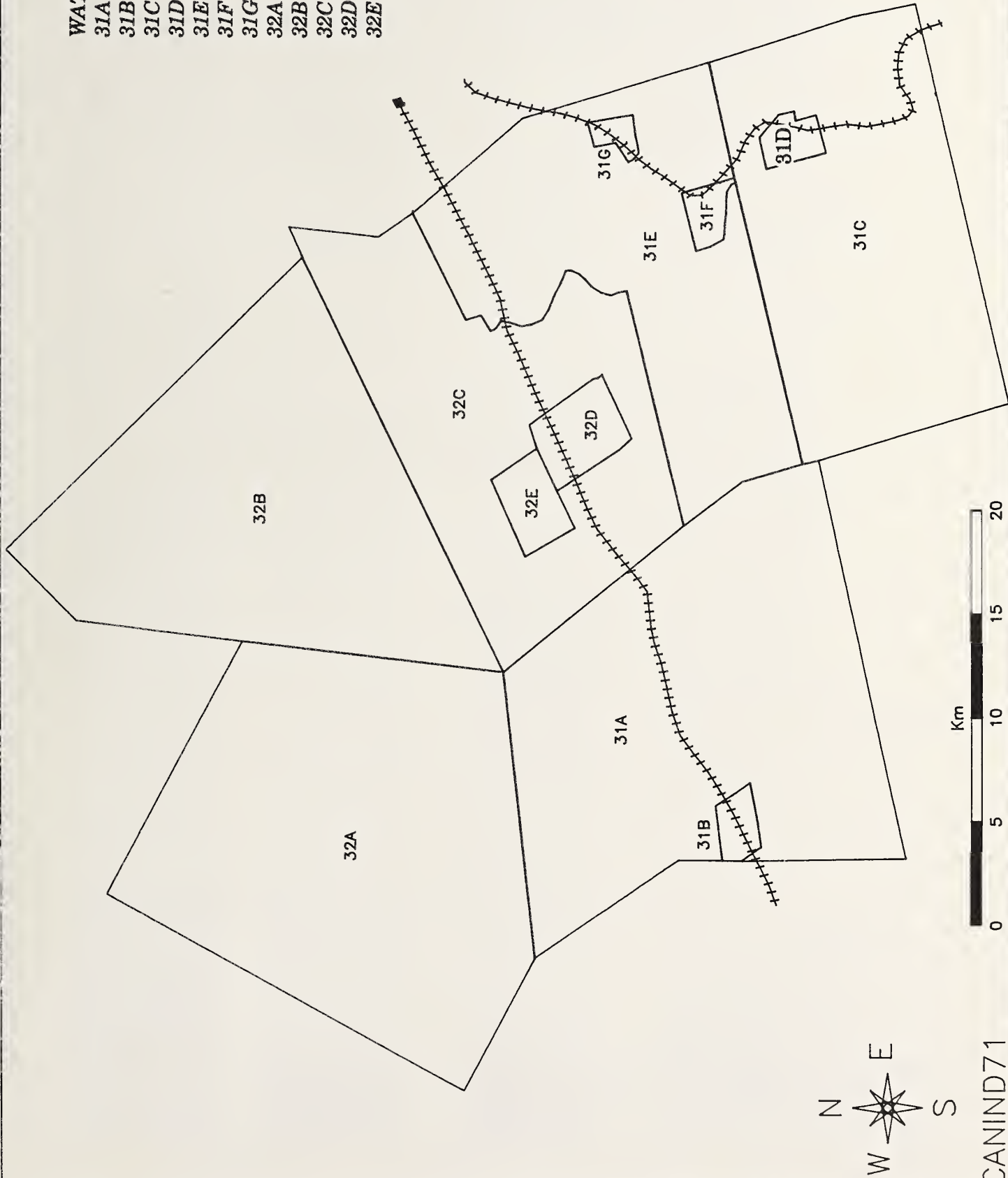
The diagram also illustrates the industrial structure of the two towns of Galt and Berlin in relation to Waterloo County and the whole province. Some features of industry types in Galt and Berlin reflect the strength of particular enterprises and local specializations. A notable example is the business of Goldie and McCulloch, later Babcock and Wilcox, which swelled the size of Galt's machinery sector. Manufacturing engines, boilers and a miscellany of industrial machinery, this firm employed 200 of the 635 men in Galt's industrial workplaces and contributed over one quarter of the total value added in manufacturing in the town. Compared with other urban centres of Ontario, Galt combined above-average industrial activity with a specialized industrial structure. In these qualities, Galt most resembled Oshawa, Dundas, Gananoque and Ingersoll and also the somewhat larger centres of Brantford, Guelph and Brockville. Industry in the county town of Berlin was unimpressive in 1871; its industrial structure does not reflect the presence of any dominant enterprise but rather of several emerging specializations in the specific sectors of leather, furniture and miscellaneous manufactures that would shape its future industrialization.

Quite high levels of industrial use of water and steam power were recorded in the county. Water power, developed at various sites along the Grand River and its tributaries, the Speed, Nith and Conestoga, was reported by 75 establishments, especially flour and sawmills in rural areas, and supported 46 per cent of output, compared with an Ontario mean of 29 per cent. The largest water-power capacities were both in Hespeler, at George Hespeler's distillery (200 horse-power) and the Randall Farr worsted and woollen mill (100 horse-power). Steam engines were used by 80 establishments, more typically in urban centres. Some flour, cloth and sawmills in urban centres, originally established with waterwheels, had been obliged to add steam engines to boost productive capacity and so reported both water and steam power.

Women and girls formed a slightly higher proportion of the industrial workforce in Waterloo County than in Ontario generally. The Randall Farr woollen textile mill in Hespeler was by far the largest employer, with its 44 women and 57 girls, but nine other woollen mills and ten establishments in other product lines - making clothing, tobacco products, buttons or rope, and scutching flax - reported at least six female workers.

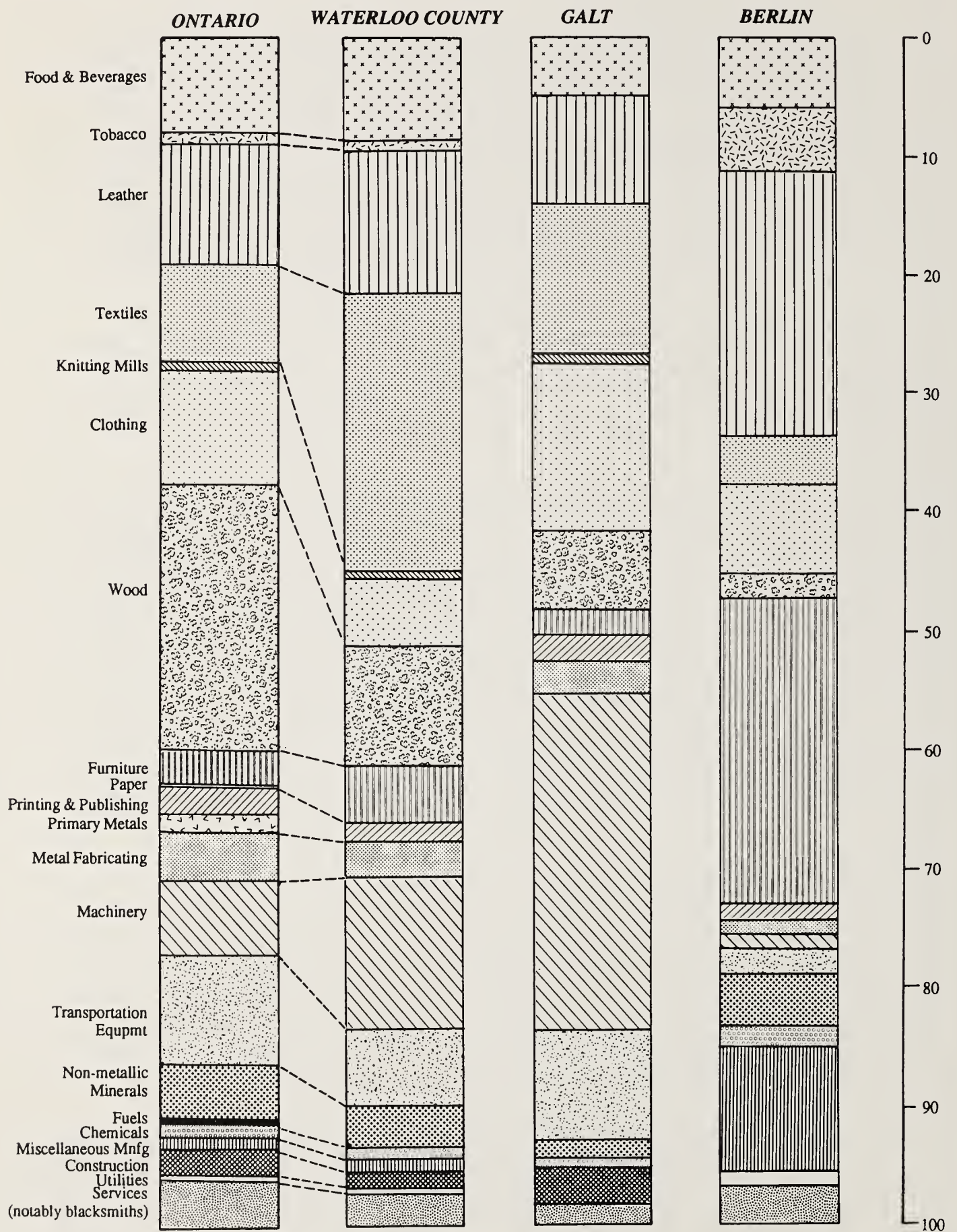
WATERLOO COUNTY

WATERLOO
 31A WILMOT
 31B NEW HAMBURG
 31C DUMFRIES N
 31D GALT T
 31E WATERLOO S
 31F PRESTON V
 31G HESPELER V
 32A WELLESLEY
 32B WOOLWICH
 32C WATERLOO N
 32D BERLIN T
 32E WATERLOO V



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
WATERLOO	1	1	0.1	.	.	1870	0.1	3	0.1	3450	0.1	690	0.0
	5.01	72	10.0	1447	37.7	452305	30.0	250	8.1	2044322	42.8	513857	27.1
	5.02	4	0.6	12	0.3	15500	1.0	34	1.1	43200	0.9	13650	0.7
	5.04	133	18.4	128	3.3	104319	6.9	371	12.0	452911	9.5	196284	10.3
	5.05	78	10.8	627	16.3	362822	24.0	725	23.4	913253	19.1	351307	18.5
	5.06	2	0.3	.	.	2900	0.2	13	0.4	5800	0.1	3300	0.2
	5.07	46	6.4	.	.	21637	1.4	180	5.8	170600	3.6	72365	3.8
	5.08	102	14.1	1091	28.4	121660	8.1	331	10.7	260501	5.5	122452	6.4
	5.09	16	2.2	136	3.5	44900	3.0	136	4.4	95960	2.0	68339	3.6
	5.11	9	1.2	.	.	27600	1.8	45	1.5	22500	0.5	16250	0.9
	5.12	2	0.3	23	0.6	3400	0.2	11	0.4	5100	0.1	3250	0.2
	5.13	30	4.1	67	1.7	30490	2.0	81	2.6	79175	1.7	47526	2.5
	5.14	28	3.9	172	4.5	193860	12.8	401	12.9	361302	7.6	283167	14.9
	5.15	69	9.5	70	1.8	61757	4.1	205	6.6	147001	3.1	91149	4.8
	5.17	39	5.4	14	0.4	11220	0.7	115	3.7	41493	0.9	32782	1.7
	5.19	7	1.0	10	0.3	15575	1.0	25	0.8	19220	0.4	9939	0.5
	5.2	6	0.8	11	0.3	8430	0.6	36	1.2	15550	0.3	8030	0.4
	6	12	1.7	30	0.8	8325	0.6	46	1.5	37250	0.8	25790	1.4
	8	5	0.7	.	.	1250	0.1	5	0.2	2550	0.1	1440	0.1
	10	62	8.6	.	.	19795	1.3	88	2.8	54407	1.1	37343	2.0
ALL		723	100.0	3838	100.0	1509615	100.0	3101	100.0	4775545	100.0	1898910	100.0

WELLAND COUNTY

Part of the maturely developed zone of the province by 1871, Welland County had not yet been affected by industrialization on a substantial scale. Its industrial growth would occur in the early twentieth century when the power of Niagara Falls was fully harnessed. Welland County was less highly industrialized than other parts of the province, in contrast to neighbouring Lincoln County, with which it shared the Welland Canal system and several railways near the international border. The county's extensive railway network and the Welland Canal were apparently used for the carrying trade.

The mean value of industrial production per capita (\$60.42) in Welland County was significantly lower than the mean for Ontario (\$74.00). The average number of employees per industrial establishment was only 2.6 in Welland compared with 4.4 in all Ontario, and the mean value of output per establishment was also significantly lower -- \$4,085. compared with \$5,516.

Of Welland County's total population of 25,760, a little more than one in four lived in the small villages of Clifton, Thorold, Welland, Chippawa, Port Colborne and Fort Erie. But these small urban places were unremarkable for their industrial activity. In an analysis of all Ontario urban centres, all those in Welland County were found to rank well below the Ontario mean for level of industrialization and to lack any industrial specialization or leading enterprise.

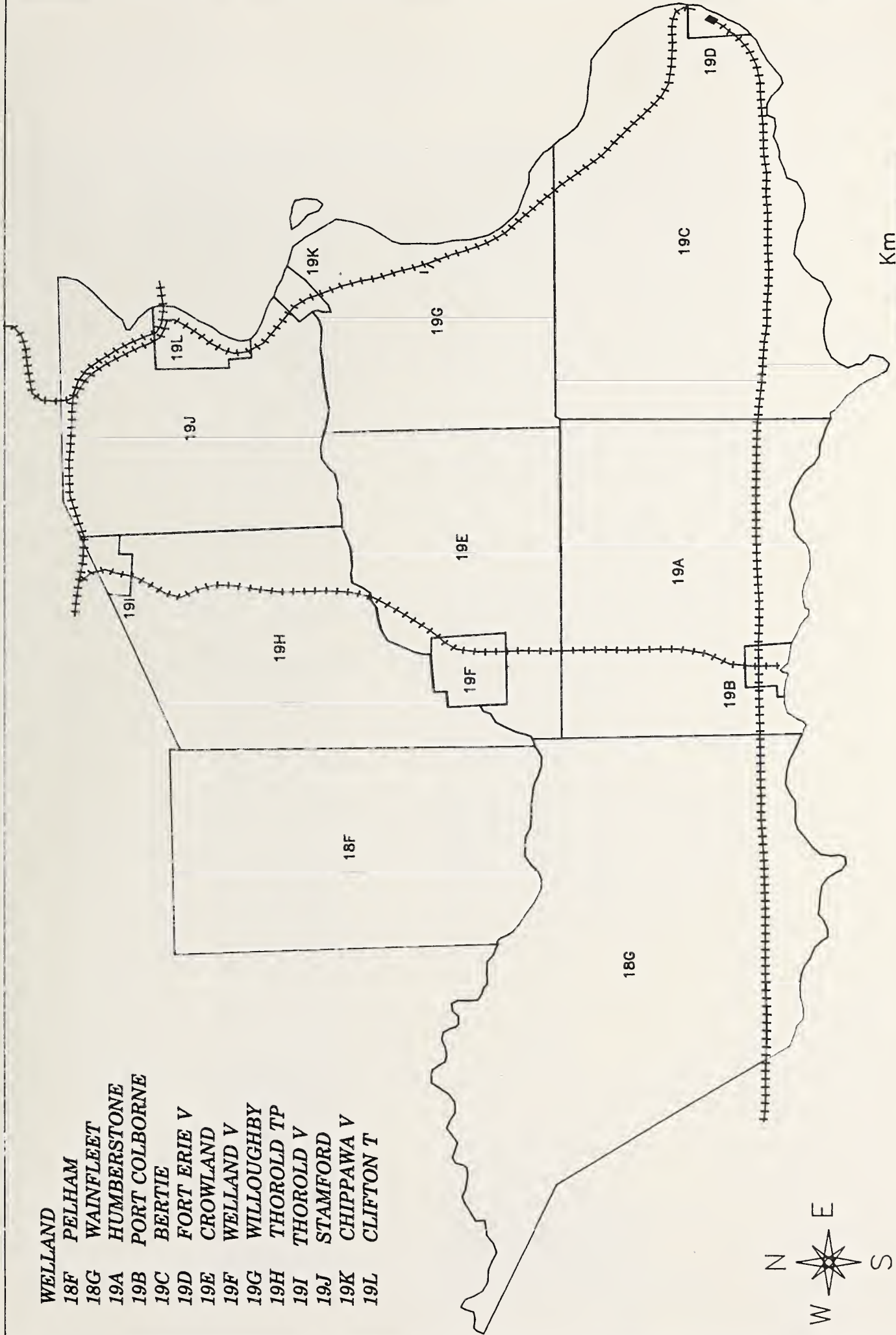
When Welland County's industrial structure is compared with that of the whole province, we find that several sectors were distinctively stronger in the county. The diagram overpage has been designed to show these differences as clearly as possible, using major industry groups (SECs in the database). Local establishments in food and beverages, leather, non-metallic minerals and blacksmiths employed at least 1.5 times their overall proportions in Ontario as a whole. Textiles, wood products, machinery and construction were under-represented.

Given the small dimensions of industry in the county, the strength of some sectors was influenced by the presence of specific large enterprises. Thus the Thomas distillery in Willoughby Township accounted for nearly one third of the total value of output in food and beverages, and the Macklem and Kirkpatrick tannery for nearly three-fifths of the output of leather products. The four top enterprises reporting at least \$80,000 worth of output each in 1871 accounted for well over 35 per cent of the county's industrial production.

Most of Welland County's industrial establishments were very small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers. Ninety-one per cent of workplaces in Welland County had five or fewer workers, a higher proportion than in Ontario generally, and no workplaces had more than 23 employees. Rural industrial employees in Welland County were recorded in workplaces which were more artisanal, smaller and more dependent on hand power than in rural Ontario generally.

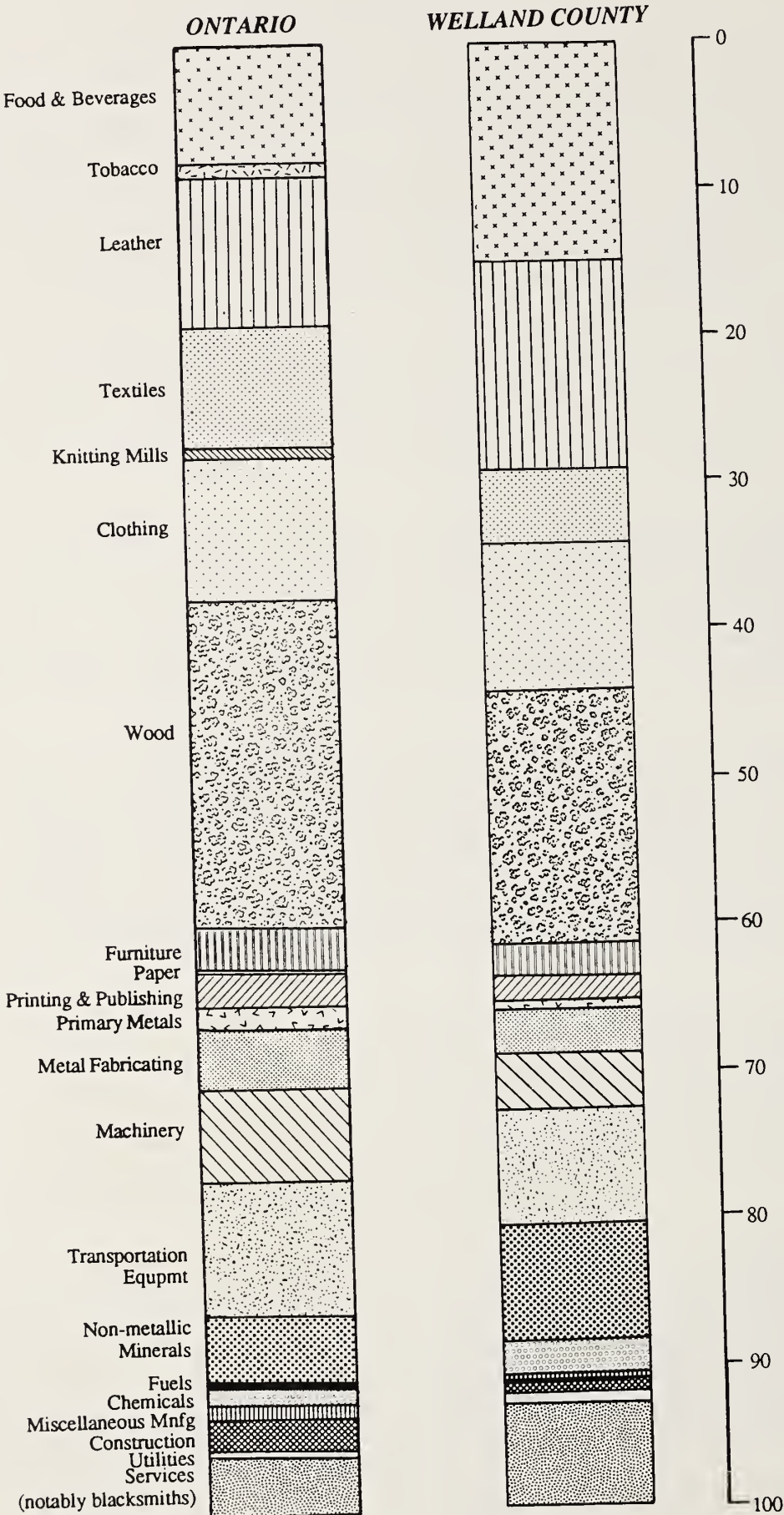
WELLAND COUNTY

WELLAND
 18F PELHAM
 18G WAINFLEET
 19A HUMBERSTONE
 19B PORT COLBORNE
 19C BERTIE
 19D FORT ERIE V
 19E CROWLAND
 19F WELLAND V
 19G WILLOUGHBY
 19H THOROLD TP
 19I THOROLD V
 19J STAMFORD
 19K CHIPPAWA V
 19L CLIFTON T



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY=WELLAND

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
WELLAND	5.01	46	12.1	294	23.0	159125	35.6	151	15.0	753696	48.4	287949	40.5
	5.02	1	0.3	.	.	.	.	1	0.1	500	0.0	345	0.0
	5.04	65	17.1	44	3.4	32980	7.4	147	14.6	227991	14.6	109058	15.3
	5.05	21	5.5	140	10.9	18262	4.1	47	4.7	62568	4.0	24884	3.5
	5.07	35	9.2	.	.	4771	1.1	101	10.0	87796	5.6	36129	5.1
	5.08	51	13.4	637	49.8	102625	23.0	176	17.5	187611	12.1	88089	12.4
	5.09	11	2.9	11	0.9	5625	1.3	21	2.1	13155	0.8	11119	1.6
	5.11	4	1.0	.	.	4200	0.9	18	1.8	11500	0.7	8950	1.3
	5.12	1	0.3	10	0.8	4000	0.9	5	0.5	5000	0.3	4000	0.6
	5.13	13	3.4	12	0.9	9950	2.2	29	2.9	23772	1.5	13400	1.9
ALL	5.14	7	1.8	63	4.9	16400	3.7	37	3.7	28530	1.8	21085	3.0
	5.15	38	10.0	17	1.3	32850	7.3	80	7.9	55604	3.6	40291	5.7
	5.17	21	5.5	34	2.7	11935	2.7	81	8.0	32135	2.1	20085	2.8
	5.19	9	2.4	.	.	6680	1.5	23	2.3	17570	1.1	8970	1.3
	5.2	3	0.8	.	.	635	0.1	4	0.4	2975	0.2	2189	0.3
	6	2	0.5	.	.	350	0.1	7	0.7	4300	0.3	3200	0.4
	7	1	0.3	18	1.4	25000	5.6	3	0.3	2400	0.2	.	.
	8	3	0.8	.	.	870	0.2	3	0.3	2560	0.2	2055	0.3
	10	49	12.9	.	.	10876	2.4	73	7.2	36748	2.4	29400	4.1
		381	100.0	1280	100.0	447134	100.0	1007	100.0	1556411	100.0	711198	100.0

WELLINGTON COUNTY

Wellington County occupied the watershed of the upper tributaries of the Grand River. Its townships illustrate a cross-section from the earlier developed areas in the south and centre that were generally quite mature by 1871 to the northern townships that were still part of Ontario's pioneer fringe. The average density of rural population was 38 persons per square mile, compared with over 60 in York and Wentworth counties. Only one in five of the county's 63,000 people lived in the urban centres of Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville. Industry in Wellington County was broadly representative of southern Ontario: its average value of output per capita was \$73.30 compared with \$74. in Ontario while the value added in manufacturing per industrial worker was \$576.18, a little higher than the Ontario mean.

As the diagram overpage illustrates, the county's industrial structure was remarkable for the strength of foods, beverages, musical instruments and machinery (especially sewing machines). Nearly one third of Guelph's industrial workers (and 37 per cent of those in Fergus) were employed in the machinery sector, a percentage matched or exceeded only in Oshawa, and a few smaller villages such as Smith's Falls, Mitchell, Aurora, Brampton and Newcastle.

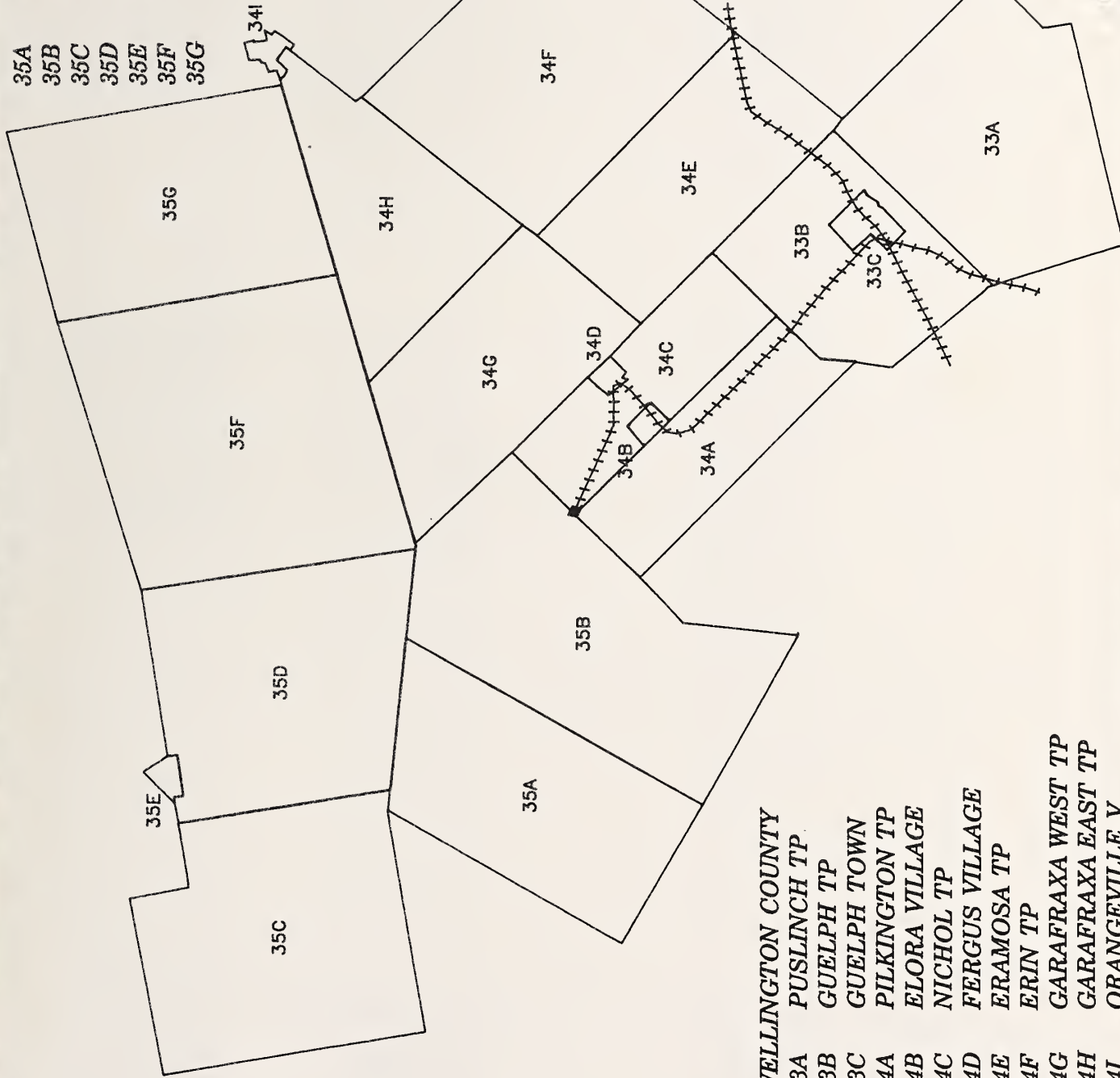
Waterwheels at sites along the Grand and its tributaries, the Speed and the Eramosa powered large mills in Guelph, Fergus, Elora, Salem, Rockwood and Eden Mills. Steam engines supported a wide variety of industry types in Guelph and in the north of the county where water-power potential was scarce. Wellington County businesses were a little smaller and relied less on inanimate power than industrial units generally in Ontario. Hundreds of small craftshops -- blacksmiths, tinsmiths, bakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, milliners, weavers and knitters, coopers, carpenters, carriage and wagon makers -- made up most of the county's industrial units in 1871. The average number of employees per establishment was 4.1 (for Ontario as a whole it was 4.4). Wellington had no manufactories with 51 or more workers and a smaller share of workers in factories of at least 51 workers; larger craftshops and sweatshops were also under-represented in the county. Only in the processing of food and the manufacture of machinery did Wellington County have well above-average shares of workers in larger and powered workplaces, reflecting the local strength of these sectors.

Guelph stands out in Wellington County for its larger workplaces, with 38 per cent of the town's workers in powered factories and 16 per cent in manufactories using hand power only. All the county's factories except for one each in Fergus, Elora, and Maryborough Township were in Guelph. Three large factories made sewing machines - the Guelph Sewing Machine Company (180 workers), Charles Raymond's factory (70), and the Lockman & Wilson sewing machine plant in Fergus (75). Five smaller factories in Guelph, all using steam or water power and employing between 26 and 50 workers, were the Inglis & Hunter engine and machinery works (48), Armstrong & McCrae's woolen and knitwear factory (39), James Goldie's flour mill and cooperage (38), Edwin Armes's sewing machine factory (30) and John Crowe's iron foundry (28).

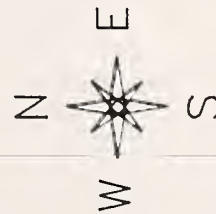
The only other powered workplaces in the county with between 26 and 50 workers were Potter's agricultural machinery works in Elora (30) and Charles Hendry's flax mill in Maryborough Township (40). Guelph also had six manufactories with between 27 and 33 workers each and no inanimate power: three were clothing shops operated by dry goods merchants employing significant numbers of women as seamstresses and one manufactured boots and shoes by hand labour. Two organ and melodeon manufactories, those of William Bell and McLeod Wood & Company, employed 32 and 27 workers, mainly men.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

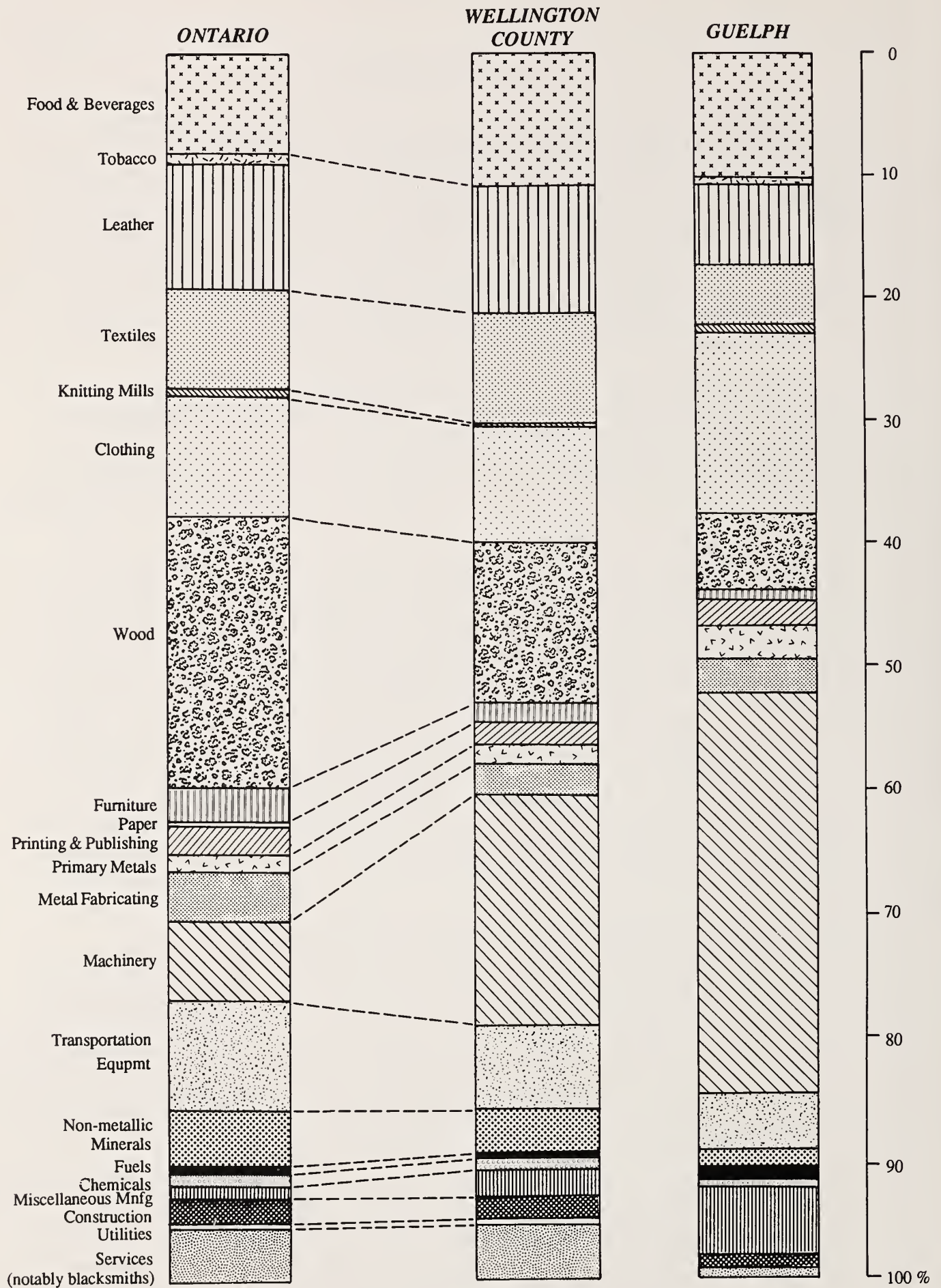
35A MARYBOROUGH TP
 35B PEEL TP
 35C MINTO TP
 35D ARTHUR TP
 35E MOUNT FOREST VILLAGE
 35F LUTHER TP
 35G AMARANTH TP



WELLINGTON COUNTY
 33A PUSLINCH TP
 33B GUELPH TP
 33C GUELPH TOWN
 34A PILKINGTON TP
 34B ELORA VILLAGE
 34C NICHOL TP
 34D FERGUS VILLAGE
 34E ERAMOSA TP
 34F ERIN TP
 34G GARAFRAXA WEST TP
 34H GARAFRAXA EAST TP
 34I ORANGEVILLE V



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
WELLINGTON	5.01	68	9.2	1516	42.0	515895	36.9	332	11.0	2300593	49.6	320795	18.8
	5.02	1	0.1	.	.	.	.	4	0.1	4290	0.1	2690	0.2
	5.04	112	15.2	132	3.7	101590	7.3	310	10.3	379312	8.2	179267	10.5
	5.05	85	11.5	272	7.5	95887	6.9	266	8.8	186854	4.0	84116	4.9
	5.06	1	0.1	.	.	500	0.0	6	0.2	2400	0.1	900	0.1
	5.07	61	8.3	.	.	25956	1.9	289	9.6	217540	4.7	99475	5.8
	5.08	110	14.9	1273	35.2	169025	12.1	393	13.1	315802	6.8	193534	11.3
	5.09	17	2.3	42	1.2	20500	1.5	44	1.5	28320	0.6	22094	1.3
	5.11	11	1.5	.	.	37050	2.7	58	1.9	48658	1.0	32327	1.9
	5.12	5	0.7	30	0.8	13200	0.9	45	1.5	42600	0.9	30650	1.8
	5.13	24	3.3	16	0.4	27012	1.9	69	2.3	70546	1.5	46458	2.7
	5.14	31	4.2	251	6.9	217000	15.5	572	19.0	576597	12.4	399799	23.4
	5.15	54	7.3	39	1.1	58831	4.2	208	6.9	128983	2.8	92830	5.4
	5.17	39	5.3	8	0.2	10850	0.8	107	3.6	35122	0.8	24532	1.4
	5.18	2	0.3	20	0.6	13000	0.9	14	0.5	45800	1.0	16800	1.0
	5.19	10	1.4	5	0.1	5105	0.4	23	0.8	24653	0.5	10571	0.6
	5.2	5	0.7	.	.	15640	1.1	68	2.3	105950	2.3	70440	4.1
ALL	6	10	1.4	8	0.2	6970	0.5	55	1.8	41350	0.9	27815	1.6
	7	1	0.1	.	.	30000	2.1	2	0.1	1040	0.0	-88	-0.0
	8	4	0.5	.	.	2150	0.2	4	0.1	1650	0.0	895	0.1
	10	85	11.5	.	.	30600	2.2	140	4.7	77988	1.7	51692	3.0
ALL		736	100.0	3612	100.0	1396761	100.0	3009	100.0	4636048	100.0	1707592	100.0

WENTWORTH COUNTY

Wentworth County was part of the most maturely developed zone of southern Ontario by 1871, its rural population density at over 60 persons per square mile in 1871, being second only to York's. Wentworth was much more highly industrialized than most other parts of the province, all its measures being at least twice the provincial mean. Industrial activity was highly concentrated in Hamilton, the county seat and a major commercial city, and in the more specialized industrial town of Dundas. Hamilton and Dundas together accounted for 82 per cent of the county's industrial workers and 72 per cent of its gross value of industrial production. Of Hamilton's total population of 26,716 in 1871, 5,775 or more than one in five were employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops. Dundas had a similar proportion, with 683 of its 3,135 people working in industry.

The industrial structures of Wentworth County, Hamilton, Dundas and Ontario as a whole are compared in the diagram overpage, based on employment in major industry groups. Wentworth's structure reflects characteristically rural types of industry such as water-powered flour, saw and textile mills, as well as several distinctive enterprises making hosiery, paper and chemical products which employed at least 1.5 times their share in Ontario generally. Hamilton and Dundas illustrate more urban features and are remarkable for the strength of primary metals, metal fabricating, machinery and transportation equipment which between them employed about 40 per cent of the industrial workers in each place, about twice the level in all Ontario. Hamilton also had distinctive activity in tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures. In combining above-average industrial activity with a diversified industrial structure not dominated by any single sector or enterprise, Hamilton resembled Toronto, St Catharines and Peterborough. Dundas was like Brantford, Guelph, Brockville, Galt, Oshawa, Ingersoll and Paris in being both specialized and highly industrialized.

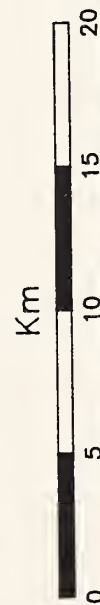
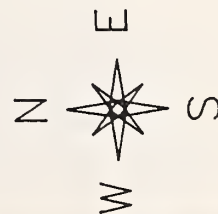
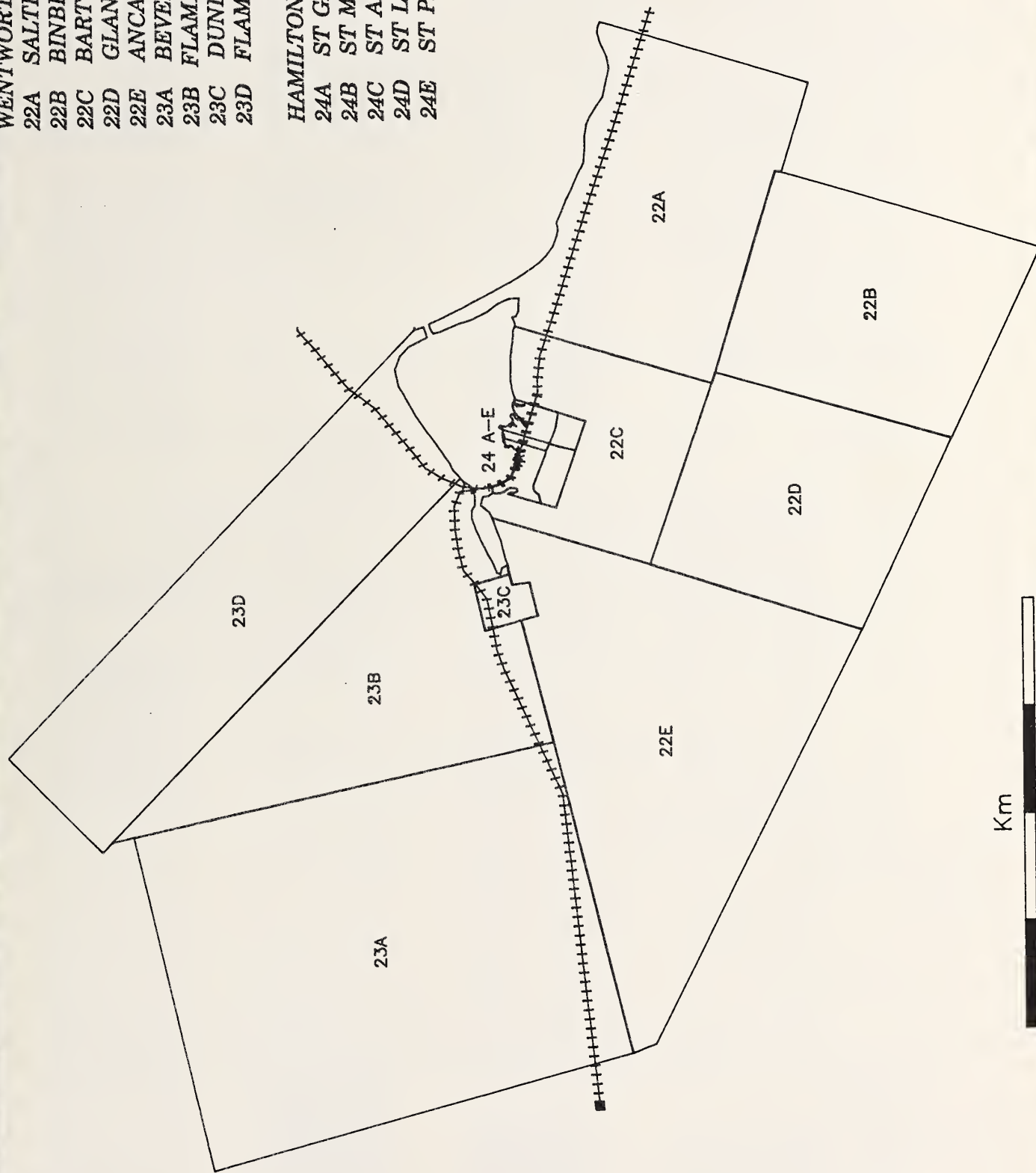
In contrast to the pattern in most counties, steam engines were far more important than waterwheels in powering industrial establishments in Wentworth County. Steam engines generated over 60 per cent of the industrial power used reported by enterprises that employed 54 per cent of industrial workers and 59 per cent of the value added in manufacturing. The Hamilton Rolling Mills reported the largest steam capacity in the county and indeed in all of Ontario, but most steam engines had capacities of under 40 horse power. Six enterprises ranked among Canada's industrial leaders in 1871, the top one per cent. These six were the Hamilton Rolling Mills, F.G. Beckett's engine and boiler works, the Sanford McInnes clothing business, John McPherson's shoe factory, the Wanzer sewing machine works and the Young Law cotton mill of Dundas. Three other Hamilton firms, the Great Western Railway shops, Gurney's foundry and the Wilson Bowman sewing machine works, and James Williams' oil refinery in Barton Township, were nearly as large in value of output.

Hamilton and Dundas were notable for larger workplaces. Over half of Wentworth's urban workers, compared with only one in three of urban workers across Ontario, laboured in large establishments with over 50 employees. Very large numbers of men and boys were employed in Hamilton's metal-working and engineering enterprises -- such as 983 men in the Great Western Railway shops. While two-thirds of Hamilton's male workers were counted in powered establishments, notably large factories, 85 per cent of female workers were in workplaces that used only manual power. Three in four of all women and girls in industry were employed in clothing establishments. The only employer in Hamilton-Wentworth with more than 50 female employees was Sanford McInnes, manufacturer of ready-made clothing, who reported 350 or 40 per cent of all Hamilton's female workers in 1871.

WENTWORTH COUNTY

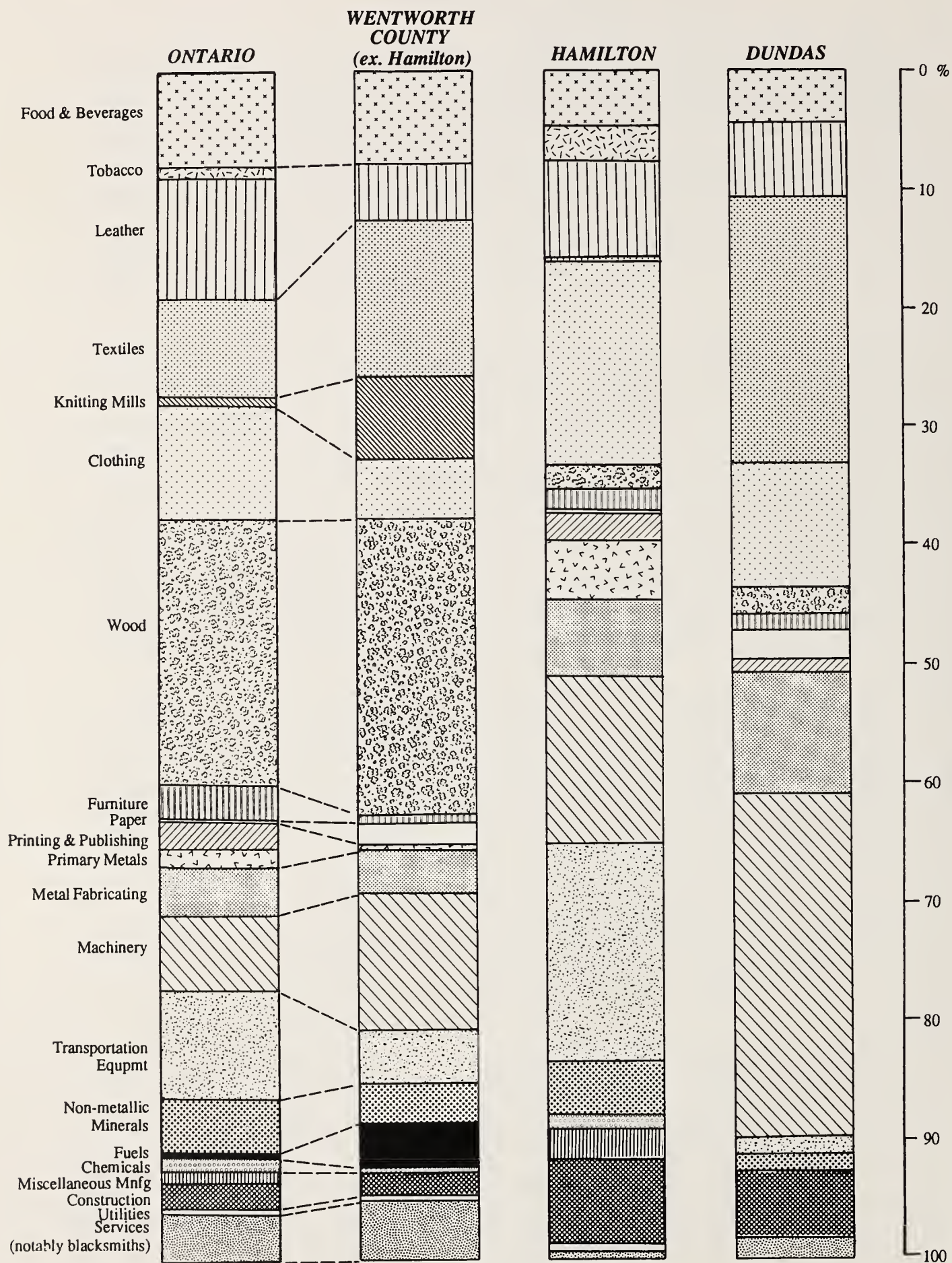
WENTWORTH
 22A SALT FLEET
 22B BINBROOK
 22C BARTON
 22D GLANFORD
 22E ANCASTER
 23A BEVERLY
 23B FLAMBOROUGH W
 23C DUNDAS T
 23D FLAMBOROUGH E

HAMILTON WARDS
 24A ST GEORGE
 24B ST MARY WARD
 24C ST ANDREW
 24D ST LAWRENCE
 24E ST PATRICK



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY-WENTWORTH

COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
WENTWORTH	5.01	89	12.0	771	17.7	367400	14.2	383	4.9	2052114	22.9	522418	12.7
	5.02	7	0.9	18	0.4	30100	1.2	174	2.2	184114	2.1	57537	1.4
	5.04	85	11.5	54	1.2	190414	7.3	548	7.0	624123	6.9	275637	6.7
	5.05	32	4.3	275	6.3	295538	11.4	315	4.0	359346	4.0	161929	3.9
	5.06	4	0.5	52	1.2	27000	1.0	139	1.8	113202	1.3	41533	1.0
	5.07	77	10.4	30	0.7	259254	10.0	1113	14.2	857403	9.5	313113	7.6
	5.08	101	13.6	1601	36.7	166890	6.4	638	8.1	668712	7.4	374713	9.1
	5.09	21	2.8	49	1.1	25725	1.0	120	1.5	87570	1.0	60844	1.5
	5.1	5	0.7	160	3.7	27700	1.1	44	0.6	57900	0.6	38350	0.9
	5.11	11	1.5	23	0.5	51850	2.0	137	1.7	105000	1.2	64627	1.6
	5.12	4	0.5	430	9.9	72300	2.8	290	3.7	745400	8.3	307900	7.5
	5.13	34	4.6	222	5.1	240350	9.3	452	5.8	519913	5.8	332433	8.1
	5.14	30	4.0	435	10.0	356015	13.7	1063	13.5	1164641	13.0	716113	17.4
	5.15	56	7.6	16	0.4	43530	1.7	1168	14.9	112816	1.3	84174	2.0
	5.17	35	4.7	16	0.4	65483	2.5	333	4.2	209793	2.3	149684	3.6
	5.18	2	0.3	85	1.9	75000	2.9	84	1.1	420000	4.7	193000	4.7
	5.19	13	1.8	38	0.9	39400	1.5	58	0.7	109130	1.2	39280	1.0
	5.2	19	2.6	38	0.9	52150	2.0	155	2.0	176100	2.0	109479	2.7
	6	32	4.3	47	1.1	53110	2.0	475	6.0	301134	3.4	203075	4.9
	7	1	0.1	.	.	125000	4.8	12	0.2	33854	0.4	21554	0.5
	8	3	0.4	.	.	400	0.0	3	0.0	1300	0.0	607	0.0
	10	80	10.8	.	.	27825	1.1	148	1.9	76700	0.9	52419	1.3
ALL		741	100.0	4360	100.0	2592434	100.0	7852	100.0	8980265	100.0	4120419	100.0

YORK COUNTY

Settled since the 1790s, York County was part of the most maturely developed heartland zone of southern Ontario by 1871. Its rural population density was the highest in the province. Just over half the total county population of nearly 116,000 lived in the City of Toronto or in the villages of Aurora, Newmarket, Holland Landing, or Yorkville. York County was much more highly industrialized than other parts of Ontario, its mean value of output per capita being well over twice the provincial mean. The county's industrial firms in 1871 included an enormous range in size and technology from modern railway workshops and rolling mills to small relics of early enterprises. Activity was highly concentrated in Toronto which accounted for 77 per cent of York County's industrial workers and nearly 80 per cent of its gross value of industrial production. Of Toronto's total population of 56,092 in 1871, 10,585 or nearly one in five were employed in industrial mills, factories or workshops.

The industrial structure of York County outside Toronto (see diagrams overpage) reflects characteristically rural types of industry such as water-powered flour, saw and textile mills but also has about twice the Ontario proportion in machinery industries. Toronto's structure shows relatively large shares of activity in tobacco, leather, clothing, furniture, printing and publishing, metal fabricating and miscellaneous manufactures.

In York County outside Toronto, waterwheels accounted for well over half the reported horse-power units and steam engines for only one third. By contrast, firms in the city were driven overwhelmingly by steam engines and powered enterprises employed well over half all industrial workers, reported nearly 90 per cent of the value of fixed capital invested in industry, and about two-thirds of both gross value of output and added value. Casimir Gzowski's rolling mill, for example, reported a 250-hp steam engine and \$500,000 worth of output. At the Gooderham and Worts distillery, a steam engine of 116 hp was used to produce nearly \$1.5 million of gross output and over \$1 million of added value, the highest values in Ontario for any industrial firm in 1871. Other large Toronto enterprises using steam engines and producing at least \$100,000 worth of output were: William Hamilton's foundry and machine shop, the Dickey Neill engine works and foundry, the Toronto Paper Manufactory, the Robert Hay Company's furniture factory, and the William Davies pork-packing business. John Abell in Vaughan Township combined the manufacture of agricultural machinery with a flour mill, using a 80-hp steam engine to produce nearly \$120,000 worth of output.

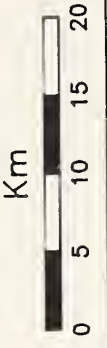
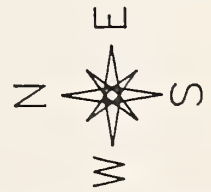
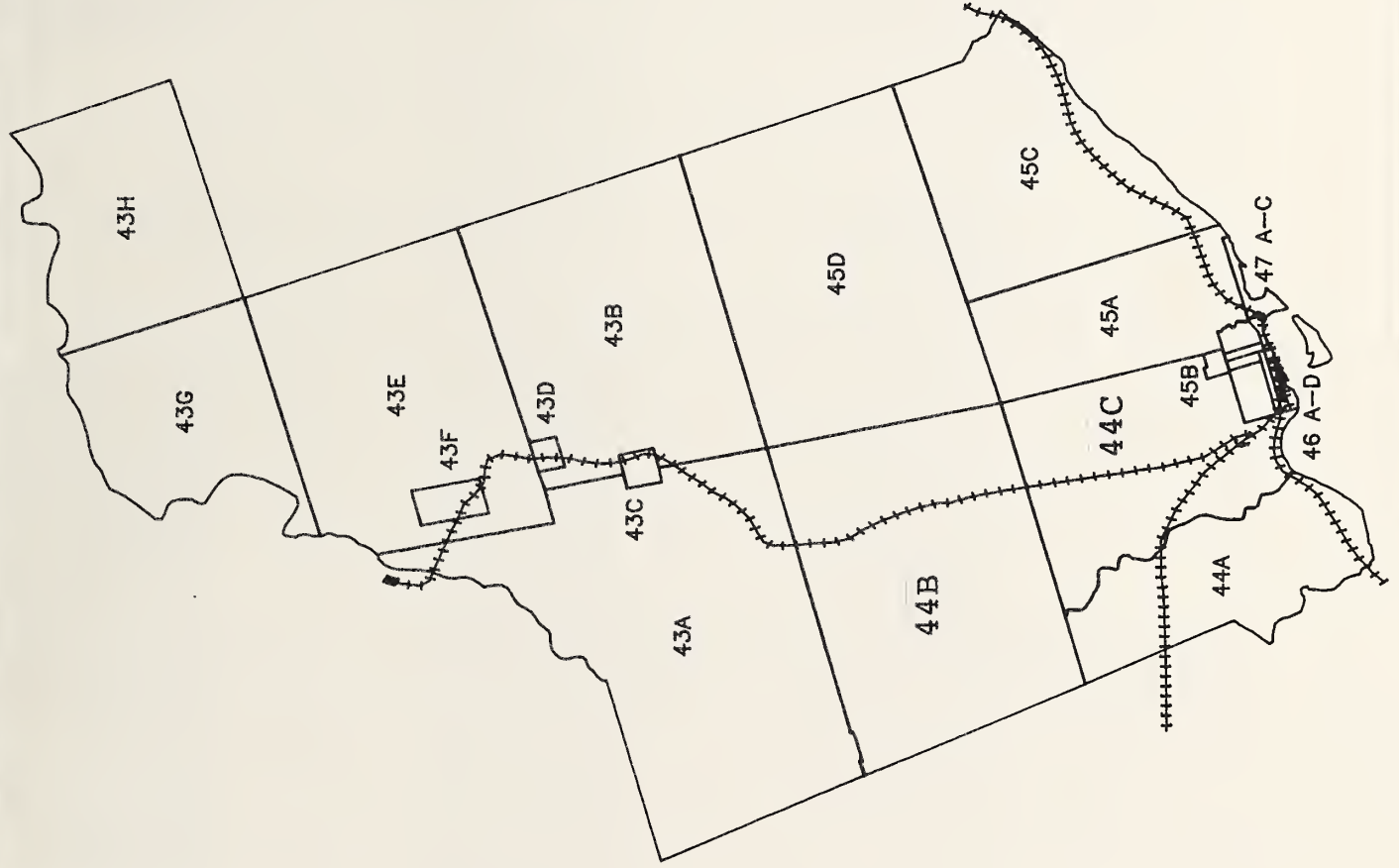
Toronto was distinctive for the number of large enterprises. Forty-seven businesses, with at least 50 employees each, employed nearly three in five industrial workers and produced over half the value added in manufacturing. Outside Toronto, York County had only five such large employers. Toronto had a much higher proportion (58 per cent) of its workers in larger workplaces of at least 50 employees, compared with under 33 per cent of all Ontario urban workers. Three of every four of these larger workplaces were powered by steam engines or waterwheels.

Large numbers of men and boys were employed in Toronto's metal-working and engineering enterprises. But women and girls formed 24 per cent of Toronto's industrial workforce, a share exceeded only by Montreal (34 per cent) and Quebec City (27 per cent) among the larger cities. While three in five of Toronto's male workers were counted in powered establishments, 62 per cent of female workers were in workplaces that used only manual power. Four of every five female industrial workers in Toronto were employed in clothing establishments, footwear factories, or the printing and publishing industry (12 per cent).

YORK COUNTY WITH TORONTO

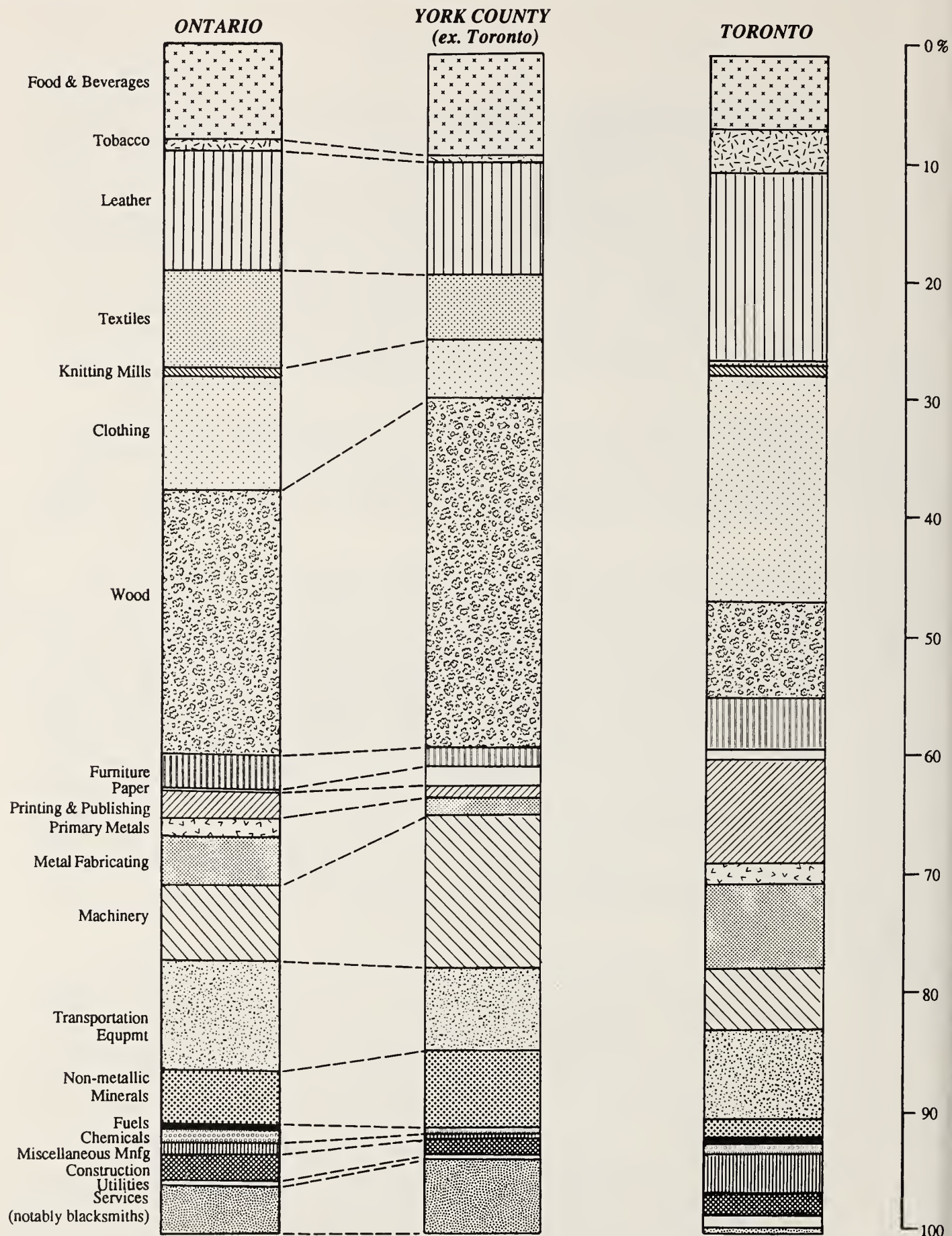
YORK
 43A KING
 43B WHITCHURCH
 43C AURORA V
 43D NEWMARKET V
 43E GWILLIMBURY E
 43F HOLLAND LANDING
 43G GWILLIMBURY N
 43H GEORGINA
 44A ETOBICOKE
 44B VAUGHAN
 44C YORK W
 45A YORK E
 45B YORKVILLE V
 45C SCARBOROUGH
 45D MARKHAM

TORONTO WARDS
 46A ST GEORGE
 46B ST ANDREW
 46C ST PATRICK
 46D ST JOHN
 47A ST LAWRENCE
 47B ST JAMES
 47C ST DAVID



CANIND71

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY	SEC	OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT	SUM	PERC-ENT
YORK	1	1	0.1	10	0.1	800	0.0	1	0.0	200	0.0	.	.
	5.01	159	10.6	2367	30.7	1321200	10.8	957	7.0	6255453	32.3	2417455	26.7
	5.02	10	0.7	36	0.5	65100	0.5	372	2.7	345860	1.8	125982	1.4
	5.04	211	14.0	146	1.9	325131	2.7	2010	14.7	2110324	10.9	846108	9.3
	5.05	58	3.9	266	3.4	66909	0.5	194	1.4	322657	1.7	65023	0.7
	5.06	1	0.1	20	0.3	10000	0.1	77	0.6	50000	0.3	29000	0.3
	5.07	148	9.8	23	0.3	345100	2.8	2237	16.4	1915802	9.9	873638	9.6
	5.08	255	16.9	2944	38.2	432407	3.5	1749	12.8	1213207	6.3	560142	6.2
	5.09	35	2.3	80	1.0	441040	3.6	575	4.2	641612	3.3	231154	2.5
	5.1	8	0.5	181	2.3	102300	0.8	140	1.0	218500	1.1	115150	1.3
	5.11	25	1.7	84	1.1	403540	3.3	895	6.5	1381055	7.1	724687	8.0
	5.12	5	0.3	274	3.6	103480	0.8	215	1.6	512550	2.6	121062	1.3
	5.13	81	5.4	230	3.0	283600	2.3	811	5.9	996887	5.1	688332	7.6
	5.14	60	4.0	528	6.8	559820	4.6	978	7.2	1494050	7.7	1173213	12.9
	5.15	111	7.4	252	3.3	6698555	54.7	979	7.2	305831	1.6	202480	2.2
	5.17	58	3.9	109	1.4	76265	0.6	396	2.9	250730	1.3	167683	1.8
	5.18	2	0.1	12	0.2	2950	0.0	8	0.1	24250	0.1	16000	0.2
	5.19	17	1.1	80	1.0	69700	0.6	116	0.8	353686	1.8	97110	1.1
	5.2	53	3.5	52	0.7	160620	1.3	374	2.7	453214	2.3	287264	3.2
	6	41	2.7	9	0.1	26130	0.2	251	1.8	200165	1.0	126561	1.4
	7	2	0.1	10	0.1	700000	5.7	61	0.4	169000	0.9	91000	1.0
	8	10	0.7	1	0.0	6275	0.1	23	0.2	17090	0.1	7965	0.1
	10	155	10.3	.	.	48740	0.4	257	1.9	145517	0.8	102648	1.1
ALL		1506	100.0	7714	100.0	1.225E7	100.0	13676	100.0	1.938E7	100.0	9069657	100.0

NORTHERN DISTRICTS

In 1871, northern Ontario was still virtually unsettled. Much less extensive than it would become later, northern Ontario's limits were defined by the watershed between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay drainage systems. The enumerated population of 15,728 represented only 0.97 percent of the total Ontario population. Some districts had been defined by the time of the census, namely Muskoka and Parry Sound, but the distinctions between Algoma and Nipissing districts were still vague. District boundaries and the judicial administration in northern Ontario were not clarified until the late 1880s. While the settlement system of southern Ontario was well established, that of the north was still very rudimentary with no incorporated urban centres. Bruce Mines, with an estimated population of 1,250, was the largest place. Gravenhurst and Muskoka had populations around 400. Fort William, the most westerly settlement in the province, had an estimated population of only 70.

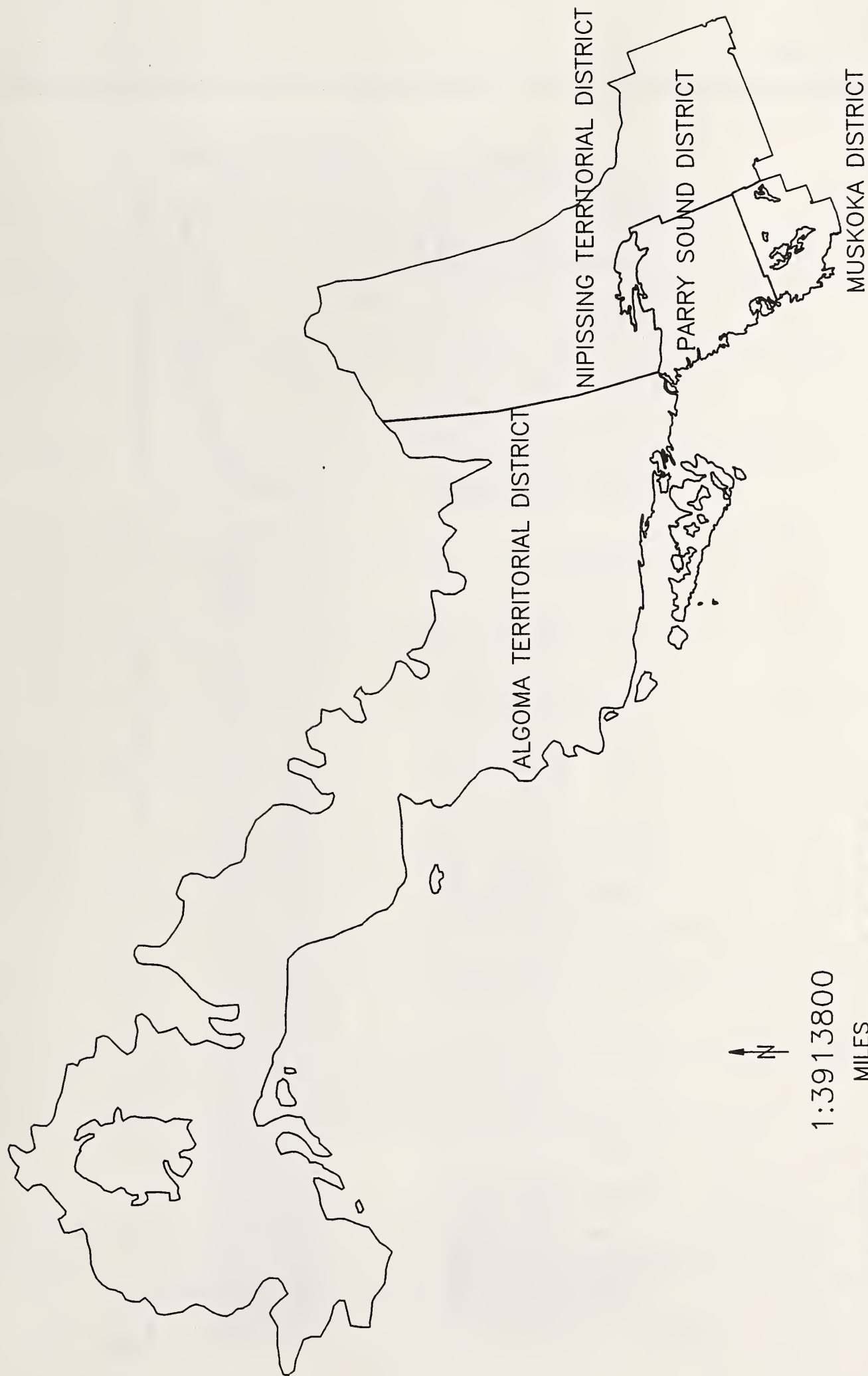
For census purposes, northern Ontario was organized into the eight Census Districts of Nipissing South, Nipissing North, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Manitoulin, Algoma East, Algoma Centre, and Algoma West. Unlike southern Ontario, Census Sub-Districts could not usually be defined in terms of municipal units such as townships and incorporated villages, towns and cities.

Not surprisingly, northern Ontario was less industrialized than other parts of the province, but the average scale of operations of the 91 industrial establishments was comparable. A mean value of industrial production per capita of \$30.55 compared with the Ontario mean of \$74.00. The average number of employees per industrial establishment was twice the provincial average and the mean output per establishment was \$5,273 compared with an average of \$5,516 across Ontario.

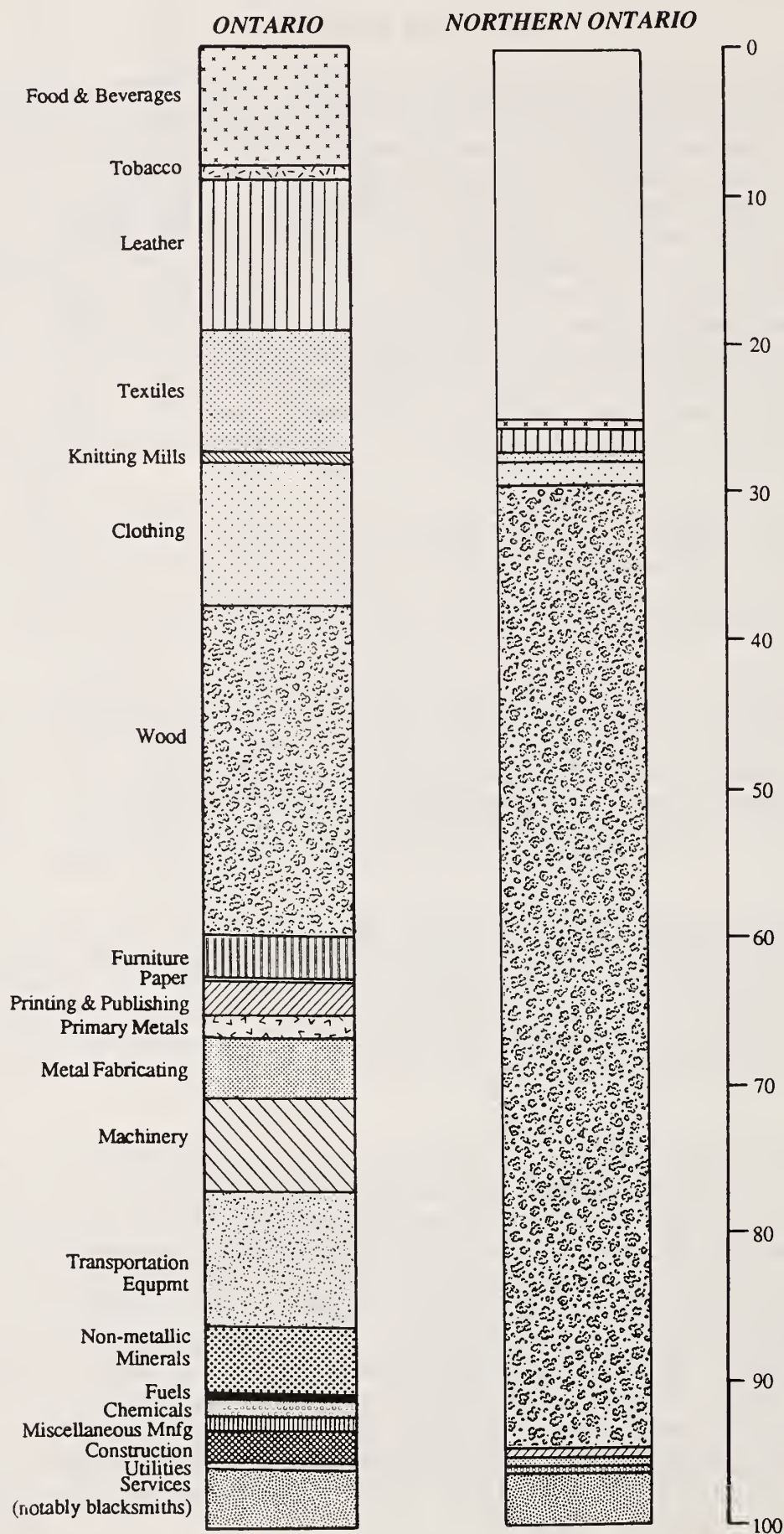
The industrial structure of the northern districts was very simple, completely dominated by wood processing (half the total establishments employing 65 per cent of the workers and producing 60 per cent of the value of output) or by mining (one enterprise accounting for one quarter of employment and output). Only the rural services (mainly blacksmiths) sector had about the same proportion in northern Ontario as the mean for the whole province.

As elsewhere in Ontario, most establishments were small craftshops. But nearly half the industrial workers reported in the northern districts were in larger enterprises. Three establishments employed more than 50 workers each. The largest enterprise in all of northern Ontario, West Canada Mining reported 167 men and 39 boys at Bruce Mines producing 19,300 tons of copper ore valued at \$128,500. Clarke and White's sawmill at Magnetawan in Parry Sound employed 100 men producing \$42,500 worth of lumber. J.W. Beatty and Co. operated a sawmill at The Sound employed 80 men and 8 boys producing \$30,000 worth of lumber, lath and shingles. Four other sawmills reported 40 to 47 workers each: the Magnetawan Lumber Company in Parry Sound and three in Algoma District -- Chaffey and Fredenburgh at Spanish River, Robert A. Lynn and Co. in Manitoulin Centre, and Staples and Schulenburg at Killarney.

ONTARIO NORTHERN DISTRICTS



COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES: Percentages Employed in Major Industry Groups (SECs)



COUNTY=NORTHERN DISTRICTS

		OBSERV		FORCE		FIXCAP		TOTEMP		SUMPROC		VADD	
		SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT	SUM	PERC- ENT
COUNTY	SEC												
NORTHERN DISTRICTS	4	1	1.1	.	.	.	.	206	25.2	128500	26.8	.	.
	5.01	4	4.4	25	3.3	12300	1.7	5	0.6	12340	2.6	2860	1.7
	5.04	6	6.6	.	.	1680	0.2	13	1.6	7100	1.5	3890	2.3
	5.05	1	1.1	.	.	7	0.0	1	0.1	25	0.0	12	0.0
	5.07	6	6.6	.	.	6050	0.9	18	2.2	23357	4.9	8922	5.3
	5.08	46	50.5	734	96.7	678535	95.9	532	65.1	289275	60.3	141656	83.5
	5.09	1	1.1	.	.	.	.	1	0.1	600	0.1	400	0.2
	5.11	1	1.1	.	.	2000	0.3	4	0.5	2500	0.5	2000	1.2
	5.13	3	3.3	.	.	900	0.1	3	0.4	3300	0.7	1400	0.8
	5.17	2	2.2	.	.	70	0.0	2	0.2	250	0.1	140	0.1
	10	20	22.0	.	.	5765	0.8	32	3.9	12598	2.6	8283	4.9
ALL		91	100.0	759	100.0	707307	100.0	817	100.0	479845	100.0	169563	100.0

APPENDICES

Table A-1

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
BRANT COUNTY													
BRANTFORD E	225	34550	9865	86	5	5	1	97	20840	26900	80150	52250	30
BRANTFORD T	442	790935	489010	1013	164	58	18	1253	424752	911378	1840877	927499	99
BRANTFORD W	179	55330	29930	119	4	3	.	126	23531	78139	147745	69606	49
BURFORD	226	68650	47405	142	7	3	2	154	24504	72099	136055	62956	60
DUMFRIES S	136	44935	30330	116	20	10	1	147	28498	81269	154580	73311	43
OAKLAND	74	18215	11300	32	1	3	1	37	5936	8464	43300	34836	19
ONONDAGA	57	8100	9390	33	1	1	.	35	6675	8536	20531	11595	22
PARIS T	288	186120	300700	325	109	19	3	456	108120	549482	845097	295615	45
county subtotal	1627	1206835	927930	1866	311	102	26	2305	642856	1736267	3268335	1527668	367
BRUCE COUNTY													
ALBEMARLE/..	77	7400	1125	9	.	.	.	9	1600	5369	7180	1711	7
AMABEL	20	5675	10390	28	.	.	.	28	5116	7754	14169	5915	10
ARRAN	202	35590	25935	81	.	1	.	82	11627	49181	83896	32865	44
BRANT	406	66196	34519	130	6	5	.	141	27906	40178	126984	83206	59
BRUCE	144	21655	3755	64	13	3	.	80	5550	19949	40598	19254	43
CARRICK	311	50116	16015	73	6	7	1	87	10044	16338	34523	17885	42
CULROSS	123	52095	23581	75	6	6	.	87	10044	43426	75995	31439	38
ELDERSLIE	523	76697	32697	160	19	8	2	189	30720	143357	212610	68016	95
GREENOCK	236	39550	9150	43	8	2	.	53	6932	23310	42303	17728	29
HURON	36	5904	750	19	4	.	.	23	6875	20555	30860	10305	19
KINCARDINE T	274	27520	2450	45	11	1	.	57	6215	42813	61618	17787	35
KINCARDINE V	175	79450	38924	152	19	18	.	189	45903	117191	243387	114076	46
KINLOSS	159	33970	10060	42	1	.	2	45	5674	36250	63490	27240	17
SAUGEEN	127	19000	17615	48	2	7	.	57	8900	22223	54579	31356	26
SOUTHAMPTON	130	12825	4565	47	9	3	.	59	4984	31402	49140	17738	29
county subtotal	2943	533643	231531	1016	104	61	5	1186	187869	619296	1141332	496521	539
CARLETON COUNTY													
BY	6	181308	54481	350	217	26	11	604	155817	485250	783045	297795	92
FITZROY	195	29880	15072	92	4	2	.	98	16341	81619	112685	31066	45
GLOUCESTER	2	11337	10325	68	2	1	.	71	17130	11166	39690	28524	25
GOULBURN	17	9560	10190	57	1	.	.	58	13570	14730	38110	23380	31
GOWER N	100	39160	20008	57	9	1	2	69	18500	151676	205800	54124	24
HUNTLEY	.	7280	7502	48	17	5	.	70	13043	21543	44075	22532	42
MARCH	2	6750	2510	14	.	2	.	16	3200	5492	13057	7565	9
MARLBOROUGH	30	9402	4075	14	1	3	.	18	2720	5340	10845	5505	9
NEPAN	151	76403	52995	120	4	9	.	133	25656	79022	172204	93182	40
NEW EDINBURG	295	77800	64070	42	31	8	2	83	21050	163180	240750	77570	5
OSGOODE	290	17922	14360	62	11	3	.	76	13498	27611	63181	35570	41
OTTAWA	150	65060	110870	126	12	7	.	145	46152	170848	295174	124326	22
RICHMOND V	20	7050	5900	28	4	1	.	33	9585	11996	31172	19176	16
ST GEORGE	105	126857	98540	478	61	38	6	583	176741	282607	593622	311015	53
TORBOLTON	.	220	110	5	.	.	1	6	930	1243	3485	2242	4
VICTORIA	4132	1282775	1169300	1297	29	10	.	1336	343358	1450132	1994958	544826	28
WELLINGTON	96	264980	165812	341	171	36	8	556	182919	239512	597600	354088	48
county subtotal	5591	2213744	1806120	3199	574	152	30	3955	1060210	3202967	5239453	2032486	534

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUNRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
ELGIN COUNTY													
ALDBOROUGH	255	40942	43480	115	1	6	.	122	22789	49353	96730	47377	30
BAYHAM	492	72575	20161	208	8	8	.	224	41696	113691	203251	89560	88
DORCHESTER S	144	24295	3800	59	3	4	1	67	14350	59804	89805	30001	26
DUNWICH	188	37570	30320	67	2	1	.	70	12630	105710	144697	38987	33
MALAHIDE	485	57250	50495	167	17	4	.	188	39661	91383	190144	98511	83
SOUTHWOLD	273	75650	33902	150	5	8	.	163	32197	81825	167005	84460	69
ST THOMAS T	183	65175	112585	209	69	15	.	293	74881	156823	338151	180808	72
VIENNA V	100	23200	12623	45	1	4	.	50	12695	25900	52160	26260	18
YARMOUTH	504	84380	78676	228	31	11	2	272	52934	129498	238809	109311	87
county subtotal	2624	481037	386042	1248	137	61	3	1449	303833	813987	1520752	705275	506
ESSEX COUNTY													
AMHERSTBURG	148	40850	24606	92	.	18	.	110	23072	106297	140915	34618	27
ANDERDON	52	6155	560	29	.	3	.	32	3590	15299	17979	2680	8
COLCHESTER	148	15305	6965	62	.	3	.	65	10531	25450	48365	22915	30
GOSFIELD	235	53085	19464	178	19	15	1	213	35057	137946	239344	101398	88
MAIDSTONE	100	12000	5912	36	.	.	.	36	9480	6500	18000	11500	3
MALDEN	55	6739	4635	36	.	.	1	46	3589	8178	12266	4088	19
MERSEA	116	19690	18380	54	7	2	2	65	16300	38505	70804	32299	19
PELEE	.	25125	5650	9	1	.	.	10	1470	3280	5215	1935	5
ROCHESTER	82	12095	5050	43	.	.	.	43	12560	34214	50097	15883	20
SANDWICH E	126	56466	63033	161	5	1	.	167	55348	285330	1175353	889823	37
SANDWICH T	92	33624	62695	73	7	2	.	82	16473	95039	140387	42723	34
SANDWICH W	38	9945	2730	24	.	.	.	24	6250	6567	38360	31793	11
TILBURY W	185	18984	14613	58	2	3	.	63	6999	47241	71225	23984	20
WINDSOR T	91	67320	103952	196	32	18	9	255	61148	138196	245294	117098	49
county subtotal	1468	377383	338245	1051	73	74	13	1211	261867	948042	2273604	1332737	370
FRONTENAC COUNTY													
BARRIE TP	16	2025	550	5	.	.	.	5	217	640	1075	435	2
BEDFORD	153	19050	4056	102	1	10	.	113	14291	30736	65400	34664	14
CATARAQUI	87	153995	49352	233	4	21	.	258	74508	146937	260432	113495	34
CLARENDON/..	.	1500	200	3	.	.	.	3	700	3259	4400	1141	3
FRONTENAC	9	9150	17450	81	17	6	9	113	27250	24079	81720	57641	23
GARDEN ISLAND	.	40000	.	175	.	20	.	195	50000	38000	180000	142000	2
HINCHINBROOK	75	2860	1435	12	1	2	.	15	760	1025	2655	1630	5
KENNEBEC	44	1250	30	5	.	.	.	5	660	836	2515	1679	5
KINGSTON TP	214	34762	41269	83	7	10	.	100	23512	63365	98933	35568	38
LOUGHBOROUGH	203	15610	5590	50	1	13	1	65	10837	18568	40644	22076	35
OLDEN	20	890	168	7	10	.	3	20	627	1087	2355	1268	10
ONTARIO	16	34850	44075	96	19	18	.	133	30718	34715	98948	64233	20
OSO	25	1400	2000	4	.	2	.	6	588	600	1275	675	1
PENITENTIARY	85	70001	65000	451	43	.	2	496	68532	55768	280005	74237	10
PITTSBURGH/.	295	38005	6702	70	2	7	.	79	15547	39013	64256	25243	29
PORTLAND	415	22710	5815	76	1	16	.	93	15195	24797	52642	27845	38
PORTSMOUTH V	25	44000	67500	52	1	.	.	53	16150	42166	79057	36891	5
RIDEAU	10	14170	7510	42	1	11	.	54	13100	20200	40359	20159	9
ST LAWRENCE	9	29860	110680	179	131	19	8	337	81869	180002	320830	140828	50
STORRINGTON	419	98700	75180	85	9	4	4	102	23448	148269	233265	84996	33
SYDENHAM	102	401650	161270	377	26	17	5	425	146059	325754	555847	230093	23
VICTORIA	10	16000	7000	9	.	1	.	10	4300	20163	38200	18037	2
WOLFE ISLAND	44	11140	5355	25	8	.	.	33	8027	71125	86934	15809	19
county subtotal	2276	1063578	678187	2222	282	177	32	2713	626895	1291104	2591747	1150643	410

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
GREY COUNTY													
ARTEMESIA	166	38705	15160	63	8	6	.	77	6499	68875	99000	28475	48
BENTINCK	173	55756	27421	121	10	1	.	132	33681	89459	171461	79367	61
COLLINGWOOD	190	47600	24609	135	6	9	.	150	23040	141320	205905	62005	82
DERBY	189	28605	4185	49	11	8	.	68	8847	41821	57737	15916	29
EGREMONT	201	23390	2150	53	3	1	.	57	8352	49177	66899	17722	39
EUPHRASIA	35	3670	3610	27	5	.	.	32	2495	5533	13855	7672	24
GLENELG	213	27063	9982	67	11	4	4	86	10877	52829	78118	22414	44
HOLLAND	197	20780	4394	53	10	5	2	70	10010	78299	105682	26813	38
KEPPEL	64	9310	3830	25	.	2	.	27	2840	7875	15597	7722	14
MELANCTHON	72	4020	1141	20	.	1	.	21	3425	19241	25734	4963	17
NORMANBY	466	77995	19822	133	3	11	2	149	26186	89425	140336	50811	73
OSPREY	.	14990	5550	12	.	.	.	12	1379	300	20348	560	11
OWEN SOUND T	255	108937	160710	270	41	15	.	326	72742	161146	338792	176296	81
PROTON	34	8030	1600	11	1	.	.	12	2430	2908	7216	3808	8
SARAWAK	47	5030	4200	12	.	1	.	13	1100	25241	28794	3553	6
ST VINCENT	384	87293	48249	203	42	19	7	271	35845	118498	241765	121387	123
SULLIVAN	138	15290	9260	41	1	.	.	42	8239	16026	32601	16575	28
SYDENHAM	171	18365	11804	63	16	2	2	83	8418	38741	55582	16601	48
county subtotal	2995	594829	357677	1358	168	85	17	1628	266405	1006714	1705422	662660	774
HALDIMAND COUNTY													
CALEDONIA V	170	68922	122300	162	36	23	.	221	61893	87069	189510	102291	42
CANBOROUGH	26	2540	250	7	.	.	.	7	1420	1142	2780	1638	5
CAYUGA N	58	4500	4000	29	.	.	.	29	5353	8485	18800	10315	12
CAYUGA S	1	2696	2625	28	.	.	.	28	4125	2477	8103	5626	21
CAYUGA V	.	.	.	19	3	2	.	24	5150	4050	11650	7600	10
DUNN	.	5100	500	8	.	.	.	8	1800	7200	11300	3700	5
DUNNVILLE V	188	58400	29200	78	3	7	.	88	22770	143994	209525	58531	17
MOULTON/...	12	2300	1292	22	.	1	.	23	2141	4412	11070	4098	14
ONEIDA	581	42805	17877	79	9	5	1	94	17075	349804	380400	30596	35
RAINHAM	117	15915	12830	70	1	2	.	73	12715	25530	58365	32695	36
SENECA	194	41500	26235	90	3	12	1	106	23804	36101	73308	37207	32
WALPOLE	127	29963	12207	128	8	8	1	145	26434	53891	108841	54950	78
county subtotal	1474	274641	229316	720	63	60	3	846	184680	724155	1083652	349247	307
HALTON COUNTY													
ESQUESING	833	218135	168978	386	26	63	.	475	130984	340586	573296	232710	105
GEORGETOWN V	329	107150	84780	172	55	44	12	283	65368	254050	379318	125268	35
MILTON T	99	54420	36680	105	17	5	.	127	38120	53925	125863	71938	30
NASSAGAWAYA	362	44634	64902	161	13	10	2	186	31354	58160	127407	69247	48
NEILSON	690	125200	166570	243	27	20	1	290	71996	290698	483005	192307	90
OAKVILLE T	117	105150	82000	134	26	17	4	181	54056	71100	158853	87753	26
TRAFALGAR	97	29694	26915	95	22	8	2	127	28993	42136	96332	54196	49
county subtotal	2527	684383	630825	1295	186	167	21	1669	420871	1110655	1944074	833419	383

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FIOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
HASTINGS COUNTY													
BELLEVILLE T	645	285870	171719	743	109	31	3	886	215068	326798	821665	494867	102
CARLOW/MAYO	.	260	150	4	.	.	.	4	1200	534	1620	1086	3
ELZEVR/...	322	33736	21355	69	13	8	.	90	19941	67312	105864	38552	32
FARADAY/...	50	2328	400	2	2	.	.	4	800	10474	14688	4214	4
HUNGERFORD	.	5865	528	10	2	.	1	13	3150	2957	6969	4012	9
HUNTINGDON	285	40686	24150	131	36	7	5	179	29397	104288	173025	68737	90
MADOC	15	10034	1355	40	37	.	1	78	10899	31422	48279	16857	62
MARMORA/LAKE	154	25895	14308	102	39	3	7	151	27323	58915	109446	50531	91
RAWDON	248	22446	10655	51	7	5	.	63	15113	36971	56992	20021	34
SIDNEY	144	7148	2348	49	44	5	.	98	8410	16943	31125	14182	74
STIRLING V	574	84238	202935	286	48	16	.	350	68639	270525	412490	141965	91
THURLOW	119	26148	12740	80	21	5	.	106	23544	75119	125910	50791	42
TRENTON V	715	143525	113750	260	16	2	.	278	48604	251373	356761	105388	60
TUDOR/...	125	78247	177195	243	6	32	.	281	68976	190260	303313	113053	34
TYENDINAGA	667	139686	222946	427	37	85	1	550	88896	261988	455874	193886	88
county subtotal	4219	908849	976986	2515	426	201	18	3160	632039	1711241	3032034	1320793	835
HURON COUNTY													
ASHFIELD	329	38975	9558	42	2	.	.	44	5920	48920	69382	19962	29
CLINTON V	274	113300	64700	140	9	8	2	159	50382	177865	275530	75965	26
COLBORNE	193	93560	18815	85	.	4	.	89	23436	30990	148973	117183	18
GODERICH T	561	231210	129616	307	33	46	3	389	101823	660826	897097	224381	65
GODERICH TP	76	26170	27600	31	6	3	.	40	3980	170097	183006	9434	21
GREY	227	64780	30575	83	1	2	.	86	15690	37785	75010	35625	21
HAY	348	41745	20330	86	4	2	.	92	11244	39550	79169	39149	46
HOWICK	405	68918	31968	131	11	15	4	161	23092	101863	179632	70569	81
HULLETT	296	33633	6020	67	1	4	.	72	9340	46745	71234	21089	38
MCKILLOP	109	17771	20750	35	3	3	.	41	6225	45618	67741	22123	10
MORRIS	177	32200	4950	41	3	4	.	48	7450	70684	105047	34138	19
SEAFORTH V	183	129100	129090	193	43	20	.	256	57606	210525	349160	132835	48
STANLEY	233	31270	15186	75	5	10	.	90	11814	49874	59296	-458	43
STEPHEN	262	44765	20232	129	7	3	.	139	21805	62274	122141	58887	48
TUCKERSMITH	128	65190	29030	125	8	7	3	143	20551	84215	150457	63562	41
TURNBERRY	244	53260	37003	105	4	13	2	124	20728	67210	132893	64658	46
USBORNE	35	16600	5374	63	3	3	.	69	8049	15077	37235	19778	38
WAWANOSH E	78	11336	2830	36	1	4	.	41	5643	6027	16981	10679	19
WAWANOSH W	112	18150	5950	30	2	3	.	35	6825	13275	33100	19825	16
county subtotal	4270	1131933	609577	1804	146	154	14	2118	411603	1939420	3053084	1039384	673

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
KENT COUNTY													
BOTHWELL T	138	34975	20975	75	12	11	.	98	19890	55405	109528	54123	32
CAMDEN W	297	42100	102454	169	14	9	.	192	45683	162342	263753	100966	74
CHATHAM T	524	274890	374790	647	46	30	8	731	237645	479890	932710	452320	96
CHATHAM TP	273	63820	43600	135	8	3	.	146	38470	106707	189717	79878	37
DOVER	73	13045	6150	65	1	13	.	79	11463	7198	37486	30366	16
HARWICH	288	49875	43979	152	6	14	1	173	27909	119516	186921	67405	47
HOWARD	320	59992	20861	132	6	18	1	157	26997	63092	124274	59442	46
ORFORD	94	26200	28547	66	1	7	.	74	19317	36131	70278	34147	22
RALEIGH	55	6985	10580	31	.	4	.	35	4545	25997	32120	5853	15
ROMNEY	55	4503	250	15	.	.	.	15	1704	1700	5743	3368	3
TILBURY E	80	11566	5468	53	3	6	2	64	8499	17775	24748	6973	42
ZONE	13	3750	4600	14	1	2	.	17	3390	3165	11076	7911	5
county subtotal	2210	591701	662254	1554	98	117	12	1781	445512	1078918	1988354	902752	435
LAMBTON COUNTY													
BOSANQUET	350	102795	26475	165	7	13	1	186	29770	76581	173835	94544	62
BROOKE	110	8440	3560	18	.	.	.	18	4500	33540	62700	28560	10
DAWN	20	2901	695	26	.	2	.	28	2615	2015	24163	22148	13
ENNISKILLEN	27	7200	2900	9	.	.	.	9	4248	18800	34980	14080	3
EUPHEMIA	83	15205	11460	57	1	.	.	58	9590	30732	72513	40381	37
MOORE	118	25040	6370	65	5	1	1	72	14872	70538	115261	44183	30
OIL SPRINGS	16	24400	16400	48	.	1	.	49	23970	22041	58225	36184	8
PETROLIA V	188	99450	151815	167	16	4	1	188	76376	297156	495967	201011	48
PLYMPTON	334	80630	62332	120	12	1	.	133	32825	130786	236261	104075	58
SARNIA T	158	114185	92715	176	34	10	2	222	59146	136890	371103	230013	55
SARNIA TP	35	9138	2970	52	4	3	1	60	6090	11885	35767	21682	22
SOMBRA	64	11255	19677	50	18	.	3	71	7361	108049	270737	161560	33
WARWICK	280	32989	20865	82	22	7	1	112	10725	68304	108600	39110	59
county subtotal	1783	533628	418234	1035	119	42	10	1206	282088	1007317	2060112	1037531	438
LANARK COUNTY													
ALMONTE V	530	326051	269320	308	178	32	25	543	125708	435223	644900	200177	46
BATHURST	574	116147	102235	156	17	19	1	193	37030	174289	273885	99596	46
BECKWITH	30	3500	5000	7	2	.	.	9	2400	8000	22500	14500	2
BURGESS N	109	11205	6536	31	3	.	.	34	3344	18950	24884	5934	19
CARLETON PLA	367	109250	68850	279	26	28	.	333	77426	213575	362307	148732	31
DARLING	45	2910	1225	11	1	.	.	12	1115	2074	4365	2291	5
DRUMMOND	164	42910	20120	64	11	6	.	81	16250	68980	119470	50490	24
EIMSLEY N	130	29530	9705	57	16	11	2	86	22637	58034	101618	43584	20
LANARK TP	56	7473	2897	30	4	3	6	43	4070	4475	14815	6665	22
LANARK V	52	70622	90420	109	25	12	3	149	30550	109350	177242	67892	38
MONTAGUE	140	14970	1779	47	12	6	1	66	8473	21919	40280	18361	35
PAKENHAM	174	65343	72510	107	26	7	2	142	19266	59455	113685	56030	42
PERTH T	174	119147	46955	256	49	20	.	325	72956	134139	283116	148977	77
RAMSAY	345	55469	25820	133	25	16	6	180	35320	128998	198972	71174	71
SHERBROOKE N	102	7831	3930	35	1	1	.	37	5081	15787	8656	-7191	20
SHERBROOKE S	140	15848	16976	56	49	4	.	109	8940	23866	41586	17704	78
SMITHS FALLS	451	138125	101875	263	17	30	18	328	93241	236186	463668	226282	43
county subtotal	3481	1136331	844153	1949	462	195	64	2670	563807	1713300	2895949	1171198	619

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
LEEDS-GREENVILLE COUNTY													
AUGUSTA	325	45834	15584	125	16	15	2	158	23271	97488	162258	64770	83
BASTARD/BURG	219	33535	6263	76	80	2	1	159	15645	55331	90664	34833	128
BROCKVILLE C	128	105629	142048	375	114	42	2	533	145988	212652	469934	257282	69
BROCKVILLE E	49	117338	61825	216	7	4	2	229	54791	42717	129477	48263	21
BROCKVILLE W	22	44425	16155	72	.	14	.	86	22484	37438	85809	42171	23
CROSBY N	260	15842	14690	68	33	6	1	108	16392	53562	84432	29970	59
CROSBY S	75	24675	9969	99	26	.	.	125	16919	47306	232814	185508	49
EDWARDSBURG	511	190911	120884	161	25	27	6	219	44350	226107	681042	454935	78
ELIZABETH TOW	247	147041	55092	171	53	14	.	238	53507	158077	271647	112770	116
ELMSLEY	60	11580	6483	24	8	3	.	35	4528	13467	20964	7497	23
ESCOTT FRONT	96	10394	2498	49	31	2	.	82	10305	22668	37188	13928	48
GANANOQUE V	759	207200	133585	340	24	55	.	419	113860	282835	586570	301785	50
GOWER S	46	3205	452	21	4	1	1	27	2970	3330	7507	4177	18
KEMPTVILLE V	116	29650	8720	80	15	.	.	95	20212	56355	86625	30270	34
KITLEY	120	12292	5730	77	23	3	3	106	14163	36477	58176	21699	59
LEEDS/LANSDO	307	39445	21124	94	55	3	.	152	20088	67798	112864	44166	112
MERRICKVILLE	296	76175	77500	123	38	24	2	187	45637	135911	199439	63528	32
OXFORD TP	388	29985	17045	72	8	16	.	96	17510	65608	92615	27007	44
PRESCOTT T	225	140300	157500	218	66	21	2	307	101888	176439	477029	300590	40
WOLFORD	112	23757	17460	47	16	15	.	78	12896	62068	85087	23019	24
YONGE FRONT	191	13066	2212	37	30	.	.	67	7585	29289	40605	11316	53
YONGE/ESCOTT	208	20087	24045	56	25	4	.	85	13316	56212	92556	36239	47
county subtotal	4760	1342366	916864	2601	697	271	22	3591	778305	1939135	4105302	2115723	1210
LENNOX-ADDINGTON													
ADOLPHUSTOWN	20	2850	2680	20	.	.	.	20	1675	2350	4920	2570	14
AMHERST ISLA	.	1701	245	11	.	.	.	11	925	983	2660	1677	7
BATH V	1	14065	4627	36	7	2	.	45	6145	6000	20055	14055	23
CAMDEN E	946	76088	48420	207	10	31	1	249	43136	103253	190159	86656	88
DENBIGH/...	80	2850	198	5	.	.	.	5	335	1945	2820	875	5
ERNESTOWN	124	65528	17500	101	15	10	2	128	21766	60268	117038	56710	61
FREDERICKSBURG	50	12950	15876	42	7	2	1	52	7402	23057	56572	33515	26
KALADAR/...	35	1800	100	4	.	.	.	4	426	680	940	260	3
NAPANEE T	514	127615	172937	303	61	19	.	383	85912	307714	513500	205786	62
NEWBURG V	202	47435	39490	91	4	.	.	95	23361	70049	122800	52751	31
RICHMOND TP	531	35400	24882	131	5	38	.	174	19366	72455	119198	46580	37
SHEFFIELD	489	32585	950	50	.	5	.	55	10633	74327	99240	24913	29
county subtotal	2992	420867	327905	1001	109	107	4	1221	221082	723081	1249902	526348	386

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
LINCOLN COUNTY													
CAISTOR	401	14490	4945	32	1	2	.	35	3436	17059	28672	11413	20
CENTRE WARD	2	3075	8850	23	8	1	.	32	4965	13041	21076	8035	12
CLINTON TP	174	40023	51836	177	23	12	3	215	41312	81243	178217	96144	76
GAINSBOROUGH	100	14880	2150	39	.	.	.	39	6160	23810	44085	16640	16
GRANTHAM	963	433895	237845	310	123	80	65	578	125738	317622	723747	400625	35
GRIMSBY TP	207	42505	23945	136	16	9	4	165	30218	59835	107991	48556	45
LOUTH	97	17167	12727	80	10	3	.	93	9326	32172	56111	23939	48
NIAGARA TP	60	7885	2100	18	.	2	.	20	2200	50730	65100	14370	17
PORT DALHOUS	40	29815	42650	122	13	8	.	143	48740	57630	133075	75145	20
ST CATHARINE	958	506340	688652	1106	197	77	28	1408	425360	1718961	2577000	856339	158
WEST WARD	14	1100	4400	11	.	1	.	12	4386	1855	8150	6295	4
county subtotal	3016	1111175	1080100	2054	391	195	100	2740	701841	2373958	3943224	1557501	451
MIDDLESEX COUNTY													
ADELAIDE	137	17030	8450	68	1	6	.	75	8116	48945	73520	24575	21
BIDDULPH	142	45563	50625	111	16	6	2	135	24549	113020	188983	72508	65
CARADOC	200	32840	15265	88	1	23	.	112	24199	81860	136470	54610	37
DELAWARE	50	17450	2921	55	3	1	.	59	6255	9653	24987	13284	30
DORCHESTER N	76	32516	10290	77	9	6	2	94	16454	49000	88508	32508	47
EKERID	125	29757	6470	80	5	11	.	96	15625	50409	103402	52993	36
LOBO	227	31080	16395	75	17	7	2	101	8357	47059	71774	23665	53
LONDON TP	618	432185	278362	459	18	32	3	512	154777	1189931	2193069	1003138	120
MCGILLIVRAY	142	36383	15999	111	20	6	.	137	19258	54953	106263	50210	53
METCALFE	141	32715	18232	56	3	9	3	71	7826	54202	67858	13522	23
MOSA	127	33220	18100	63	2	2	.	67	14310	20834	55100	30606	25
NISSOURI W	45	13375	5750	29	2	.	.	31	5090	26394	36862	10310	18
STRATHROY V	291	154150	168950	348	35	50	7	440	111120	265870	504400	238530	62
WARD NO 1	98	228600	288850	352	69	23	1	445	125480	408701	742919	334218	31
WARD NO 2	103	153324	142750	333	110	10	14	467	119527	395296	659590	264294	69
WARD NO 3	144	342100	363730	596	53	50	4	703	257550	450931	981799	526868	70
WARD NO 4	48	160200	81000	273	82	63	6	424	123550	461648	703475	241827	27
WARD NO 5	126	91000	183770	213	1	10	.	224	61892	247238	410430	163192	15
WARD NO 6	10	50040	30000	22	.	.	.	22	6350	31900	56000	24100	2
WARD NO 7	4	5000	1400	11	.	.	.	11	2640	1048	4240	3192	3
WARDSVILLE V	79	32749	13110	67	9	1	.	77	10096	28194	59534	23860	32
WESTMINSTER	220	64380	49360	237	11	15	8	271	39283	70179	179705	109526	69
WILLIAMS E	217	22517	5340	44	6	1	.	51	6287	27959	40865	14106	31
WILLIAMS W	281	56527	22670	100	17	8	6	131	21496	138443	187350	47477	47
county subtotal	3651	2114701	1797789	3868	490	340	58	4756	1190187	4273667	7677103	3373119	986
MORFOLK COUNTY													
CHARLOTTENVIL	345	78535	71346	157	3	12	.	172	36146	124854	236438	111584	46
HOUGHTON	155	12745	4882	43	1	2	.	46	7457	25840	40142	14302	27
MIDDLETON	395	43398	28983	112	9	2	.	123	20548	86341	135447	49106	51
SIMCOE T	126	66705	51570	171	24	13	4	212	58906	89321	202855	113534	57
TOWNSEND	354	76110	41887	160	4	2	.	166	38061	145170	232371	89801	54
WALSINGHAM	326	39600	36996	114	2	7	1	124	27482	40223	94739	54516	49
WINDHAM	582	58275	150865	213	3	15	.	231	54784	98449	207788	109339	53
WOODHOUSE	272	56065	32870	101	6	6	.	113	26645	119663	181449	61786	52
county subtotal	2555	431433	419399	1071	52	59	5	1187	270029	729861	1331229	603968	389

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM COUNTY													
ALNWICK	92	6434	3832	23	.	4	.	27	4134	11500	20156	8656	13
BOWMANVILLE	247	133370	118100	284	91	29	.	404	118170	342744	560705	207861	60
BRIGHTON TP	333	23895	8717	85	1	7	.	93	17935	81492	122590	41098	44
BRIGHTON V	35	12990	8654	58	.	3	.	61	13125	35098	62540	27442	27
CARTWRIGHT	157	24819	25568	55	8	1	.	64	9717	39414	66966	27552	31
CAVAN	453	91752	20421	175	11	21	1	208	42742	110487	196647	80985	101
CLARKE	480	89355	91321	173	17	17	.	207	37561	239122	339656	99889	94
COBOURG T	268	285850	227060	360	82	43	17	502	126759	411989	647575	234686	87
COLBOURNE V	79	19915	19895	74	6	5	1	86	20348	34780	63865	29085	35
CRAMAHE	392	47959	19130	117	13	11	2	143	17752	82708	121915	38620	71
DARLINGTON	376	63515	65825	121	11	4	2	138	29168	140964	221550	77286	70
HALDIMAND	549	87816	41510	136	5	9	.	150	31640	141399	286182	144783	69
HAMILTON TP	572	347819	297234	415	5	8	2	430	90114	266961	421395	154434	67
HOPE	629	86593	38813	151	18	14	.	183	33272	97567	168046	65522	94
MANVERS	495	49729	26467	98	4	7	.	109	20599	62317	105068	42751	57
MONAGHAN S	2	3120	2675	17	1	1	.	19	4496	1929	9075	7146	9
MURRAY	234	39011	7578	65	2	1	.	68	9030	35322	61215	25793	36
NEWCASTLE V	97	36650	84775	144	35	11	4	194	44671	102485	253535	148730	30
PERCY	323	70203	72467	139	47	22	36	244	42448	158721	248496	84310	69
PORT HOPE T	363	264450	154970	398	144	17	11	570	151423	522683	873200	350517	77
SEYMOUR	180	51585	45395	130	33	17	4	184	26389	119697	175285	54320	69
county subtotal	6356	1836830	1380407	3218	534	252	80	4084	891493	3039379	5025662	1951466	1210
ONTARIO COUNTY													
BROCK	323	90825	48855	174	12	8	1	195	31420	112299	191539	79240	82
MARA	84	58255	1195	43	3	2	.	48	5294	20494	35205	14711	19
OSHAWA T	274	379450	685600	624	66	40	2	732	259350	612776	1090905	478129	42
PICKERING	716	153846	146773	250	27	30	1	308	63157	277690	444911	167221	132
RAMA	200	72300	50290	76	.	2	.	78	13610	30765	61675	30910	4
REACH	480	127417	140001	457	24	28	5	514	108640	159853	385828	225975	120
SCOTT	108	17637	11397	76	4	4	3	87	10720	20063	44470	24407	43
SCUGOG	.	476	573	8	1	.	.	9	780	753	1594	841	8
THORAH	96	21395	19300	53	2	.	.	55	12710	54220	88955	34735	22
UXBRIDGE TP	696	98815	50167	201	6	19	3	229	49069	134780	248291	113511	57
WHITBY E	339	97850	93112	132	13	11	4	160	52925	187847	331050	143203	38
WHITBY T	82	134400	85085	205	30	9	.	244	86249	104374	251990	147616	46
WHITBY W	350	78773	98830	127	6	10	3	146	38017	258099	373405	115056	50
county subtotal	3748	1331439	1431178	2426	194	163	22	2805	731941	1974013	3549818	1575555	663

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
OXFORD COUNTY													
BLANDFORD	70	22960	15555	36	21	.	.	57	9551	32874	55233	22359	29
BLENHHEIM	541	111678	82778	265	16	27	9	317	63244	239421	397268	157847	107
DEREHAM	315	86820	34879	214	22	14	1	251	60678	210146	354425	144279	80
EMBRO V	63	28470	15715	58	13	1	1	73	17109	36831	168861	132030	28
INGERSOLL T	430	330650	355000	547	45	35	.	627	194917	466294	856355	390061	69
NISSOURI E	77	28700	9630	59	1	.	.	60	15909	76092	102081	25989	24
NORWICH N	63	42755	29476	154	12	8	1	175	37931	129515	203312	73797	68
NORWICH S	454	63815	44782	176	9	9	.	194	37931	85782	151907	66125	41
OXFORD E	55	18152	11935	60	4	9	.	73	12348	26731	52742	26011	27
OXFORD N	50	30236	17410	73	2	2	.	77	16715	27600	82439	54839	20
OXFORD W	310	54538	36670	98	5	25	1	129	23263	119306	194526	75220	33
WOODSTOCK T	335	160625	125427	390	31	22	2	445	113700	307322	503455	196133	72
ZORRA E	149	34806	19609	102	15	7	.	124	15962	82097	117147	31529	50
ZORRA W	118	38705	41324	62	20	.	.	82	13360	74077	106446	32369	27
county subtotal	3030	1052910	840190	2294	216	159	15	2684	632618	1914088	3346197	1428588	675
PEEL COUNTY													
ALBION	236	53949	32540	122	10	11	2	145	19664	124662	187508	62313	73
BRAMPTON V	92	112365	131070	247	29	15	1	292	75919	229479	371680	142301	46
CALEDON	431	56049	20487	139	10	15	4	168	24494	80155	170704	89929	76
CHINGUACOUSY	298	62405	37348	127	5	8	2	142	24923	200466	281893	80989	64
STREETSVILLE	53	17659	24685	35	6	1	4	46	3946	55887	72593	16706	19
TORONTO GORE	.	6760	370	22	.	.	.	22	3054	5041	13105	7914	16
TORONTO TP	452	302010	313819	206	57	50	24	337	67795	333196	558272	224576	61
county subtotal	1562	611197	560319	898	117	100	37	1152	219795	1028886	1655755	624728	355
PERTH COUNTY													
BLANCHARD	37	20090	28395	36	4	3	1	44	7924	33215	51250	18035	20
DOWNIE	59	31230	11200	48	2	1	.	51	12474	45806	68655	22849	21
EASTHOPE N	106	27265	11055	71	9	9	2	91	10346	35621	68652	31206	36
EASTHOPE S	190	36150	10460	49	6	8	1	64	12680	24104	137180	13616	18
ELICE	245	67925	36250	90	.	6	.	96	19926	69969	112343	42374	23
ELMA	235	98485	55065	121	.	.	.	121	21765	61450	117705	56050	35
FULLARTON	4	6340	9100	37	2	5	.	44	7969	6397	23883	17336	19
HIBBERT	57	15280	26520	34	4	8	1	47	6840	36035	50576	14541	15
LISTOWEL V	137	82650	91750	130	16	15	3	164	29178	76878	131405	65092	35
LOGAN	176	22622	26655	58	.	7	.	65	10347	27889	53502	25613	17
MITCHELL V	187	96210	172945	227	18	29	5	279	75946	207829	381865	174036	38
MORNINGTON	218	48260	18920	72	1	5	.	78	13070	86062	147168	61106	38
ST MARYS T	289	124220	101500	254	115	27	7	403	90479	273640	462136	188286	76
STRAITFORD T	241	193650	221750	380	111	43	10	544	128782	409107	738506	309199	82
WALLACE	104	12495	5306	63	10	5	.	78	4040	12913	28631	15443	42
county subtotal	2285	882872	826871	1670	298	171	30	2169	451766	1406915	2573457	1054782	515

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY													
ASHBURNHAM V	167	71750	24620	59	2	9	3	73	19733	84770	129392	44622	19
ASPHODEL	246	63020	41430	151	21	14	3	189	37922	134949	214495	79546	87
BELMONT/METH	113	5269	386	25	2	.	2	29	2045	4168	7735	3567	21
CHANDOS/...	.	1000	1000	2	.	1	.	3	500	1000	2000	1000	1
DOURO	206	35135	16792	109	21	21	3	154	24780	80029	142519	62490	17
DUMMER	170	10114	2973	53	3	4	1	61	9008	18967	37355	15988	30
ENNISMORE	20	4400	1730	10	.	2	.	12	2000	1805	5040	3235	4
GUILFORD/...	108	11650	2560	15	2	1	1	19	3175	4172	9980	5808	6
HARVEY	397	51700	97700	174	.	14	.	188	28250	81000	157600	76600	4
MINDEN	.	1175	2280	9	.	2	1	12	2125	2200	6400	4200	7
MONAGHAN N	12	1715	375	8	.	16	.	8	1756	1640	3660	2020	6
OTONABEE	220	24101	15882	91	3	14	1	109	19027	53707	88036	34261	38
PETERBOROUGH	396	306595	238390	618	108	26	8	760	217212	394732	811365	413833	96
SMITH	299	64629	110972	147	4	9	1	161	45780	188528	266702	77668	30
SNOWDEN/...	.	500	200	2	.	.	.	2	300	400	800	400	1
STANHOPE/...	.	400	200	2	.	.	.	2	200	150	350	200	1
county subtotal	2354	653153	557490	1475	166	117	24	1782	413813	1052217	1883429	825438	368
PRESCOTT-RUSSELL COUNTY													
ALFRED	55	18813	1339	26	9	10	.	45	4878	13025	29243	16218	14
CALEDONIA	35	3459	1201	10	7	.	.	17	1932	13838	18440	4602	14
CAMBRIDGE	200	10000	6000	24	.	.	.	24	1500	12000	15000	3000	1
CLARENCE	90	21030	23240	42	3	7	.	52	7796	20403	34884	14481	9
CUMBERLAND	145	19265	15610	50	10	7	1	68	12086	24611	48999	24388	33
HAWKESBURY E	175	14249	4627	87	35	10	4	136	8575	25489	49726	24237	69
HAWKESBURY V	1767	145150	1006920	229	24	45	3	301	53591	487224	673315	186011	39
HAWKESBURY W	73	25865	10020	75	7	.	.	82	15172	62546	100325	37779	33
LONGUEIL	141	16915	10069	51	2	1	.	54	8455	26065	46340	20275	18
PLANTAGENET	728	58300	53116	155	11	8	.	174	37686	100819	170895	70076	58
RUSSELL	208	28649	29610	28	2	2	.	32	5600	46325	77480	31155	11
county subtotal	3617	361695	1161752	777	110	90	8	985	157271	832345	1264647	432222	299
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY													
AMELIASBURG	189	49696	115245	134	15	11	.	160	33112	118606	185756	65258	42
ATHOL	92	8425	3610	40	1	4	.	45	5217	8913	23965	8902	18
HALLOWELL	274	47800	5650	66	3	4	.	73	12290	40072	70892	27620	33
HILLIER	68	25825	3201	46	5	.	.	51	11691	67941	90460	21519	37
MARYSBURG N	95	10705	3995	32	.	.	.	32	4343	32237	41966	8743	16
MARYSBURG S	105	10810	4215	39	.	3	.	42	5850	19355	32875	12820	25
PICTON T	76	93690	56015	215	95	5	4	319	77064	116716	269344	152628	74
SOPHIASBURG	221	54350	10260	60	1	.	.	61	14100	64537	91090	26553	28
WELLINGTON V	44	10800	5250	37	1	1	.	39	8858	8442	30605	19663	18
county subtotal	1164	312101	207441	669	121	28	4	822	172525	476819	836953	343706	291

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
RENFWRE COUNTY												
ADMASTON	.	995	800	15	6	1	22	2830	11650	18172	6522	6
ALGONA	.	363	65	10	3	1	14	823	1376	3787	2411	8
ALICE/FRASER	20	2182	217	5	7	.	12	601	1080	1837	725	9
ARNPRIOR V	355	91080	170448	151	17	20	190	34974	129904	200511	70607	22
BAGOT/...	35	2580	780	9	1	.	10	1086	1940	3680	1740	6
BROMLEY	210	17776	10601	30	5	1	36	4213	33913	40704	5166	22
BROUGHAM	.	130	389	2	.	.	2	418	330	1500	1170	2
BRUDENELL/...	50	8321	5496	32	2	1	35	3788	22605	32084	9479	24
GRATTAN	.	11040	9150	43	4	2	49	9070	16388	37965	21577	22
HORTON	50	13350	8290	33	1	.	34	4350	8034	14870	6836	15
MATAWATCHAN/	.	373	353	10	.	2	12	990	391	1797	1406	6
MCNAB	213	21517	9358	68	3	8	80	9064	36251	58483	22232	36
PEMBROKE TP	50	10200	7700	26	.	.	26	4192	24300	18920	7120	8
PEMBROKE V	134	49700	50790	101	18	11	130	33140	95624	300000	202876	28
PETAWAWA	20	5120	5000	22	4	.	26	2570	4520	7475	2920	4
RENFWRE V	326	60670	65020	123	2	.	125	28333	139190	213493	74303	41
ROLPH/...	.	600	.	3	.	.	3	720	600	900	300	2
ROSS	16	4500	845	9	.	1	10	878	3473	6010	2537	5
SEBASTOPOL	.	245	70	3	2	.	5	390	370	930	560	5
STAFFORD	.	2229	210	12	3	.	17	1916	2840	6886	4046	10
WESTMEATH	126	8468	22081	50	15	7	80	8519	26810	49890	22095	38
WILBERFORCE	.	13116	4049	42	8	1	52	6407	22953	36534	12043	31
county subtotal	1605	324555	371712	799	101	56	970	159272	584542	1056428	478671	350
SIMCOE COUNTY												
ADJALA	133	32743	11592	51	2	5	58	9328	72198	104010	31812	42
BARRIE T	321	143995	145010	371	12	26	411	128958	121055	347844	214189	75
BRADFORD V	87	78675	55000	113	25	5	145	39345	115832	215750	99918	36
COLLINGWOOD	436	200050	171776	289	24	15	328	79906	235946	429365	193143	50
ESSA	495	116183	44070	239	6	5	250	65179	147168	236911	89743	48
FLOS	113	13200	4450	28	.	.	28	4578	19400	32550	13150	8
GWILLIMBURY	245	32755	14925	92	21	.	117	24271	27503	70270	42767	54
INNISFIL	291	87200	22640	186	5	18	209	39370	150619	239614	88995	48
MEDONTE	292	37760	12932	79	2	5	88	12814	51365	77306	24241	29
MONO	109	15469	10221	76	1	2	79	8623	42461	69165	24734	55
MULMUR	183	57905	10926	79	7	5	92	18822	54970	92461	37491	33
NOTTAWASAGA	565	105500	64654	226	23	13	263	45806	228276	395041	165537	92
ORILLIA V	135	76890	50075	148	12	22	182	47744	53633	121320	67687	35
ORILLIA..TP	122	33514	12300	47	4	1	52	6485	40183	57955	17772	17
ORO	175	31424	17085	101	6	3	111	18260	41972	80497	35310	44
SUNNIDALE	398	125900	70700	198	114	16	328	59333	52523	135664	81613	137
TAY	812	262845	170795	308	13	62	383	95088	168338	363661	195283	72
TECUMSETH	495	77669	8906	134	12	7	156	19328	55787	111089	55302	22
TINY	252	12630	3875	46	.	3	49	9670	45700	72810	27110	25
TOSSORONTIO	215	76320	16340	79	.	2	81	23045	76685	120780	44095	11
VESPREA	275	34050	26720	96	.	.	96	16564	46176	91345	45169	18
county subtotal	6149	1652677	944992	2986	289	215	3506	772717	1847790	3465408	1595061	951

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COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPWOM	EMPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENWATKINS COUNTY													
CHARLOTTENBURG	210	40231	27175	156	10	5	2	173	27241	106289	158544	51875	66
CORNWALL CEN	209	35260	32016	56	19	2	1	78	21725	35262	64318	29056	18
CORNWALL TP	422	161124	317013	122	63	29	32	246	37807	189411	352313	162102	49
CORNWALL WES	86	34150	14700	30	8	3	7	48	9400	47300	76725	29425	4
FINCH	140	11435	1181	40	2	•	•	42	5401	18391	29457	11066	22
IROQUOIS V	197	57150	27280	110	10	•	•	120	27756	55218	108280	53062	31
KENYON	144	19822	6755	107	26	4	•	137	11766	17555	50621	32479	78
LANCASTER	58	12555	13700	89	6	2	•	97	13940	31078	68748	37670	48
LOCHIEL	281	38207	18150	98	25	2	•	125	23086	72545	119320	43975	55
MATILDA	7	8177	4430	86	31	3	2	122	11863	17788	38591	20238	87
MORRISBURG V	112	48685	34260	109	21	2	1	133	35486	248150	332807	84657	36
MOUNTAIN	272	29696	11649	90	12	5	5	112	17722	31062	76407	45345	50
OSNABRUCK	250	60588	22585	178	15	4	7	204	30869	75504	152833	77329	93
ROXBOROUGH	75	9383	2854	53	11	3	•	67	7119	10954	25056	14102	46
WILLIAMSBURG	309	36529	10579	108	53	9	9	179	22933	32320	76007	41937	100
WINCHESTER	278	44410	10003	131	24	•	2	157	25559	120551	205033	84482	88
county subtotal	3050	647402	554330	1563	336	73	68	2040	329673	1109378	1935060	818800	871
VICTORIA COUNTY													
ANSON/LINDEN	•	300	600	5	•	•	•	5	1020	1000	2740	1740	3
BEXLEY	•	40	4	1	1	•	•	2	112	156	321	165	2
CARDEN/DALTO	22	1165	210	11	5	3	•	19	1392	1951	4765	2814	16
ELDON	22	14776	13279	68	14	2	•	84	17718	32941	62041	29100	47
EMILY	161	43587	19225	100	3	10	•	113	34360	51989	124758	72069	45
FENELON	886	204279	134604	337	17	15	•	369	49410	159337	249812	90475	65
LAXTON/...	102	9171	1277	22	•	1	•	23	2280	6092	10892	4800	14
LINDSAY T	879	256800	98840	328	86	31	4	449	124797	376969	659977	283008	79
MARIPOSA	196	44434	18510	122	18	9	2	151	32960	48087	98588	50501	69
OPS	63	8719	1622	41	6	4	3	54	10490	7482	23126	15644	19
SOMERVILLE	30	2915	710	10	4	•	2	16	1264	4538	7128	2590	12
VERULAM	319	79470	86840	159	3	14	•	176	54890	75710	149118	73408	20
county subtotal	2680	665656	375721	1204	157	89	11	1461	330693	766252	1393266	626314	391
WATERLOO COUNTY													
BERLIN T	204	98460	118460	256	27	15	20	318	56085	164865	320669	155554	68
DUMFRIES N	290	98180	188621	182	16	17	2	217	46894	261381	368789	107408	50
GALT T	561	395726	596930	635	104	43	9	791	226843	662413	1213610	551197	74
HESPELER V	416	145655	298250	118	68	20	61	267	62015	264612	431303	166691	22
NEW HAMBURG	132	39195	47150	107	4	5	•	116	20080	127659	192700	65041	26
PRESTON V	153	149896	299171	171	42	27	6	246	52080	242679	403138	160459	52
WATERLOO N	206	42170	21102	104	•	10	1	115	18664	61547	111516	49969	60
WATERLOO S	447	78175	67050	92	9	14	10	125	21210	215875	299016	83141	37
WATERLOO V	275	118835	123510	180	19	23	1	220	60312	318827	606315	287488	52
WELLESLEY	266	72160	60870	159	14	23	5	201	32185	211768	282803	71035	78
WILMOT	453	121509	101185	196	6	15	4	221	42978	157314	260386	102672	90
WOOLWICH	435	149654	111507	234	13	15	2	264	48243	186345	285300	98255	114
county subtotal	3838	1509615	2033806	2434	322	224	121	3101	687589	2875285	4775545	1898910	723

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
WELLAND COUNTY													
BERTIE	162	32820	19150	100	1	4	.	105	19557	26300	67855	39155	50
CHIPPAWA V	66	32050	65075	64	4	3	.	71	17932	88028	169466	81438	31
CLIFTON T	28	35035	18410	32	11	2	.	45	13510	24500	54222	27322	13
CROWLAND	35	6297	3715	28	4	1	1	34	5020	10484	12385	1901	19
FORT ERIE V	4	9800	5205	15	6	.	.	21	7750	7360	20900	6540	6
HUMBERSTONE	121	24890	7755	75	4	7	.	86	7145	38469	64193	25724	47
PELHAM	135	36000	11900	80	6	2	.	88	19433	74375	118322	35914	41
PORT COLBORN	6	3515	2565	13	.	1	.	14	3480	6257	14440	8183	10
STAMFORD	119	54181	21020	102	8	9	2	121	30040	88359	176755	88396	46
THOROLD TP	63	35261	10100	58	4	.	.	62	13965	43425	91965	47215	27
THOROLD V	330	60950	121800	142	18	6	1	167	49973	282350	370006	87656	39
WAINFLEET	50	11140	3210	17	.	.	.	17	3410	10414	18053	7639	11
WELLAND V	116	47595	14405	117	9	6	.	132	31816	64934	126930	61246	37
WILLOUGHBY	45	57600	27000	41	.	3	.	44	12720	58050	250919	192869	4
county subtotal	1280	447134	331310	884	75	44	4	1007	235751	823305	1556411	711198	381

WELLINGTON COUNTY

AMARANTH	65	7720	1330	13	.	.	.	13	2050	1615	5975	4360	10
ARTHUR TP	148	47150	8725	51	.	9	.	60	8632	39364	58090	18426	19
ELORA V	240	119230	108150	139	14	8	1	162	41760	354335	479358	124373	41
ERAMOSA	325	91400	56105	109	18	13	6	146	22049	160387	226479	66030	55
ERIN TP	167	55425	28315	114	6	1	.	121	19953	88276	149593	59171	62
FERGUS V	462	147835	115700	234	37	9	1	281	85378	313060	509402	196342	42
GARAFRAXA E	1	2560	800	17	2	.	.	19	1920	970	3870	2330	10
GARAFRAXA W	105	35315	24800	42	1	1	.	44	9750	62061	95571	33510	22
GUELPH T	605	485606	675045	876	175	80	4	1135	376587	1060317	1833170	769353	109
GUELPH TP	127	88350	59250	83	1	1	.	85	16928	263440	303180	39740	15
LUTHER	45	6908	4230	16	2	.	.	18	3915	5805	13893	8088	10
MARYBOROUGH	351	51885	18075	120	20	16	9	165	22773	58696	109594	50898	61
MINTO	268	49513	25213	123	23	9	1	156	22964	72179	126958	54779	71
MOUNT FOREST	110	54950	22700	86	4	4	.	94	23010	51850	97812	45962	23
NICHOL	176	54440	68206	126	.	4	1	131	24572	207349	287331	79982	37
ORANGEVILLE	132	29330	37070	143	18	12	.	173	40140	108510	200580	87315	48
PEEL	184	38387	19016	93	12	8	.	113	17910	43709	79695	35986	58
PILKINGTON	43	1596	510	14	1	2	.	17	649	1855	4742	2437	8
PUSLINCH	58	29161	14900	62	7	3	4	76	17413	20445	50755	28510	35
county subtotal	3612	1396761	1288140	2461	341	180	27	3009	758353	2914223	4636048	1707592	736

ONTARIO COUNTIES: GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY, 1871

COUNTY CSD	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
WENTWORTH COUNTY													
ANCASTER	601	114331	56204	258	135	20	10	423	78476	342456	613816	270860	85
BARTON	83	91249	93360	135	.	25	.	160	47690	583759	919220	335141	20
BEVERLY	605	78147	77826	205	7	16	1	229	53962	116724	200423	79449	81
BINBROOK	136	22050	12575	62	5	5	.	72	15790	46120	78900	32780	18
DUNDAS T	673	506330	238300	445	146	55	37	683	182575	461224	882777	421553	64
FLAMBOROUGH	934	181343	173827	373	36	20	4	433	85362	354317	587885	233568	105
GLANFORD	33	5770	4452	30	.	4	.	34	3534	3492	16360	12868	17
SALTFLILET	79	14550	4235	41	1	1	.	43	2825	6603	16240	9637	22
ST ANDREW	93	507314	319306	619	229	98	12	958	280446	472084	952338	478254	99
ST GEORGE	110	155310	228050	520	68	99	16	703	207311	367040	878310	506270	59
ST LAWRENCE	224	201700	309800	542	75	53	7	677	236477	332128	779175	431447	39
ST MARY	629	442590	423722	1911	30	143	28	2112	845331	1033697	1826747	789150	90
ST PATRICK	160	271750	272980	755	363	152	55	1325	317977	704482	1228074	519442	42
county subtotal	4360	2592434	2214637	5896	1095	691	170	7852	2357756	4824126	8980265	4120419	741

YORK COUNTY													
AURORA V	128	56950	47100	125	8	24	3	160	38681	93401	179650	86249	27
ETOBICOKE	390	66780	71325	81	1	2	.	84	12855	207562	262354	54792	35
GEORGINA	242	31210	23765	80	21	9	1	111	18325	41940	70515	28575	44
GWILLIMBURY	485	73882	48081	229	36	6	3	274	37014	124605	196429	68547	127
HOLLAND LAND	153	21490	73905	54	1	3	.	58	9380	121255	151479	30224	20
KING	663	120442	93560	327	18	12	1	358	50581	193341	324483	128542	119
MARKHAM	673	167392	139725	343	37	39	3	422	81115	368803	561237	192434	153
NEWMARKET V	237	78400	89350	153	34	8	2	197	52048	262793	372770	109977	40
SCARBOROUGH	221	24457	12880	83	3	7	.	93	14974	25070	55018	27308	55
ST ANDREW	296	667190	364860	716	229	132	4	1081	303155	373097	1168556	719074	88
ST DAVID	102	53075	97120	216	14	22	.	252	68178	97730	246834	149104	47
ST GEORGE	866	7759850	2226580	2431	604	221	93	3349	960077	1771995	3053095	1168133	73
ST JAMES	140	437735	374671	944	378	90	63	1475	349607	751611	1617248	865537	159
ST JOHN	155	125170	132275	358	80	30	5	473	145670	236790	552640	287850	37
ST LAWRENCE	864	1706500	1948550	2247	938	246	163	3594	1090885	3989918	7935090	3944692	145
ST PATRICK	76	268270	379250	347	1	13	.	361	116676	307170	831750	523680	16
VAUGHAN	751	259234	285991	585	19	23	2	629	155141	395889	895956	339605	116
WHITCHURCH	459	58175	45195	191	10	4	.	205	39751	74098	159365	85267	74
YORK E	328	120705	42125	134	11	24	3	172	27393	115191	199831	84640	45
YORK W	432	77045	77485	158	5	12	2	177	32900	308155	406775	97620	59
YORKVILLE V	53	75710	48550	133	8	10	.	151	32618	58758	136565	77807	27
county subtotal	7714	12249662	6622343	9935	2456	937	348	13676	3637024	9919172	19377640	9069657	1506

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	ENPMEN	ENPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	YORK	7714	12249662	6622343	9935	2456	937	348	13676	3637024	9919172	19377640	9069657	1506
2	WENTWORTH	4360	2592434	2214637	5896	1095	691	170	7852	2357756	4824126	8980265	4120419	741
3	MIDDLESEX	3651	2114701	1797789	3868	490	340	58	4756	1190187	4273667	7677103	3373119	986
4	CARLETON	5591	2213744	1806120	3199	574	152	30	3955	1060210	3202967	5239453	2032486	534
5	NORTHUMBERLA	6356	1836830	1380407	3218	534	252	80	4084	891493	3039379	5025662	1951466	1210
6	WATERLOO	3838	1509615	2033806	2434	322	224	121	3101	687589	2875285	4775545	1898910	723
7	WELLINGTON	3612	1396761	1288140	2461	341	180	27	3009	758353	2914223	4636048	1707592	736
8	LEEDS-GRENVI	4760	1342366	916864	2601	697	271	22	3591	778305	1939135	4105302	2115723	1210
9	LINCOLN	3016	1111175	1080100	2054	391	195	100	2740	701841	2373958	3943224	1557501	451
10	ONTARIO	3748	1331439	1431178	2426	194	163	22	2805	731941	1974013	3549818	1575555	663
11	SIMCOE	6149	1652677	944992	2986	289	215	16	3506	772717	1847790	3465408	1595061	951
12	OXFORD	3030	1052910	840190	2294	216	159	15	2684	632618	1914088	3346197	1428588	675
13	BRANT	1627	1206835	927930	1866	311	102	26	2305	642856	1736267	3268335	1527668	367
14	HURON	4270	1131933	609577	1804	146	154	14	2118	411603	1939420	3053084	1039384	673
15	HASTINGS	4219	908849	976986	2515	426	201	18	3160	632039	1711241	3032034	1320793	835
16	LANARK	3481	1136331	844153	1949	462	195	64	2670	563807	1713300	2895949	1171198	619
17	FRONTENAC	2276	1063578	678187	2222	282	177	32	2713	626895	1291104	2591747	1150643	410
18	PERTH	2285	882872	826871	1670	298	171	30	2169	451766	1406915	2573457	1054782	515
19	ESSEX	1468	377383	338245	1051	73	74	13	1211	261867	948042	2273604	1332737	370
20	LAMBTON	1783	533628	418234	1035	119	42	10	1206	282088	1007317	2060112	1037531	438
21	KENT	2210	591701	662254	1554	98	117	12	1781	445512	1078918	1988354	902752	435
22	HALTON	2527	684383	630825	1295	186	167	21	1669	420871	1110655	1944074	833419	383
23	STORMONT-DUN	3050	647402	554330	1563	336	73	68	2040	329673	1109378	1935060	818800	871
24	PETERBOROUGH	2354	653153	557490	1475	166	117	24	1782	413813	1052217	1883429	825438	368
25	GREY	2995	594829	357677	1358	168	85	17	1628	266405	1006714	1705422	662660	774
26	PEEL	1562	611197	560319	898	117	100	37	1152	219795	1028886	1655755	624728	355
27	WELLAND	1280	447134	331310	884	75	44	4	1007	235751	823305	1556411	711198	381
28	ELGIN	2624	481037	386042	1248	137	61	3	1449	303833	813987	1520752	705275	506
29	VICTORIA	2680	665656	375721	1204	157	89	11	1461	330693	766252	1393266	626314	391
30	NORFOLK	2555	431433	419399	1071	52	59	5	1187	270029	729861	1331229	603968	389
31	PRESCOTT-RUS	3617	361695	1161752	777	110	90	8	985	157271	832345	1264647	432222	299
32	LENNOX-ADDIN	2992	420867	327905	1001	109	107	4	1221	221082	723081	1249902	526348	386
33	BRUCE	2943	533643	231531	1016	104	61	5	1186	187869	619296	1141332	496521	539
34	HALDIMAND	1474	274641	229316	720	63	60	3	846	184680	724155	1083652	349247	307
35	RENFREW	1605	324555	371712	799	101	56	14	970	159272	584542	1056428	478671	350
36	PRINCE EDWAR	1164	312101	207441	669	121	28	4	822	172525	476819	836953	343706	291
37	NORTHERN DIS	759	707307	518670	731	24	62	.	817	189792	181627	479845	169563	91

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPEN	EMPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	YORK	7714	12249662	6622343	9935	2456	937	348	13676	3637024	9919172	19377640	9069657	1506
2	WENTWORTH	4360	2592434	2214637	5896	1095	691	170	7852	2357756	4824126	8980265	4120419	741
3	MIDDLESEX	3651	2114701	1797789	3868	490	340	58	4756	1190187	4273667	7677103	3373119	986
4	NORTHUMBERIA	6356	1836830	1380407	3218	534	252	80	4084	891493	3039379	5025662	1951466	1210
5	CARLETON	5591	2213744	1806120	3199	574	152	30	3955	1060210	3202967	5239453	2032486	534
6	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	4760	1342366	916864	2601	697	271	22	3591	778305	1939135	4105302	2115723	1210
7	SIMCOE	6149	1652677	944992	2986	289	215	16	3506	772717	1847790	3465408	1595061	951
8	HASTINGS	4219	908849	976986	2515	426	201	18	3160	632039	1711241	3032034	1320793	835
9	WATERLOO	3838	1509615	2033806	2434	322	224	121	3101	687589	2875285	4775545	1898910	723
10	WELLINGTON	3612	1396761	1288140	2461	341	180	27	3009	758353	2914223	4636048	1707592	736
11	ONTARIO	3748	1331439	1431178	2426	194	163	22	2805	731941	1974013	3549818	1575555	663
12	LINCOLN	3016	1111175	1080100	2054	391	195	100	2740	701841	2373958	3943224	1557501	451
13	FRONTENAC	2276	1063578	678187	2222	282	177	32	2713	626895	1291104	2591747	1150643	410
14	OXFORD	3030	1052910	840190	2294	216	159	15	2684	632618	1914088	3346197	1428588	675
15	LANARK	3481	1136331	844153	1949	462	195	64	2670	563807	1713300	2895949	1171198	619
16	BRANT	1627	1206835	927930	1866	311	102	26	2305	642856	1736267	3268335	1527668	367
17	PERTH	2285	882872	826871	1670	298	171	30	2169	451766	1406915	2573457	1054782	515
18	HURON	4270	1131933	609577	1804	146	154	14	2118	411603	1939420	3053084	1039384	673
19	STORMONT-DUN	3050	647402	554330	1563	336	73	68	2040	329673	1109378	1935060	818800	871
20	PETERBOROUGH	2354	653153	557490	1475	166	117	24	1782	413813	1052217	1883429	825438	368
21	KENT	2210	591701	622254	1554	98	117	12	1781	445512	1078918	1988354	902752	435
22	HALTON	2527	684383	630825	1295	186	167	21	1669	420871	1110655	1944074	833419	383
23	GREY	2995	594829	357677	1358	168	85	17	1628	266405	1006714	1705422	662660	774
24	VICTORIA	2680	665656	375721	1204	157	89	11	1461	330693	766252	1393266	626314	391
25	ELGIN	2624	481037	386042	1248	137	61	3	1449	303833	813987	1520752	705275	506
26	LENNOX-ADDIN	2992	420867	327905	1001	109	107	4	1221	221082	723081	1249902	526348	386
27	ESSEX	1468	377383	338245	1051	73	74	13	1211	261867	948042	2273604	1332737	370
28	LAMBTON	1783	533628	418234	1035	119	42	10	1206	282088	1007317	2060112	1037531	438
29	NORFOLK	2555	431433	419399	1071	52	59	5	1187	270029	729861	1331229	603968	389
30	BRUCE	2943	533643	231531	1016	104	61	5	1186	187869	619296	1141332	496521	539
31	PEEL	1562	611197	560319	898	117	100	37	1152	219795	1028886	1655755	624728	355
32	WELLAND	1280	447134	331310	884	75	44	4	1007	235751	823305	1556411	711198	381
33	PRESCOTT-RUS	3617	361695	1161752	777	110	90	8	985	157271	832345	1264647	432222	299
34	RENFREW	1605	324555	371712	799	101	56	14	970	159272	584542	1056428	478671	350
35	HALDIMAND	1474	274641	229316	720	63	60	3	846	184680	724155	1083652	349247	307
36	PRINCE EDWARD	1164	312101	207441	669	121	28	4	822	172525	476819	836953	343706	291
37	NORTHERN DISTRICTS	759	707307	518670	731	24	62	.	817	189792	181627	479845	169563	91

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY WOMEN WORKERS, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPEN	EMPWOM	EMPLOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	YORK	7714	12249662	6622343	9935	2456	937	348	13676	3637024	9919172	19377640	9069657	1506
2	WENTWORTH	4360	2592434	2214637	5896	1095	691	170	7852	2357756	4824126	8980265	4120419	741
3	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	4760	1342366	916864	2601	697	271	22	3591	778305	1939135	4105302	2115723	1210
4	CARLETON	5591	2213744	1806120	3199	574	152	30	3955	1060210	3202967	5239453	2032486	534
5	NORTUMBERLAND-DURHA	6356	1836830	1380407	3218	534	252	80	4084	891493	3039379	5025662	1951466	1210
6	MIDDLESEX	3651	2114701	1797789	3868	490	340	58	4756	1190187	4273667	7677103	3373119	986
7	LANARK	3481	1136331	844153	1949	462	195	64	2670	563807	1713300	2895949	1171198	619
8	HASTINGS	4219	908849	976986	2515	426	201	18	3160	632039	1711241	3032034	1320793	835
9	LINCOLN	3016	1111175	1080100	2054	391	195	100	2740	701841	2373958	3943224	1557501	451
10	WELLINGTON	3612	1396761	1288140	2461	341	180	27	3009	758353	2914223	4636048	1707592	736
11	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLEN	3050	647402	554330	1563	336	73	68	2040	329673	1109378	1935060	818800	871
12	WATERLOO	3838	1509615	2033806	2434	322	224	121	3101	687589	2875285	4775545	1898910	723
13	BRANT	1627	1206835	927930	1866	311	102	26	2305	642856	1736267	3268335	1527668	367
14	PERTH	2285	882872	826871	1670	298	171	30	2169	451766	1406915	2573457	1054782	515
15	SIMCOE	6149	1652677	944992	2986	289	215	16	3506	772717	1847790	3465408	1595061	951
16	FRONTENAC	2276	1063578	678187	2222	282	177	32	2713	626895	1291104	2591747	1150643	410
17	OXFORD	3030	1052910	840190	2294	216	159	15	2684	632618	1914088	3346197	1428588	675
18	ONTARIO	3748	1331439	1431178	2426	194	163	22	2805	731941	1974013	3549818	1575555	663
19	HALTON	2527	684383	630825	1295	186	167	21	1669	420871	1110655	1944074	833419	383
20	GREY	2995	594829	357677	1358	168	85	17	1628	266405	1006714	1705422	662660	774
21	PETERBOROUGH	2354	653153	557490	1475	166	117	24	1782	413813	1052217	1883429	825438	368
22	VICTORIA	2680	665656	375721	1204	157	89	11	1461	330693	766252	1393266	626314	391
23	HURON	4270	1131933	609577	1804	146	154	14	2118	411603	1939420	3053084	1039384	673
24	ELGIN	2624	481037	386042	1248	137	61	3	1449	303833	813987	1520752	705275	506
25	PRINCE EDWARD	1164	312101	207441	669	121	28	4	822	172525	476819	836953	343706	291
26	LAMBTON	1783	533628	418234	1035	119	42	10	1206	282088	1007317	2060112	1037531	438
27	PEEL	1562	611197	560319	898	117	100	37	1152	219795	1028886	1655755	624728	355
28	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL	3617	361695	1161752	777	110	90	8	985	157271	832345	1264647	432222	299
29	LENNOX-ADDINGTON	2992	420867	327905	1001	109	107	4	1221	221082	723081	1249902	526348	386
30	BRUCE	2943	533643	231531	1016	104	61	5	1186	187869	619296	1141332	496521	539
31	RENFREW	1605	324555	371712	799	101	56	14	970	159272	584542	1056428	478671	350
32	KENT	2210	591701	662254	1554	98	117	12	1781	445512	1078918	1988354	902752	435
33	WELLAND	1280	447134	331310	884	75	44	4	1007	235751	823305	1556411	711198	381
34	ESSEX	1468	377383	338245	1051	73	74	13	1211	261867	948042	2273604	1332737	370
35	HALDIMAND	1474	274641	229316	720	63	60	3	846	184680	724155	1083652	349247	307
36	NORFOLK	2555	431433	419399	1071	52	59	5	1187	270029	729861	1331229	603968	389
37	NORTHERN DISTRICTS	759	707307	518670	731	24	62	.	817	189792	181627	479845	169563	91

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY WATER POWER, 1871 (ONLY WATER-POWERED FIRMS)

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	CARLETON	5116	1450900	1341312	1438	35	29	4	1506	376079	1863314	2570249	702935	43
2	NORTHUMBERLA	5054	710620	519822	721	115	100	57	993	214164	1807346	2361709	554363	258
3	LEEDS-GRENV	3904	733850	386270	802	50	134	2	988	224120	1078053	2141934	1062981	155
4	YORK	3699	691300	1402599	988	42	60	16	1106	257717	1595890	2367381	474281	166
5	SIMCOE	3446	689200	264820	619	20	35	2	676	153282	812156	1213380	399164	129
6	PRESOTT-RUS	3158	228016	92750	370	2	53	2	427	60917	618168	856707	238539	34
7	HASTINGS	3105	343897	187246	507	32	30	.	569	117435	745129	1100957	355828	115
8	LANARK	2964	775269	604016	927	231	116	35	1309	288091	1216905	1845127	625822	127
9	LENNOX-ADDIN	2859	280350	171568	439	17	75	2	533	93192	506178	746945	240767	101
10	GREY	2421	310250	107500	305	10	27	1	343	64410	637148	848588	196252	132
11	STORMONT-DUN	2418	393050	404029	457	68	39	39	603	86798	726308	1057289	330981	96
12	ONTARIO	2403	478312	545090	366	33	40	8	447	111544	1196349	1629250	432901	95
13	WATERLOO	2326	692080	1115811	545	122	79	73	819	210674	1605372	2214278	608906	89
14	LINCOLN	2315	633070	612175	595	128	84	65	872	240692	1556820	2184082	627262	44
15	WELLINGTON	2066	536500	411225	383	27	38	17	465	125420	1633935	1946903	312668	78
16	PETERBOROUGH	2008	363320	383655	731	31	59	10	831	181264	691609	1091982	397973	64
17	BRUCE	1968	217830	58336	195	5	11	1	212	33609	326750	442283	114233	87
18	WENTWORTH	1677	504650	236915	363	183	56	43	645	140277	844794	1251857	407063	57
19	FRONTENAC	1599	158485	94935	222	3	19	5	249	39530	218531	334995	116464	63
20	HURON	1583	218690	75470	186	7	12	.	205	37365	930759	1055127	117768	75
21	RENFREW	1512	233900	280396	298	13	21	1	333	58083	427379	688894	273595	58
22	NORFOLK	1498	188500	123409	209	4	16	.	229	49449	432335	591439	161704	83
23	HALTON	1474	268350	191825	294	48	60	13	415	91710	632659	867587	234928	69
24	ELGIN	1399	162315	40305	159	14	15	.	188	37522	206259	306724	100465	66
25	VICTORIA	1398	243500	187192	328	2	22	.	352	78588	330018	456358	126340	35
26	OXFORD	1349	228903	115185	225	12	36	10	283	56252	384367	563382	179015	62
27	PEEL	1324	375150	369925	243	57	44	24	368	84668	761136	1084793	323657	60
28	MIDDLESEX	1252	241500	90750	153	19	15	6	193	34719	678795	800954	112569	64
29	HALDIMAND	986	132500	124703	116	13	16	.	145	36369	473596	553271	79675	30
30	BRANT	946	252715	314400	270	97	15	3	385	89123	965067	1305832	338765	39
31	PRINCE EDWAR	910	113875	12305	108	3	2	.	113	17902	228567	290554	61387	49
32	WELLAND	648	138400	116345	123	4	7	1	135	34696	400554	506543	103589	34
33	PERTH	620	108800	83140	65	.	2	.	67	16651	369725	465640	95915	20
34	NORTHERN DIS	482	203800	99340	252	4	15	.	271	47325	67055	131530	64475	23
35	LAMTON	150	13800	2675	26	.	.	.	26	5805	44170	103250	59080	13
36	KENT	130	12900	3900	24	.	.	.	24	4455	59210	71950	12740	9
37	ESSEX	20	300	100	2	.	.	.	2	25	100	160	60	1

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY STEAM POWER, 1871 (ONLY STEAM-POWERED FIRMS)

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	ENPMEN	ENPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	YORK	3852	9981120	3343685	4995	811	422	141	6369	1899877	4773491	10162723	5417065	185
2	SIMCOE	2671	672085	459690	1292	16	102	5	1415	382266	645494	1341914	697720	95
3	WENTWORTH	2664	1156290	1038970	3673	138	388	24	4223	1541171	2312008	4729098	2414590	130
4	HURON	2644	632050	340695	728	13	81	6	828	203858	722598	1292727	542679	119
5	MIDDLESEX	2312	1161170	1010360	1416	36	175	5	1632	508663	1906676	3765856	1859180	136
6	KENT	2039	409400	390924	803	23	60	5	891	231444	698322	1205801	507219	99
7	OXFORD	1642	485900	460935	900	38	60	.	998	285009	893783	1609767	715984	94
8	PERTH	1639	481000	433700	744	52	97	18	911	207977	484811	1025590	432119	82
9	LAMBERTON	1609	381630	296832	421	7	24	1	453	134221	781407	1491149	708502	88
10	WELLINGTON	1513	517425	512220	855	46	75	.	976	309999	629085	1329524	700439	97
11	WATERLOO	1456	511490	556020	807	75	90	34	1006	246086	775003	1524802	749799	80
12	ESSEX	1399	255700	208632	467	15	29	6	517	141515	757986	1872652	1126066	60
13	ONTARIO	1314	623005	666750	1061	19	68	.	1148	365402	451447	1124285	672838	60
14	VICTORIA	1255	256800	125400	331	5	35	1	372	80588	248537	439671	191134	42
15	NORTHUMBERLA	1233	595560	451240	861	55	49	4	969	253366	430137	1001234	571097	59
16	ELGIN	1167	169250	133880	370	5	19	.	394	92694	258090	460084	201994	69
17	HASTINGS	1088	310200	566565	905	2	134	.	1041	200582	465389	819127	353738	36
18	HALTON	1045	277050	309847	478	3	64	.	545	146256	279482	561006	281524	52
19	NORFOLK	1028	157645	209225	425	3	23	.	451	110407	162850	413041	250191	58
20	BRUCE	941	155650	46280	221	2	12	1	236	44251	112011	243372	130116	56
21	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	819	281800	254409	441	7	79	2	529	160965	306610	741179	434569	47
22	LINCOLN	659	234000	165879	425	3	30	.	458	151231	294322	680416	386094	43
23	BRANT	656	688700	220800	785	5	37	3	830	322136	301715	936523	634808	37
24	FRONTENAC	646	582350	323550	787	3	56	.	846	254601	620220	1043867	423647	44
25	WELLAND	607	163100	129000	205	.	11	.	216	59423	230840	573393	342303	47
26	STORMONT-DUNELM	594	86700	34180	143	.	8	.	151	30721	135738	253615	117877	29
27	GREY	543	134450	109450	216	.	13	.	229	53773	134233	304241	170308	35
28	LANARK	498	214150	122200	277	27	48	5	357	98184	246346	478495	230949	27
29	HALDIMAND	455	62850	29650	164	3	11	.	178	39640	135524	230600	95076	24
30	PRESBOTT-RUSSELL	453	77583	40450	116	5	23	.	144	24120	117446	189018	71572	11
31	CARLETON	446	279200	147508	412	.	28	.	440	179590	256455	582017	325562	20
32	PETERBOROUGH	335	112845	46912	144	1	15	.	160	53002	108493	200678	92185	25
33	NORTHERN DISTRICT	277	485285	401785	227	6	3	.	236	54400	80800	150600	69800	7
34	PRINCE EDWARD	234	60300	117390	134	.	13	.	147	35520	96150	164762	68612	13
35	PEEL	221	113900	74200	145	1	24	3	173	43263	77725	168155	90430	16
36	LENNOX-ADDINGTON	125	25200	17750	39	.	8	.	47	9850	19844	40925	21081	7
37	RENFREW	82	12000	15800	34	.	8	.	42	8500	18800	34000	15200	3

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANKING BY HORSE POWER, 1871 (ONLY HORSE-POWERED FIRMS)

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPMEN	EMPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	ESTAB
1	YORK	163	63945	65390	271	.	26	.	297	58087	55214	183710	122736	65
2	MIDDLESEX	87	33056	25044	183	1	16	.	200	30047	12723	75800	57577	45
3	NORTHUMBERLA	69	47340	30950	141	2	12	.	155	27993	25233	86199	55694	43
4	ELGIN	58	15925	11590	80	1	6	.	87	11971	9802	41859	31337	24
5	WATERLOO	56	45280	54575	91	2	7	.	100	15708	49041	112752	63711	28
6	ESSEX	49	15794	4150	86	.	15	2	103	9126	7795	27356	16936	33
7	HURON	43	18350	8006	78	1	7	2	88	9039	20802	52590	28578	28
8	LINCOLN	42	10150	10640	99	.	17	.	116	17700	7280	40245	26665	16
9	KENT	41	12907	14671	94	3	19	.	116	14577	9828	59712	49562	25
10	OXFORD	39	16805	13162	87	.	11	.	98	18873	9067	41723	31681	26
11	LEEDS-GRENOVI	35	14780	7732	66	.	3	.	69	15697	9232	36331	26529	17
12	BRUCE	34	30500	17765	70	1	15	2	88	14142	16242	43692	25388	27
13	STORMONT-DUN	34	19190	12990	87	.	5	.	92	16762	15782	47452	29870	26
14	HALDIMAND	33	6050	5350	30	.	6	.	36	5925	3805	13952	10147	14
15	WELLINGTON	33	11850	6625	45	2	5	.	52	7871	8356	27055	17149	19
16	ONTARIO	32	13800	11362	75	2	14	1	92	16184	8602	38045	29443	22
17	SIMCOE	32	26250	17155	67	.	6	.	73	12290	17270	49130	29160	23
18	CARLETON	29	24500	21250	86	.	10	.	96	18230	15981	59610	43629	17
19	NORFOLK	29	9725	10920	40	.	1	.	41	9947	6944	27901	20957	17
20	VICTORIA	27	16980	7200	59	.	7	.	66	16912	5690	34122	27732	19
21	GREY	26	17281	19295	68	.	4	.	72	13400	13061	41720	27909	24
22	HASTINGS	26	15130	27825	92	4	4	.	100	13196	32112	71395	39283	16
23	PERTH	26	17910	15600	66	.	6	.	72	11030	11953	40375	27697	20
24	BRANT	25	21950	14350	82	.	5	.	87	20980	9760	59920	50160	14
25	FRONTENAC	25	15360	10850	64	1	4	.	69	18977	6910	39757	32847	10
26	LAMTON	24	5070	2810	50	2	2	1	55	4220	3356	15923	11127	14
27	PRINCE EDWAR	20	13800	5040	26	.	3	.	29	5810	9239	24196	14957	10
28	LANARK	19	6100	3190	17	.	5	.	22	2922	1170	5908	2738	7
29	WENTWORTH	19	24630	11150	67	2	8	.	77	12100	17705	51300	29345	17
30	PEEL	17	5450	4675	29	.	3	.	32	4356	5645	13239	7256	11
31	PETERBOROUGH	11	5230	3620	19	2	7	1	29	4650	2062	10530	8468	5
32	RENFREW	11	4000	4600	17	.	2	.	19	3295	3970	12200	6730	5
33	WELLAND	10	20875	4425	32	.	6	.	38	7586	7554	23300	13996	10
34	HALTON	8	9000	4900	24	.	1	.	25	6950	6530	17900	11370	6
35	LENOX-ADDIN	8	5800	4840	22	.	2	.	24	4430	2104	7456	5352	6
36	PRESCOTT-RUS	6	3220	1090	16	.	.	.	16	1645	168	3600	3432	4

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANK BY OUTPUT OF WATER-POWER FIRMS, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
1	CARLETON	5116	1450900	1341312	1438	35	29	4	1506	376079	1863314	2570249	702935	43
2	YORK	3699	691300	1402599	988	42	60	16	1106	257717	1595890	2367381	474281	166
3	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHA	5054	710620	519822	721	115	100	57	993	214164	1807346	2361709	554363	258
4	WATERLOO	2326	692080	1115811	1326	122	79	73	819	210674	1605372	2214278	608906	89
5	LINCOLN	2315	633070	612175	545	128	84	65	872	240692	1556820	2184082	627262	44
6	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	3904	733850	386270	802	50	134	2	988	224120	1078053	2141934	1062981	155
7	WELLINGTON	2066	536500	411225	383	27	38	17	465	125420	1633935	1946903	312668	78
8	LANARK	2964	775269	604016	927	231	116	35	1309	288091	1216905	1845127	625822	127
9	ONTARIO	2403	478312	545090	366	33	40	8	447	111544	1196349	1629250	432901	95
10	BRANT	946	252715	314400	270	97	15	3	385	89123	965067	1305832	338765	39
11	WENTWORTH	1677	504650	236915	363	183	56	43	645	140277	844794	1251857	407063	57
12	SIMCOE	3446	689200	264820	619	20	35	2	676	152822	812156	1213380	399164	129
13	HASTINGS	3105	34397	18726	507	32	30	•	569	117435	745129	1100957	355828	115
14	PETERBOROUGH	2008	363320	383555	731	31	59	10	831	181264	691609	1091982	397973	64
15	PEEL	1324	375150	369925	243	57	44	24	368	84668	761136	1084793	323657	60
16	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLEN	2418	393050	404029	457	68	39	39	603	86798	726308	1057289	330981	96
17	HURON	1583	218690	75470	186	7	12	•	205	37365	930759	1055127	117768	75
18	HALTON	1474	268350	191825	294	48	60	13	415	91710	632659	867587	234928	69
19	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL	3158	228016	92750	370	2	53	2	427	60917	618168	856707	238539	34
20	GREY	2421	310250	107500	305	10	27	1	343	64410	637148	848588	196252	132
21	MIDDLESEX	1252	241500	90750	153	19	15	6	193	34719	678795	800954	112569	64
22	LENNOX-ADDINGTON	2859	280350	171568	439	17	75	2	533	93192	506178	746945	240767	101
23	RENFREW	1512	233900	280396	298	13	21	1	333	58083	427379	688894	273595	58
24	NORFOLK	1498	188500	123409	209	4	16	•	229	49449	432335	591439	161704	83
25	OXFORD	1349	228903	115185	225	12	36	10	283	55252	384367	563382	179015	62
26	HALDIMAND	986	132500	124703	116	13	16	•	145	36369	473596	553271	79675	30
27	WELLAND	648	138400	116345	123	4	7	1	135	34696	400554	506543	103589	34
28	PERTH	620	108800	83140	65	•	2	•	67	16651	369725	465640	95915	20
29	VICTORIA	1398	243500	187192	328	2	22	•	352	78588	330018	456358	126340	35
30	BRUCE	1968	217830	58336	195	5	11	1	212	33609	326750	442283	114233	87
31	FRONTENAC	1599	158485	94935	222	3	19	5	249	39530	218531	334995	116464	63
32	ELGIN	1399	162315	40305	159	14	15	•	188	37522	206259	306724	100465	66
33	PRINCE EDWARD	910	113875	12305	108	3	2	•	113	17902	228567	290554	61387	49
34	NORTHERN DISTRICTS	482	203800	99340	252	4	15	•	271	47325	67055	131530	64475	23
35	LAMBTON	150	13800	2675	26	•	•	•	26	5805	44170	103250	59080	13
36	KENT	130	12900	3900	24	•	•	•	24	4455	59210	71950	12740	9
37	ESSEX	20	300	100	2	•	•	•	2	25	100	160	60	1

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANK BY OUTPUT OF STEAM-POWER FIRMS, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMPWOM	EMPBOY	EMPGIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV	
1	YORK	3852	9981120	3343685	4995	811	422	141	6369	1899877	4773491	10162723	5417065	185
2	WENTWORTH	2664	1156290	1038970	3673	138	388	24	4223	1541171	2312008	4729098	2414590	130
3	MIDDLESEX	2312	1161170	1010360	1416	36	175	5	1632	508663	1906676	3765856	1859180	136
4	ESSEX	1399	255700	208632	467	15	29	6	517	141515	757986	1872652	1126066	60
5	OXFORD	1642	485900	460935	900	38	60	.	998	285009	893783	1609767	715984	94
6	WATERLOO	1456	511490	556020	807	75	90	34	1006	246086	775003	1524802	749799	80
7	LAMBTON	1609	381630	296832	421	7	24	1	453	134221	781407	1491149	708502	88
8	SIMCOE	2671	672085	459690	1292	16	102	5	1415	382266	645494	1341914	697720	95
9	WELLINGTON	1513	517425	512220	855	46	75	.	976	309999	629085	1329524	700439	97
10	HURON	2644	632050	340695	728	13	81	6	828	203858	722598	1292727	542679	119
11	KENT	2039	409400	390924	803	23	60	5	891	231444	698322	1205801	507219	99
12	ONTARIO	1314	623005	666750	1061	19	68	.	1148	365402	451447	1124285	672838	60
13	FRONTENAC	646	582350	323550	787	3	56	.	846	254601	620220	1043867	423647	44
14	PERTH	1639	481000	433700	744	52	97	18	911	207977	484811	1025590	432119	82
15	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHA	1233	595560	451240	861	55	49	4	969	253366	430137	1001234	571097	59
16	BRANT	656	688700	220800	785	5	37	3	830	322136	301715	936523	634808	37
17	HASTINGS	1088	310200	566565	905	2	134	.	1041	200582	465389	819127	353738	36
18	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	819	281800	254409	441	7	79	2	529	160965	306610	741179	434569	47
19	LINCOLN	659	234000	165879	425	3	30	.	458	151231	294322	680416	386094	43
20	CARLETON	446	279200	147508	412	.	28	.	440	179590	256455	582017	325562	20
21	WELLAND	607	163100	129000	205	.	11	.	216	59423	230840	573393	342303	47
22	HALTON	1045	277050	309847	478	3	64	.	545	146256	279482	561006	281524	52
23	LANARK	498	214150	122200	277	27	48	5	357	98184	246346	478495	230949	27
24	ELGIN	1167	169250	133880	370	5	19	.	394	92694	258090	460084	201994	69
25	VICTORIA	1255	256800	125400	331	5	35	1	372	80588	248537	439671	191134	42
26	NORFOLK	1028	157645	209225	425	3	23	.	451	110407	162850	413041	250191	58
27	GREY	543	134450	109450	216	.	13	.	229	53773	134233	304241	170308	35
28	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLEN	594	86700	34180	143	.	8	.	151	30721	135738	253615	117877	29
29	BRUCE	941	155650	46280	221	2	12	1	236	44251	112011	243372	130116	56
30	HALDIMAND	455	62850	29650	164	3	11	.	178	39640	135524	230600	95076	24
31	PETERBOROUGH	335	112845	46912	144	1	15	.	160	53002	108493	200678	92185	25
32	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL	453	77583	40450	116	5	23	.	144	24120	117446	189018	71572	11
33	PEEL	221	113900	74200	145	1	24	3	173	43263	77725	168155	90430	16
34	PRINCE EDWARD	234	60300	117390	134	.	13	.	147	35520	96150	164762	68612	13
35	NORTHERN DISTRICTS	277	485285	401785	227	6	3	.	236	54400	80800	150600	69800	7
36	LENNOX-ADDINGTON	125	25200	17750	39	.	8	.	47	9850	19844	40925	21081	7
37	RENFREW	82	12000	15800	34	.	8	.	42	8500	18800	34000	15200	3

ONTARIO COUNTIES: RANK BY OUTPUT OF HAND-POWER FIRMS, 1871

RANK	COUNTY	FORCE	FIXCAP	FLOCAP	EMP MEN	EMP WOM	EMP BOY	EMP GIRL	TOTEMP	WAGES	SUMRAWC	SUMPROC	VADD	OBSERV
1	YORK	.	1512297	1810469	3679	1601	428	191	5899	1421143	3489954	6658557	3054929	1089
2	MIDDLESEX	.	678975	271635	2116	434	134	47	2731	616758	1675473	3034493	1343793	741
3	WENTWORTH	.	906864	927602	1793	772	239	103	2907	664208	1649619	2948010	1269421	537
4	CARLETON	.	459144	296050	1263	539	85	26	1913	486311	1067217	2027577	960360	454
5	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM	.	483310	378395	1495	362	91	19	1967	395970	776663	1576520	770312	850
6	WELLINGTON	.	330986	358070	1178	266	62	10	1516	315063	642847	1332566	677336	542
7	LEEDS-GRENVILLE	.	311636	268393	1291	640	55	18	2004	377223	544990	1185158	591194	990
8	FRONTENAC	.	306783	248552	1148	275	98	27	1548	313387	445393	1172668	577275	292
9	OXFORD	.	321302	250908	1082	166	52	5	1305	272484	626871	1131325	501908	493
10	PERTH	.	275162	294431	795	246	66	12	1119	216108	540426	1041852	499051	393
11	HASTINGS	.	239622	195350	1011	388	33	18	1450	300826	468611	1040555	571944	668
12	LINCOLN	.	233955	291406	935	260	64	35	1294	292218	515536	1038481	571480	348
13	BRANT	.	243470	378380	729	209	45	20	1003	210617	459725	966060	503935	277
14	WATERLOO	.	260765	307400	991	123	48	14	1176	215121	445869	923713	476494	526
15	SIMCOE	.	265142	203327	1008	253	72	9	1342	224879	372870	860984	469017	704
16	ONTARIO	.	216322	207976	924	140	41	13	1118	238811	317615	758238	440373	486
17	ELGIN	.	133547	200267	639	117	21	3	780	161646	339836	712085	371479	347
18	HURON	.	262843	185406	812	125	54	6	997	161341	265261	652640	350359	451
19	KENT	.	156494	252759	633	72	38	7	750	195036	311558	650891	333231	302
20	PETERBOROUGH	.	171758	123303	581	132	36	13	762	174897	250053	580239	326812	274
21	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLEN	.	147462	102831	874	268	20	29	1191	194942	231325	575854	339447	719
22	LANARK	.	140812	114747	728	204	26	24	982	174610	248879	566419	311689	458
23	GREY	.	132348	121232	767	158	41	16	982	134072	221322	509173	267441	581
24	HALTON	.	129983	124253	499	135	42	8	684	175955	191984	497581	305597	256
25	VICTORIA	.	148376	55929	486	150	25	10	671	154605	182007	463115	281108	295
26	LENNOX-ADDINGTON	.	109517	133747	501	92	22	2	617	113610	194955	454576	259148	272
27	LAMBTON	.	133128	115917	538	110	16	8	672	137842	178384	449790	258822	323
28	WELLAND	.	120359	81540	521	71	20	3	615	133046	180357	447175	249310	288
29	BRUCE	.	129663	109150	530	96	23	1	650	95867	164293	411985	226784	369
30	PEEL	.	116697	111519	481	59	29	10	579	87508	184380	389568	203385	268
31	ESSEX	.	105589	125363	496	58	30	5	589	111201	182161	373436	189675	276
32	PRINCE EDWARD	.	124126	72706	401	118	10	4	533	113293	142863	357441	198750	219
33	RENFREW	.	74655	70916	450	88	25	13	576	89394	134393	321334	181146	284
34	NORFOLK	.	75563	75845	397	45	27	5	466	100226	127732	298848	171116	231
35	HALDIMAND	.	73241	69613	410	47	27	3	487	102746	111230	285829	164349	239
36	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL	.	52876	102746	275	103	14	6	398	70589	96563	215322	118679	250
37	NORTHERN DISTRICTS	.	18222	17545	252	14	44	.	310	88067	33772	197715	35288	61

INDEX TO CENSUS SUBDISTRICTS IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871

CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
ADELAIDE	68.84	2909	21	0008	A	MIDDLESEX
ADJALA	72.22	2878	42	0040	D	SIMCOE
ADMASTON	124.31	1988	6	0081	J	RENFREW
ADOLPHUSTOWN	17.20	756	14	0063	A	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
ALBEMARLE/...	200.36	678	7	0028	G	BRUCE
ALBION	91.50	4857	73	0040	B	PEEL
ALDBOROUGH	124.31	3506	30	0005	A	ELGIN
ALFRED	75.00	1697	14	0075	F	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
ALGONA	94.25	700	8	0082	H	RENFREW
ALICE/FRASER	171.63	1566	9	0082	I	RENFREW
ALMONTE V	1.02	2080	46	0080	B	LANARK
ALNWICK	31.88	1369	13	0054	D	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
AMABEL	125.00	1805	10	0028	F	BRUCE
AMARANTH	103.53	1943	10	0035	G	WELLINGTON
AMELIASBURG	81.25	3304	42	0059	C	PRINCE EDWARD
AMHERST ISLAND	26.30	1189	7	0063	F	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
AMHERSTBURG T	1.18	1936	27	0001	B	ESSEX
ANCASTER	74.48	5005	85	0022	E	WENTWORTH
ANDERDON	37.28	1895	8	0001	C	ESSEX
ANSON/LINDEN/..	203.47	515	3	0053	G	VICTORIA
ARNPRIOR V	2.11	1714	22	0081	B	RENFREW
ARRAN	85.88	3780	44	0028	E	BRUCE
ARTEMESIA	108.11	3484	48	0036	G	GREY
ARTHUR TP	106.45	4376	19	0035	D	WELLINGTON
ASHBURNHAM V	1.33	1197	19	0057	B	PETERBOROUGH
ASHFIELD	103.41	3893	29	0026	B	HURON
ASPHODEL	61.88	3247	87	0057	D	PETERBOROUGH
ATHOL	36.44	1740	18	0059	G	PRINCE EDWARD
AUGUSTA	116.16	5163	83	0069	A	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
AUMICK LAKE	812.97	160	1	0086	B	PARRY SOUND DIST
AURORA V	1.88	1132	27	0043	C	YORK
BAGOT/...	160.57	1142	6	0081	C	RENFREW
BARRIE T	3.28	3398	75	0042	E	SIMCOE
BARRIE TP	117.97	316	2	0064	F	FRONTENAC
BARTON	24.61	2865	20	0022	C	WENTWORTH
BASTARD/BURGESS S	111.84	3540	128	0067	I	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
BATCHEWANING	2701.00	145	0	0090	A	ALGOMA DIST
BATH V	3.28	601	23	0063	H	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
BATHURST	99.77	3220	46	0079	F	LANARK
BAYHAM	93.45	4892	88	0006	E	ELGIN
BECKWITH	98.73	1977	2	0079	I	LANARK
BEDFORD	133.92	1839	14	0064	K	FRONTENAC
BELLEVILLE T	2.32	7305	102	0060	C	HASTINGS
BELMONT/METHUEN	226.00	1575	21	0057	F	PETERBOROUGH
BENTINCK	122.39	5050	61	0036	E	GREY
BERLIN T	4.93	2743	68	0032	D	WATERLOO
BERTIE	57.99	2933	50	0019	C	WELLAND
BEVERLY	113.80	5803	81	0023	A	WENTWORTH
BEXLEY	42.39	489	2	0053	D	VICTORIA
BIDDULPH	63.66	4198	65	0008	F	MIDDLESEX
BINBROOK	40.92	1946	18	0022	B	WENTWORTH
BLANCHARD	74.80	3905	20	0029	A	PERTH
BLANDFORD	45.66	2008	29	0014	F	OXFORD
BLLENHEIM	100.63	6398	107	0014	G	OXFORD
BONNECHERE	452.50	377	4	0083	C	NIPISSING DIST
BOSANQUET	113.48	4425	62	0004	J	LAMBTON
BOTHWELL T	3.36	995	32	0003	E	KENT
BOWMANVILLE T	5.27	3034	60	0050	B	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
BRADFORD V	2.66	1130	36	0041	C	SIMCOE
BRAMPTON V	2.23	2090	46	0039	E	PEEL
BRANT	110.76	5994	59	0027	H	BRUCE
BRANTFORD E	53.47	3461	30	0016	B	BRANT
BRANTFORD T	2.45	8107	99	0015	D	BRANT
BRANTFORD W	67.91	3406	49	0015	C	BRANT
BRIGHTON TP	80.55	3734	44	0055	C	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
BRIGHTON V	4.17	1357	27	0055	D	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
BROCK	107.09	5175	82	0049	E	ONTARIO
BROCKVILLE CENTRE WARD	0.36	1912	69	0068	B	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
BROCKVILLE EAST WARD	0.35	1483	21	0068	C	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
BROCKVILLE WEST WARD	0.18	1707	23	0068	A	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
BROMLEY	77.94	1428	22	0082	B	RENFREW
BROOKE	120.91	2538	10	0004	E	LAMBTON
BROUGHAM	101.25	521	2	0081	D	RENFREW

INDEX TO CENSUS SUBDISTRICTS IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871

CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
BRUCE	106.26	3764	43	0028	A	BRUCE
BRUCE MINES	1212.81	1298	7	0089	A	ALGOMA DIST
BRUDENELL/...	354.16	1210	24	0081	G	RENFREW
BURFORD	107.09	5543	60	0015	A	BRANT
BURGESS N	61.25	1358	19	0079	D	LANARK
BY WARD, OTTAWA	0.31	5138	92	0077	D	CARLETON
CAISTOR	54.81	2166	20	0018	D	LINCOLN
CALEDON	107.13	4785	76	0040	A	PEEL
CALEDONIA	74.42	1281	14	0075	E	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
CALEDONIA V	1.09	1246	42	0017	H	HALDIMAND
CAMBRIDGE	95.31	769	1	0076	B	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
CAMDEN E	146.25	5792	88	0064	A	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
CAMDEN W	87.19	4095	74	0003	C	KENT
CANBOROUGH	34.23	1209	5	0018	C	HALDIMAND
CARADOC	121.73	5065	37	0007	E	MIDDLESEX
CARDEN/DALTON	141.12	1027	16	0053	C	VICTORIA
CARLETON PLACE V	1.03	1205	31	0079	J	LANARK
CARLOW/MAYO	127.08	285	3	0062	H	HASTINGS
CARRICK	95.57	5005	42	0027	D	BRUCE
CARTWRIGHT	77.81	2514	31	0050	C	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
CATARAQUI WARD, KINGSTON	0.52	2036	34	0066	G	FRONTENAC
CAVAN	102.63	4761	101	0051	C	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
CAYUGA N	53.67	2012	12	0017	D	HALDIMAND
CAYUGA S	21.45	972	21	0017	C	HALDIMAND
CAYUGA V	2.22	803	10	0017	E	HALDIMAND
CENTRE WARD, NIAGARA	0.47	530	12	0020	C	LINCOLN
CHANDOS/...	532.39	721	1	0058	C	PETERBOROUGH
CHARLOTTENBURG	131.64	6331	66	0074	A	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
CHARLOTTEVILLE	90.20	4097	46	0011	C	NORFOLK
CHATHAM T	2.63	5873	96	0002	G	KENT
CHATHAM TP	144.23	5036	37	0002	F	KENT
CHINGUACOUSY	127.50	6129	64	0039	D	PEEL
CHIPPAWA V	0.94	922	31	0019	K	WELLAND
CLARENCE	109.38	2666	9	0076	A	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
CLARENDON/...	189.83	408	3	0064	O	FRONTENAC
CLARKE	116.44	5728	94	0050	D	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
CLIFTON T	2.34	1610	13	0019	L	WELLAND
CLINTON TP	40.85	2782	76	0021	E	LINCOLN
CLINTON V	1.23	2016	26	0026	F	HURON
COBOURG T	4.02	4442	87	0054	B	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
COLBORNE	55.41	2429	18	0026	A	HURON
COLBORNE V	1.92	823	35	0055	B	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
COLCHESTER	102.85	2920	30	0001	D	ESSEX
COLLINGWOOD T	7.03	2829	50	0042	B	SIMCOE
COLLINGWOOD TP	108.59	3576	82	0037	D	GREY
CONGER	337.50	40	0	0085	G	MUSKOKA DIST
CORNWALL CENTRE WARD	0.36	1086	18	0073	B	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
CORNWALL EAST WARD	0.71	490	0	0073	C	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
CORNWALL TP	101.06	5081	49	0073	D	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
CORNWALL WEST WARD	0.38	457	4	0073	A	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
CRAMAHE	108.94	3833	71	0055	A	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
CROSBY N	80.00	2127	59	0067	H	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
CROSBY S	80.00	2054	49	0067	G	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
CROWLAND	30.93	1317	19	0019	E	WELLAND
CULROSS	91.32	3839	38	0027	C	BRUCE
CUMBERLAND	124.12	2922	33	0076	C	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
DARLING	97.81	801	5	0080	F	LANARK
DARLINGTON	114.69	5931	70	0050	A	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
DAWN	105.72	1116	13	0003	G	LAMBTON
DELAWARE	43.98	2523	30	0007	G	MIDDLESEX
DENBIGH/...	348.66	325	5	0064	E	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
DERBY	65.18	1946	29	0037	E	GREY
DEREHAM	107.09	5838	80	0013	A	OXFORD
DEUX RIVIERES	201.50	87	0	0084	B	NIPISSING DIST
DORCHESTER N	62.16	4117	47	0009	B	MIDDLESEX
DORCHESTER S	51.00	2071	26	0006	D	ELGIN
DOURO	76.34	2671	17	0057	C	PETERBOROUGH
DOVER	107.58	3315	16	0002	E	KENT
DOWNIE	79.45	3738	21	0029	F	PERTH
DRAPER/RYDE/...	238.19	521	2	0085	H	MUSKOKA DIST
DRUMMOND	98.11	2467	24	0079	G	LANARK

INDEX TO CENSUS SUBDISTRICTS IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871

CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
DUMFRIES N	69.69	3951	50	0031	C	WATERLOO
DUMFRIES S	75.00	3468	43	0016	A	BRANT
DUMMER	116.73	1951	30	0057	E	PETERBOROUGH
DUNDAS T	0.94	3135	64	0023	C	WENTWORTH
DUNN	28.82	1049	5	0017	I	HALDIMAND
DUNNVILLE V	1.62	1452	17	0018	B	HALDIMAND
DUNWICH	111.56	3731	33	0005	B	ELGIN
EAST WARD, NIAGARA	0.47	559	0	0020	D	LINCOLN
EASTHOPE N	68.66	2998	36	0030	D	PERTH
EASTHOPE S	38.57	2275	18	0029	G	PERTH
EDWARDSBURG	110.94	5417	78	0069	C	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
EGREMONT	114.46	3949	39	0036	B	GREY
EKFRID	84.80	3193	36	0007	C	MIDDLESEX
ELDERSLIE	93.73	3699	95	0028	D	BRUCE
ELDON	99.91	3052	47	0053	A	VICTORIA
ELIZABETHTOWN	121.31	5373	116	0068	D	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
ELLICE	86.82	2886	23	0030	B	PERTH
ELMA	104.89	3616	35	0030	E	PERTH
ELMSLEY	39.97	1241	23	0070	B	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
ELMSLEY N	53.13	1418	20	0079	C	LANARK
ELORA V	1.43	1498	41	0034	B	WELLINGTON
ELZEVIR/...	215.59	1393	32	0062	F	HASTINGS
EMBRO V	2.19	484	28	0014	C	OXFORD
EMILY	102.00	3790	45	0052	D	VICTORIA
ENNISKILLEN	130.48	1528	3	0004	B	LAMBTON
ENNISMORE	31.23	1104	4	0056	E	PETERBOROUGH
ERAMOSA	71.92	3758	55	0034	E	WELLINGTON
ERIN TP	115.85	5326	62	0034	F	WELLINGTON
ERNESTOWN	100.09	4233	61	0063	G	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
ESCOTT FRONT	42.03	1390	48	0067	D	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
ESQUESING	112.19	6139	105	0038	F	HALTON
ESSA	106.25	4221	48	0041	F	SIMCOE
ETOBICOKE	46.02	2985	35	0044	A	YORK
EUPHEMIA	62.16	2390	37	0003	H	LAMBTON
EUPHRASIA	114.75	2899	24	0037	C	GREY
FARADAY/...	194.87	446	4	0062	I	HASTINGS
FENELON	108.00	3949	65	0053	B	VICTORIA
FERGUS V	1.38	1666	42	0034	D	WELLINGTON
FINCH	85.94	2729	22	0072	B	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
FITZROY	97.89	3425	45	0078	I	CARLETON
FLAMBOROUGH E	58.75	3894	57	0023	D	WENTWORTH
FLAMBOROUGH W	53.65	3413	48	0023	B	WENTWORTH
FLOS	102.63	1756	8	0042	F	SIMCOE
FORT ERIE V	1.66	835	6	0019	D	WELLAND
FREDERICKSBURG N	44.39	1722	14	0063	C	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
FREDERICKSBURG S	37.46	1497	12	0063	B	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
FRONTENAC WARD, KINGSTON	0.57	2514	23	0066	C	FRONTENAC
FULLARTON	62.67	2903	19	0029	D	PERTH
GAINSBOROUGH	60.56	3016	16	0018	E	LINCOLN
GALT T	2.19	3827	74	0031	D	WATERLOO
GALWAY CAVENDISH	194.75	521	0	0058	B	PETERBOROUGH
GANANOQUE V	3.07	2020	50	0067	B	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
GARAFRAXA E	66.77	2579	10	0034	H	WELLINGTON
GARAFRAXA W	78.55	3128	22	0034	G	WELLINGTON
GARDEN ISLAND	0.13	762	2	0065	C	FRONTENAC
GEORGETOWN V	1.86	1282	35	0038	G	HALTON
GEORGINA	65.34	1987	44	0043	H	YORK
GLANFORD	38.41	2039	17	0022	D	WENTWORTH
GLENELG	110.00	4060	44	0036	F	GREY
GLOUCESTER	139.55	4785	25	0076	E	CARLETON
GODERICH T	2.19	3954	65	0025	G	HURON
GODERICH TP	88.54	3615	21	0025	F	HURON
GOSFIELD	94.98	2994	88	0001	E	ESSEX
GOULBURN	102.18	3234	31	0078	D	CARLETON
GOWER N	54.69	2532	24	0078	B	CARLETON
GOWER S	36.61	1023	18	0070	G	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
GRANTHAM	34.95	3929	35	0021	A	LINCOLN
GRATTAN	109.96	1481	22	0081	K	RENFREW
GREENOCK	103.97	2981	29	0027	G	BRUCE

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CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
GREY	101.88	3855	21	0026	J	HURON
GRIMSBY TP	57.84	3123	45	0021	F	LINCOLN
GUELPH T	5.44	6878	109	0033	C	WELLINGTON
GUELPH TP	67.47	2955	15	0033	B	WELLINGTON
GUILFORD/...	403.01	655	6	0058	G	PETERBOROUGH
GWILLIMBURY E	98.89	3934	64	0043	E	YORK
GWILLIMBURY N	49.72	2304	63	0043	G	YORK
GWILLIMBURY W	67.19	3036	54	0041	B	SIMCOE
HALDIMAND	124.52	5796	69	0054	C	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
HALLOWELL	67.14	3554	33	0059	D	PRINCE EDWARD
HAMILTON TP	105.80	5721	67	0054	A	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
HARVEY	168.73	670	4	0058	A	PETERBOROUGH
HARWICH	149.81	5974	47	0002	D	KENT
HAWKESBURY E	74.78	4611	69	0075	A	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
HAWKESBURY V	11.25	1671	39	0075	C	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
HAWKESBURY W	52.72	1977	33	0075	B	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
HAY	85.20	3897	46	0025	B	HURON
HEAD	121.88	140	0	0082	L	RENFREW
HERSCHEL/...	406.20	930	9	0062	J	HASTINGS
HESPELER V	2.28	797	22	0031	G	WATERLOO
HIBBERT	66.10	3416	15	0029	C	PERTH
HILLIER	51.10	2224	37	0059	A	PRINCE EDWARD
HINCHINBROOKE	117.63	997	5	0064	H	FRONTENAC
HOLLAND	114.75	3249	38	0037	B	GREY
HOLLAND LANDING V	3.52	649	20	0043	F	YORK
HOPE	108.34	5075	94	0051	A	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
HORTON	62.44	1267	15	0081	H	RENFREW
HOUGHTON	61.84	2118	27	0011	A	NORFOLK
HOWARD	93.39	4512	46	0003	A	KENT
HOWICK	109.03	5417	81	0026	L	HURON
HULLETT	85.77	3678	38	0026	E	HURON
HUMBERSTONE	55.96	2472	47	0019	A	WELLAND
HUMPHRY/MEDORA	155.62	582	1	0085	E	MUSKOKA DIST
HUNGERFORD	150.13	4633	90	0061	C	HASTINGS
HUNTINGDON	85.94	2853	62	0062	C	HASTINGS
HUNTLEY	97.81	2634	42	0078	G	CARLETON
HURON	93.35	4079	19	0027	A	BRUCE
INGERSOLL T	2.83	4022	69	0013	F	OXFORD
INNISFIL	107.27	5480	48	0041	G	SIMCOE
IROQUOIS V	1.88	781	31	0071	B	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
JOCKO RIVER	642.50	8	1	0084	F	NIPISSING DIST
KALADAR/...	201.90	749	3	0064	D	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
KAMINISTIKUIA	1360.55	503	0	0090	F	ALGOMA DIST
KEMPTVILLE V	0.78	872	34	0070	F	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
KENNEBEC	108.00	802	5	0064	G	FRONTENAC
KENYON	125.67	4951	78	0074	C	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
KEPPEL	132.80	2174	14	0037	I	GREY
KILLARNEY	1328.13	220	1	0088	A	ALGOMA DIST
KINCARDINE TP	95.05	4097	35	0027	E	BRUCE
KINCARDINE V	4.22	1907	46	0027	F	BRUCE
KING	140.88	7482	119	0043	A	YORK
KINGSTON TP	87.12	4101	38	0065	A	FRONTENAC
KINLOSS	72.96	3430	17	0027	B	BRUCE
KITLEY	89.90	2870	59	0070	A	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
LAKE VERNON	234.38	227	0	0085	L	MUSKOKA DIST
LANARK TP	93.23	2270	22	0080	D	LANARK
LANARK V	4.58	740	38	0080	E	LANARK
LANCASTER	91.16	4415	48	0074	B	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
LAXTON/...	190.16	850	14	0053	F	VICTORIA
LEEDS/LANSLOWNE F	111.77	3760	54	0067	A	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
LEEDS/LANSLOWNE R	115.19	2363	58	0067	C	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
LINDSAY T	2.54	4049	79	0052	C	VICTORIA
LINDSAY/BURY	287.50	20	0	0028	H	BRUCE
LISTOWEL V	3.13	976	35	0030	H	PERTH
LOBO	77.74	3474	53	0008	D	MIDDLESEX

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CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
LOCHIEL	113.87	4827	55	0074	D	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
LOGAN	83.67	3199	17	0030	A	PERTH
LONDON TP	164.31	10991	120	0009	C	MIDDLESEX
LONGUEIL	36.91	1835	18	0075	D	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
LOUGHBOROUGH	86.41	2325	35	0064	J	FRONTENAC
LOUTH	31.77	1893	48	0021	D	LINCOLN
LUTHER	146.02	1772	10	0035	F	WELLINGTON
MACAULAY	65.47	868	24	0085	I	MUSKOKA DIST
MADAWASKA E	469.00	459	4	0083	A	NIPISSING DIST
MADAWASKA W	1131.50	24	2	0083	B	NIPISSING DIST
MADOC	107.81	3479	91	0062	E	HASTINGS
MAGNETAWAN	1942.02	307	6	0086	C	PARRY SOUND DIST
MAIDSTONE	75.71	2055	3	0001	L	ESSEX
MALAHIDE	105.70	5554	83	0006	C	ELGIN
MALDEN	34.02	1566	19	0001	A	ESSEX
MANITOULIN CENTRE	760.16	864	4	0087	B	ALGOMA DIST
MANITOULIN E	180.86	940	1	0087	A	ALGOMA DIST
MANITOULIN W	242.19	207	0	0087	C	ALGOMA DIST
MANVERS	111.56	4114	57	0051	D	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
MARA	102.31	2697	19	0049	G	ONTARIO
MARCH	44.06	1347	9	0078	F	CARLETON
MARIPOSA	111.10	5363	69	0052	A	VICTORIA
MARKHAM	110.77	8152	153	0045	D	YORK
MARLBOROUGH	102.00	2260	9	0078	C	CARLETON
MARMORA/LAKE	214.56	1699	34	0062	D	HASTINGS
MARYBOROUGH	91.16	4418	61	0035	A	WELLINGTON
MARYSBURG N	36.03	1794	16	0059	I	PRINCE EDWARD
MARYSBURG S	45.01	2140	25	0059	H	PRINCE EDWARD
MATAWAN N	360.00	101	0	0084	E	NIPISSING DIST
MATAWAN S	265.00	147	3	0084	C	NIPISSING DIST
MATAWAN W	1442.50	152	1	0084	D	NIPISSING DIST
MATAWATCHAN/...	152.23	406	6	0081	E	RENFREW
MATILDA	98.81	4767	87	0071	A	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
MCGILLIVRAY	100.02	4658	53	0008	E	MIDDLESEX
MCKILLOP	83.47	3808	10	0026	H	HURON
MCLEAN/...	273.09	238	0	0085	K	MUSKOKA DIST
MCNAB	106.08	2855	36	0081	A	RENFREW
MEDONTE	106.45	2541	29	0042	I	SIMCOE
MELANCTHON	106.56	2043	17	0036	D	GREY
MERRICKVILLE V	1.56	923	32	0070	D	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
MERSEA	94.66	3248	19	0001	F	ESSEX
METCALFE	57.38	2449	23	0007	D	MIDDLESEX
MICHIPICOTEN	6739.00	228	0	0090	B	ALGOMA DIST
MIDDLETON	72.36	3261	51	0012	A	NORFOLK
MILTON T	0.64	891	30	0038	D	HALTON
MINDEN	71.09	797	7	0058	E	PETERBOROUGH
MINTO	113.42	4861	71	0035	C	WELLINGTON
MISSISSAGA	3059.38	213	2	0088	C	ALGOMA DIST
MITCHELL V	6.25	1802	38	0029	E	PERTH
MONAGHAN N	24.38	1479	6	0056	B	PETERBOROUGH
MONAGHAN S	27.60	1145	9	0056	A	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
MONCK	71.09	535	1	0085	C	MUSKOKA DIST
MONO	109.50	3980	55	0040	C	SIMCOE
MONTAGUE	103.43	3187	35	0079	A	LANARK
MONTREAL RIVER	3700.00	102	0	0084	G	NIPISSING DIST
MOORE	115.39	3998	30	0004	A	LAMTON
MORNINGTON	79.26	3808	38	0030	F	PERTH
MORRIS	89.25	3952	19	0026	G	HURON
MORRISBURG V	2.41	1156	36	0071	D	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
MORRISON	75.81	601	3	0085	A	MUSKOKA DIST
MOSA	77.70	3194	25	0007	A	MIDDLESEX
MOULTON/...	54.40	2099	14	0018	A	HALDIMAND
MOUNT FOREST V	1.37	1370	23	0035	E	WELLINGTON
MOUNTAIN	91.80	3259	50	0071	E	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
MULMUR	111.65	3505	33	0041	D	SIMCOE
MURRAY	76.40	3638	36	0055	E	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
MUSKOKA TP	71.09	482	1	0085	B	MUSKOKA DIST
NAPANEE V	3.75	2967	62	0063	E	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
NASSAGAWAYA	68.52	2964	48	0038	E	HALTON
NELSON	76.50	4619	90	0038	A	HALTON
NEPEAN	104.46	5069	40	0078	A	CARLETON

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CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
NEW EDINBURGH V	0.39	596	5	0076	F	CARLETON
NEW HAMBURG V	1.95	1003	26	0031	B	WATERLOO
NEWBURGH V	5.47	828	31	0064	B	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
NEWCASTLE V	3.56	1109	30	0050	E	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
NEWMARKET V	1.29	1760	40	0043	D	YORK
NIAGARA TP	36.91	2093	17	0020	A	LINCOLN
NICHOL	44.63	2737	37	0034	C	WELLINGTON
NIPIGON	9183.69	438	0	0090	E	ALGOMA DIST
NISSOURI E	73.95	3668	24	0014	A	OXFORD
NISSOURI W	77.34	3561	18	0009	D	MIDDLESEX
NORMANBY	101.04	5563	73	0036	A	GREY
NORWICH N	57.38	3324	68	0013	C	OXFORD
NORWICH S	57.31	3225	41	0013	B	OXFORD
NOTTAWASAGA	155.55	6704	92	0042	A	SIMCOE
OAKLAND	17.21	1104	19	0015	B	BRANT
OAKVILLE T	2.12	1684	26	0038	C	HALTON
OIL SPRINGS V	3.13	551	8	0004	C	LAMBTON
OLDEN	111.25	560	10	0064	M	FRONTENAC
ONEIDA	70.16	3183	35	0017	F	HALDIMAND
ONONDAGA	35.20	1924	22	0016	D	BRANT
ONTARIO WARD, KINGSTON	0.07	1262	20	0066	E	FRONTENAC
OPS	95.63	3350	19	0052	B	VICTORIA
ORANGEVILLE V	2.15	1458	48	0034	I	WELLINGTON
ORFORD	84.47	3113	22	0003	B	KENT
ORILLIA V	0.72	1322	35	0042	L	SIMCOE
ORILLIA..TP	194.69	1894	17	0042	K	SIMCOE
ORO	118.89	4364	44	0042	J	SIMCOE
OSGOODE	145.31	4267	41	0076	G	CARLETON
OSHAWA T	3.75	3185	42	0048	E	ONTARIO
OSNABRUCK	108.69	5791	93	0072	A	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
OSO	76.99	492	1	0064	L	FRONTENAC
OSPREY	110.43	3033	11	0036	H	GREY
OTONABEE	108.07	3992	38	0057	A	PETERBOROUGH
OTTAWA WARD, OTTAWA	0.32	5738	22	0077	E	CARLETON
OWEN SOUND T	9.56	3369	81	0037	G	GREY
OXFORD E	54.32	2610	27	0013	D	OXFORD
OXFORD N	37.46	1855	20	0013	G	OXFORD
OXFORD TP	118.75	4051	44	0070	E	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
OXFORD W	41.67	2804	33	0013	E	OXFORD
PAKENHAM	100.00	2426	42	0080	C	LANARK
PALMERSTON/...	192.27	546	0	0064	N	FRONTENAC
PARIS T	1.24	2640	45	0016	C	BRANT
PEEL	117.02	5744	58	0035	B	WELLINGTON
PELEE	16.41	150	5	0001	G	ESSEX
PELHAM	46.22	2515	41	0018	F	WELLAND
PEMBROKE TP	12.76	640	8	0082	D	RENFREW
PEMBROKE V	1.80	1508	28	0082	E	RENFREW
PERCY	88.95	4084	69	0055	F	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
PERTH T	1.62	2375	77	0079	H	LANARK
PETAWAWA	63.19	370	4	0082	J	RENFREW
PETAWAWA CENTRE	361.25	17	1	0083	F	NIPISSING DIST
PETAWAWA N	115.75	39	1	0083	E	NIPISSING DIST
PETAWAWA S	251.50	23	0	0083	D	NIPISSING DIST
PETAWAWA W	940.50	4	2	0083	G	NIPISSING DIST
PETERBOROUGH T	2.47	4611	96	0056	C	PETERBOROUGH
PETROLIA V	4.25	2651	48	0004	D	LAMBTON
PIC	8123.73	371	0	0090	C	ALGOMA DIST
PICKERING	116.66	7375	132	0048	A	ONTARIO
PICTON T	0.83	2361	74	0059	E	PRINCE EDWARD
PILKINGTON	48.06	2308	8	0034	A	WELLINGTON
PITTSBURGH/...	86.50	4126	29	0065	E	FRONTENAC
PLANTAGENET N	86.35	3000	32	0075	G	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
PLANTAGENET S	79.06	1575	26	0075	H	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
PLYMPTON	122.23	5259	58	0004	H	LAMBTON
PORT COLBORNE V	0.60	988	10	0019	B	WELLAND
PORT DALHOUSIE V	0.63	1081	20	0021	C	LINCOLN
PORT HOPE T	2.21	5114	77	0051	B	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
PORTLAND	89.06	2718	38	0064	I	FRONTENAC
PORTSMOUTH V/PEN	0.47	1702	15	0065	B	FRONTENAC
PRESCOTT T	1.75	2617	40	0069	B	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
PRESTON V	2.90	1408	52	0031	F	WATERLOO

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PROTON	126.12	2184	8	0036	C	GREY
PUSLINCH	95.30	4514	35	0033	A	WELLINGTON
RAINHAM	42.40	2067	36	0017	B	HALDIMAND
RALEIGH	114.44	4081	15	0002	C	KENT
RAMA	66.44	904	4	0049	H	ONTARIO
RAMSAY	98.74	3218	71	0080	A	LANARK
RAWDON	107.42	3688	74	0062	A	HASTINGS
REACH	104.88	6809	120	0049	B	ONTARIO
RENFREW V	3.78	865	41	0081	I	RENFREW
RICHMOND TP	81.59	3431	37	0063	D	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
RICHMOND V	2.47	487	16	0078	E	CARLETON
RIDEAU WARD, KINGSTON	0.65	2066	9	0066	B	FRONTENAC
ROCHER CAPITAINE	188.50	70	0	0084	A	NIPISSING DIST
ROCHESTER	56.11	2152	20	0001	M	ESSEX
ROLPH/...	257.44	459	2	0082	K	RENFREW
ROMNEY	41.26	711	3	0002	A	KENT
ROSS	85.49	1682	5	0082	A	RENFREW
ROXBOROUGH	111.88	3353	46	0072	C	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
RUSSELL	72.40	2339	11	0076	D	PRESCOTT-RUSSELL
SALTFLEET	44.66	2783	22	0022	A	WENTWORTH
SANDWICH E	67.35	3748	37	0001	J	ESSEX
SANDWICH T	3.36	1160	34	0001	I	ESSEX
SANDWICH W	37.87	2228	11	0001	H	ESSEX
SARAWAK	17.90	680	6	0037	J	GREY
SARNIA T	1.07	2929	55	0004	G	LAMBTON
SARNIA TP	74.08	3438	22	0004	F	LAMBTON
SAUGEEN	68.13	2579	26	0028	B	BRUCE
SAULT STE MARIE	804.69	879	4	0089	B	ALGOMA DIST
SCARBOROUGH	71.72	4615	55	0045	C	YORK
SCOTT	78.72	2775	43	0049	D	ONTARIO
SCUGOG	17.21	880	8	0049	C	ONTARIO
SEAFORTH V	0.64	1368	48	0026	I	HURON
SEBASTOPOL	74.79	650	5	0081	F	RENFREW
SENECA	59.47	3282	32	0017	G	HALDIMAND
SEYMOUR	115.63	4289	69	0055	G	NORTHUMBERLAND-DURHAM
SHEFFIELD	131.62	2615	29	0064	C	LENNOX-ADDINGTON
SHERBROOKE N/..	215.05	2295	20	0080	G	LANARK
SHERBROOKE S	68.75	833	78	0079	E	LANARK
SIDNEY	111.67	5264	91	0060	A	HASTINGS
SIMCOE T	0.74	1856	57	0012	D	NORFOLK
SMITH	97.53	3428	30	0056	D	PETERBOROUGH
SMITHS FALLS V	0.66	1150	43	0079	B	LANARK
SNOWDEN/...	178.45	399	1	0058	D	PETERBOROUGH
SOMBRA	117.21	3397	33	0003	F	LAMBTON
SOMERVILLE	107.77	1074	12	0053	E	VICTORIA
SOPHIASBURG	67.64	2702	28	0059	F	PRINCE EDWARD
SOUTHAMPTON V	3.67	858	29	0028	C	BRUCE
SOUTHWOLD	125.90	5559	69	0005	C	ELGIN
SPANISH RIVER	6900.00	544	3	0088	B	ALGOMA DIST
ST ANDREW WARD, HAMILTON	0.25	4780	99	0024	C	WENTWORTH
ST ANDREW WARD, TORONTO	0.61	8918	88	0046	B	YORK
ST CATHARINES T	1.93	7864	158	0021	B	LINCOLN
ST DAVID WARD, TORONTO	1.84	11229	47	0047	C	YORK
ST GEORGE WARD, HAMILTON	1.00	4583	59	0024	A	WENTWORTH
ST GEORGE WARD, OTTAWA	0.78	3474	53	0077	C	CARLETON
ST GEORGE WARD, TORONTO	1.59	3534	73	0046	A	YORK
ST IGNACE	537.89	168	0	0090	D	ALGOMA DIST
ST JAMES WARD, TORONTO	0.55	9779	159	0047	B	YORK
ST JOHN WARD, TORONTO	0.69	10868	37	0046	D	YORK
ST LAWRENCE WARD, HAMILTON	0.81	6138	39	0024	D	WENTWORTH
ST LAWRENCE WARD, KINGSTON	0.04	862	50	0066	D	FRONTENAC
ST LAWRENCE WARD, TORONTO	1.29	3861	145	0047	A	YORK
ST MARY WARD, HAMILTON	1.08	6669	90	0024	B	WENTWORTH
ST MARYS T	4.13	3120	76	0029	B	PERTH
ST PATRICK WARD, HAMILTON	0.57	4546	42	0024	E	WENTWORTH
ST PATRICK WARD, TORONTO	2.75	7903	16	0046	C	YORK
ST THOMAS T	0.98	2197	72	0006	B	ELGIN
ST VINCENT	103.43	4974	123	0037	H	GREY
STAFFORD	33.83	798	10	0082	F	RENFREW
STAMFORD	34.77	2999	46	0019	J	WELLAND
STANHOPE/...	162.96	310	1	0058	F	PETERBOROUGH

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STANLEY	72.17	3804	43	0025	D	HURON
STEPHEN	84.13	4349	48	0025	A	HURON
STEPHENSON	79.70	505	1	0085	J	MUSKOKA DIST
STIRLING V	1.56	779	42	0062	B	HASTINGS
STORRINGTON	98.44	2882	33	0065	F	FRONTENAC
STRATFORD T	3.59	4313	82	0030	C	PERTH
STRATHROY V	3.75	3232	62	0007	F	MIDDLESEX
STREETSVILLE V	0.95	617	19	0039	B	PEEL
SULLIVAN	114.75	3151	28	0037	A	GREY
SUNNIDALE	87.97	1991	137	0042	C	SIMCOE
SYDENHAM	118.75	4011	48	0037	F	GREY
SYDENHAM WARD, KINGSTON	0.18	1944	23	0066	F	FRONTENAC
TAMAGAMINQUE	2865.63	145	0	0084	I	NIPISSING DIST
TAY	78.75	1629	22	0042	H	SIMCOE
TECUMSETH	107.09	4728	72	0041	A	SIMCOE
TEMISCAMANG W	1261.72	36	0	0084	H	NIPISSING DIST
THE SOUND	664.67	1052	8	0086	A	PARRY SOUND DIST
THORAH	69.25	1965	22	0049	F	ONTARIO
THOROLD TP	38.87	2501	27	0019	H	WELLAND
THOROLD V	1.59	1635	39	0019	I	WELLAND
THURLOW	94.03	5186	60	0061	A	HASTINGS
TILBURY E	83.83	1846	42	0002	B	KENT
TILBURY W	79.05	2392	20	0001	N	ESSEX
TINY	129.09	3214	25	0042	G	SIMCOE
TORBOLTON	41.40	751	4	0078	H	CARLETON
TORONTO GORE	31.25	1559	16	0039	C	PEEL
TORONTO TP	107.09	5974	61	0039	A	PEEL
TOSSORONTIO	71.40	1570	11	0041	E	SIMCOE
TOWNSEND	105.80	5474	54	0012	C	NORFOLK
TRAFALGAR	109.97	5027	49	0038	B	HALTON
TRENTON V	1.26	1796	34	0060	B	HASTINGS
TUCKERSMITH	66.09	3699	41	0025	E	HURON
TUDOR/...	369.11	1055	19	0062	G	HASTINGS
TURNBERRY	57.14	3201	46	0026	K	HURON
TUSCARORA	64.25	2606	0	0015	E	BRANT
TYENDINAGA	147.89	7573	88	0061	B	HASTINGS
USBORNE	69.20	3831	38	0025	C	HURON
UXBRIDGE TP	82.55	4762	57	0049	A	ONTARIO
VAUGHAN	108.38	7657	116	0044	B	YORK
VERULAM	101.45	2692	20	0052	E	VICTORIA
VESPRE	105.81	2077	18	0042	D	SIMCOE
VICTORIA WARD, KINGSTON	0.54	1723	2	0066	A	FRONTENAC
VICTORIA WARD, OTTAWA	0.35	3156	28	0077	B	CARLETON
VIENNA V	2.14	593	18	0006	F	ELGIN
WAINFLEET	92.44	2673	11	0018	G	WELLAND
WALLACE	80.50	3581	42	0030	G	PERTH
WALPOLE	107.09	5477	78	0017	A	HALDIMAND
WALSINGHAM	144.27	5290	49	0011	B	NORFOLK
WARD NO 1, LONDON	0.18	2395	31	0010	A	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 2, LONDON	0.21	2736	69	0010	B	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 3, LONDON	0.27	3586	70	0010	C	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 4, LONDON	0.22	1210	27	0010	D	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 5, LONDON	0.51	2590	15	0010	E	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 6, LONDON	0.48	2175	2	0010	F	MIDDLESEX
WARD NO 7, LONDON	1.09	1134	3	0010	G	MIDDLESEX
WARDSVILLE V	0.71	539	32	0007	B	MIDDLESEX
WARWICK	112.91	4677	59	0004	I	LAMTON
WATERLOO N	62.66	3640	60	0032	C	WATERLOO
WATERLOO S	86.38	4198	37	0031	E	WATERLOO
WATERLOO V	4.39	1594	52	0032	E	WATERLOO
WATT/CARDWELL	149.32	711	2	0085	D	MUSKOKA DIST
WAWANOSH E	66.94	2651	19	0026	D	HURON
WAWANOSH W	66.94	2748	16	0026	C	HURON
WELLAND V	1.77	1110	37	0019	F	WELLAND
WELLESLEY	104.47	5710	78	0032	A	WATERLOO
WELLINGTON V	2.27	517	18	0059	B	PRINCE EDWARD
WELLINGTON WARD, OTTAWA	0.98	4039	48	0077	A	CARLETON

INDEX TO CENSUS SUBDISTRICTS IN ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1871

CENSUS SUBDISTRICT NAME	SQ.MLS	POPULATN	EST	CDID	ED	COUNTY
WEST WARD, NIAGARA	0.47	511	4	0020	B	LINCOLN
WESTMEATH	111.06	2632	38	0082	C	RENFREW
WESTMINSTER	100.41	6386	69	0009	A	MIDDLESEX
WHITBY E	54.22	3411	38	0048	D	ONTARIO
WHITBY T	6.63	2732	46	0048	C	ONTARIO
WHITBY W	49.47	3220	50	0048	B	ONTARIO
WHITCHURCH	100.41	5014	74	0043	B	YORK
WILBERFORCE	106.52	1955	31	0082	G	RENFREW
WILLIAMS E	62.74	2853	31	0008	C	MIDDLESEX
WILLIAMS W	57.62	3427	47	0008	B	MIDDLESEX
WILLIAMSBURG	95.72	4724	100	0071	C	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
WILLOUGHBY	29.30	1250	4	0019	G	WELLAND
WILMOT	98.96	5811	90	0031	A	WATERLOO
WINCHESTER	91.80	4090	88	0071	F	STORMONT-DUNDAS-GLENG
WINDHAM	105.72	4799	53	0012	B	NORFOLK
WINDSOR T	2.92	4253	49	0001	K	ESSEX
WOLFE ISLAND	47.81	2737	19	0065	D	FRONTENAC
WOLFORD	77.13	2550	24	0070	C	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
WOOD	136.72	90	0	0085	F	MUSKOKA DIST
WOODHOUSE	54.50	3865	52	0011	D	NORFOLK
WOODSTOCK T	2.65	3982	72	0014	E	OXFORD
WOOLWICH	92.44	5569	114	0032	B	WATERLOO
YARMOUTH	113.76	5563	87	0006	A	ELGIN
YONGE FRONT	51.64	1671	53	0067	E	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
YONGE/ESCOTT REAR	53.65	1791	47	0067	F	LEEDS-GRENVILLE
YORK E	43.12	4390	45	0045	A	YORK
YORK W	60.79	5618	59	0044	C	YORK
YORKVILLE V	0.78	2203	27	0045	B	YORK
ZONE	38.70	1083	5	0003	D	KENT
ZORRA E	87.97	4619	50	0014	D	OXFORD
ZORRA W	87.66	3400	27	0014	B	OXFORD

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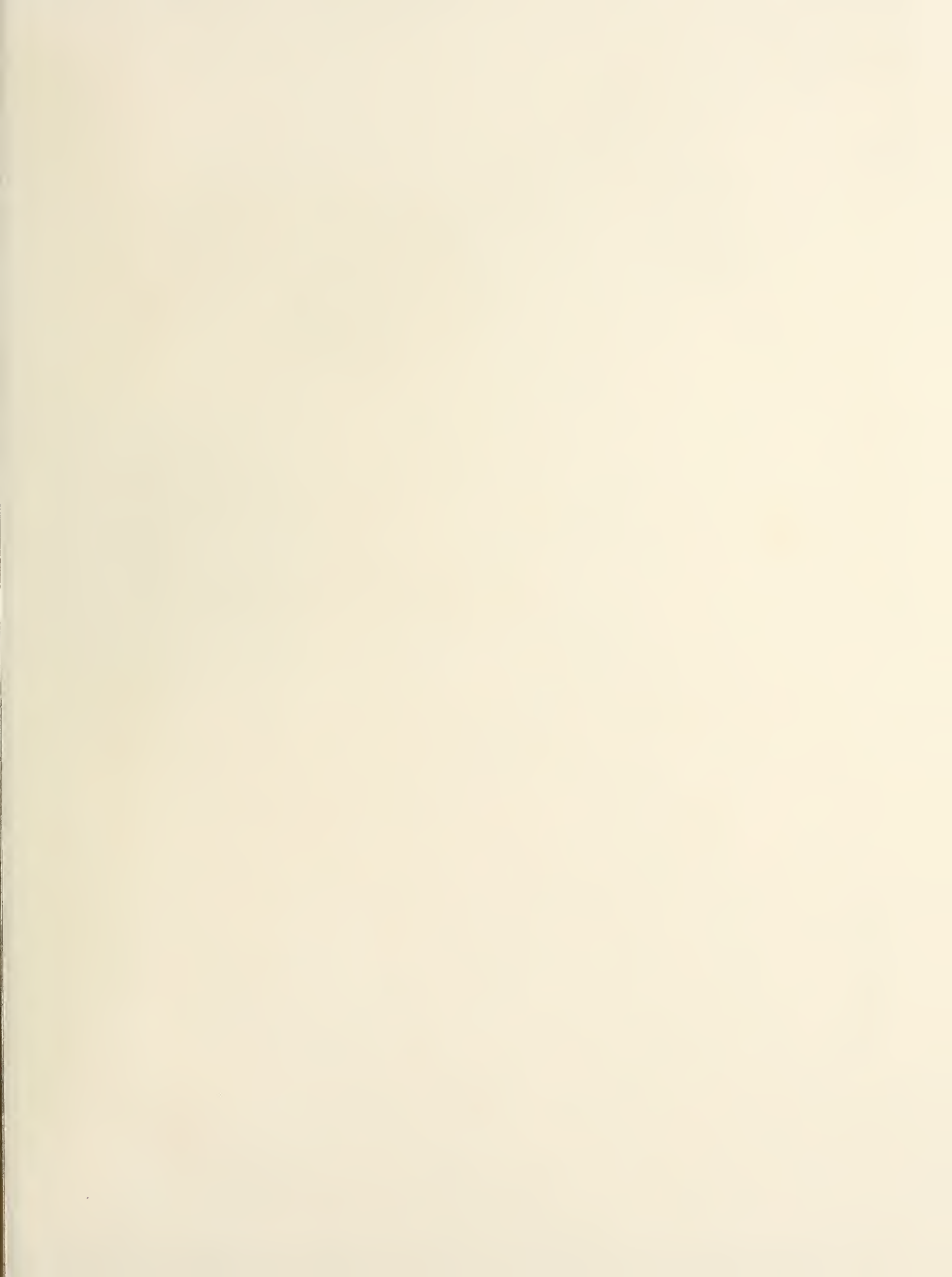
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